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Graphic Arts

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THE INLAND PRINTER

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE COMPOSING ROOM.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

SO much has been written of late years concerning the economical management of the printing office, both from the standpoint of the employer as well as that of the artisan, that it would seem as though the subject was well-nigh exhausted, and that there would be little left to say on the subject at the present time. It occurs to me, however, that there are some phases of the question that have not been under discussion, or, in so far as they have been dwelt upon, they have been treated in such a manner as to leave a wrong impression on the reader's mind, and, in a manner, work an injustice to a large and deserving branch of the craft. I do not wish to be understood as saying that the many estimable gentlemen who have discussed the internal workings of the printing office were actuated by a desire to mislead their readers, or to create an impression prejudicial to the standing or interests of any one branch of the craft, but I do maintain that the conclusions of most writers on the subject would have that effect. That it is a subject on which there is room for a wide difference of opinion there is no question, and the purpose of this article is to state the views of one who has spent a lifetime in the printing office, and whose experience has led to radically different conclusions from those usually entertained on the subject.

When discussing the subject of making necessary improvements in or additions to the composing room of a printing establishment, the matter is, as a general thing, dismissed with the remark that "there is no money in the composing room anyway." Now, one of the cardinal principles underlying all business propositions, and an accepted truth by the most eminent writers on political economy, is to the effect that whatever profit will result from the manufacture of an article is to be credited proportionately to all branches of the mechanical arts that may have been engaged in such manufacture. It would undoubtedly strike the humblest boy in a printing office as something supremely ridiculous to hear a penknife manufacturer claim that all the profit in his business was made in the manufacture of the blade, while the making of the handle was a dead loss. Yet it is no uncommon thing to hear well-informed managers and proprietors of large printing establishments give expression to just such ideas in regard to their business. If the penknife manufacturer thinks it to his advantage, when taking a contract for the manufacture of one thousand knives, to put the handles in at a nominal figure, or for nothing for that matter, providing he can get a price for the blades that will assure him a profit on the contract, it is his own business. But it would be manifestly unjust for him to claim that he made the handles at a loss, or that the operators in that branch of his business should bear the burden of his peculiar way of making a contract. Yet this is the manner in which business is done in a great many of the printing offices in this country.

That the operating and financial results attending the running of most of our large composing rooms are anything but satisfactory, there is no question of doubt, and the object of this article is not merely to give the writer's opinion as to the cause of this unsatisfactory condition of affairs, but principally to point out some of the underlying reasons why this condition exists. Take any of our large printing offices for an example, and it will be found that the capacity of the pressroom is a well-understood matter, while the quantity and variety of material in the composing room for the accomplishment of a certain work, while it may be of the most inappropriate and meager description for the purpose desired, will be generally regarded by the men in charge as fully equal to the requirements of the case. The result is that a work is taken that is altogether beyond the capacity of the composing room, with the inevitable result that, after a useless and expensive delay, an order on the typefounder is found necessary.

But this is not the only difficulty. Many jobrooms that I know of make no pretense to keep their material properly distributed, and have things in their proper places. A certain work will be taken in and given out to the compositors. It is found that the material on hand is entirely inadequate to accomplish the work, but still it is expected that the compositors will in some way do what is expected of them. It soon becomes apparent that the work is getting behindhand, and an extra force of men is put on to make up for lost time. Still the men have nothing to work with, and the condition of affairs is not

improved. Finally it is decided to do what ought to have been done in the first place, and the necessary material is purchased, a little at a time, to do the work. All this time there has been just so much unnecessary delay and expense. The work when finished may be a standing job. Another work comes in of a somewhat similar character, and the manager, remembering that he had recently purchased just the material necessary, and conveniently forgetting that it was locked up in a job that could not be distributed, will go through with exactly the same tactics that were formerly employed, and with the same loss of time and money.

In the pressroom a different course is followed, and with more beneficial results. The pressman is not expected to run off a work with the same paper that was used on the last job of a similar character, although the compositor is expected to accomplish an impossibility of the same nature. If the pressman runs out of ink he is not expected to keep his press running, or to scrape up enough to answer the purpose; and here is where another striking contrast between he and the compositor is noticed. The compositor is expected to in some way procure the material to do his work, and I have seen men roundly abused because they could not find the desired sorts, when probably the material was never in the office, and if it was, it was no fault of theirs that it was not in its proper place.

The first thing that a manager of a printing office does, when he has secured a large contract, is to see that he has paper, ink and everything that is required to do the work in the press department, and to do it properly. I do not think it would be unreasonable or asking too much if he did the same thing in the composing room, and the more promptly it is done the more satisfactory will be the result. Nearly every jobroom is filled with material that was purchased without any idea as to the requirements of the trade in which the office would ultimately become interested. This results in having a multiplicity of fonts and cases that will have the effect of bewildering the newcomer, without rendering any beneficial results to the office. It strikes me that the proper way would be for an office to supply its composing room with the material necessary in the line of trade in which they are doing business, and then to see that every ounce of this material is properly distributed when the actual requirements of the case will permit of it. I have been in offices where it would have been considered almost a crime for the foreman to engage men enough to distribute the dead matter in the place, although a continued search and a continued demand was being made for the very material so tied up. In this respect the foreman should have the greatest latitude; in fact, he should be required to see that his office was kept in such shape as to permit of the best possible results from the material at hand.

The point I raise is simply this: That work is unhesitatingly accepted by managers of printing offices that is clearly beyond the capacity of the composing room to turn out in a satisfactory or profitable manner, and that the actual capacity of the composing room is diminished by inefficient and insufficient distribution. On this point I would like to call attention to the newspaper composing rooms of this and other cities. There we find that the material on hand is selected for an express purpose, and though a certain number of men on a newspaper will set more type every day of publication than will be done by twice their number in a jobroom, still there is very little running to the typefoundry, and no doubt at all as to the exact time when their work will be finished.

Before closing this article I will take advantage of the opportunity to say a few words on the apprenticeship question. However widely we may differ on other points, I believe all will agree that our treatment of this question is entirely and altogether bad. I can think of no other word that would express my opinion of the matter more forcibly than that little one of three letters, although I might strengthen it by prefixing a very expressive though not very polite adjective, which the proofreader would undoubtedly strike out. A little common sense and judgment applied to this question could not fail to work great good. As far as my observations go—and they extend over a great many years now—the usual course pursued in the matter is to hire a boy when one is wanted, paying no regard to the mental or educational equipment required of the future printer, and to put him at, and keep him for an indefinite time at, whatever he can do with the least teaching. In jobrooms they are generally found distributing when not running errands or doing chores around the office. I can say without any qualification that distributing job type in a large office is the least profitable employment that a boy can be put at. With the innumerable variations now to be found in the faces of type, it requires a man to do that work, and a good man to do it with profit to the office. It is an easy matter to misplace sorts in our large jobrooms, and when they are misplaced they are of no more use than if they had never been purchased.

I have seen a number of plans suggested in THE INLAND PRINTER for the proper education and training of the apprentice, but if I am not greatly mistaken they will generally be found impracticable and impossible of accomplishment. I would like to see some of our prominent job offices take this method in regard to their apprentices, and see what it would result in: When a boy applies for the position of apprentice, see that he has a fair common-school education, and possesses an average amount of brightness. Meeting these requirements, and after a certain time spent in general utility work around the office, which will be found useful in making him familiar with the technicalities of the business, place him at composition on book or newspaper work for a year or a year and a half. If there is anything in him he will be a good compositor at the end of that time. Then put him at jobwork, and it will be found that long before he has completed his apprenticeship he will be very valuable to his employer. I have seen this method employed with the best possible results, both to the apprentice and the employer. How many apprentices an office should employ is a mooted question. The employer thinks that if he is allowed to employ them without limit he will be benefited. The journeyman believes that all that is necessary is enough to supply the demands of the trade

with good printers. I am inclined to favor the latter proposition.

Presumption is a natural trait of humanity, and I have no doubt but that to men who have succeeded in making themselves independent in the printing business it will seem presumptuous to them to be lectured by one who has not succeeded in rising above the ranks. But instances have been known in the past where opportunities were as clearly observed from the ranks as from the saddle of the general in command, and we cannot all occupy a seat in the saddle.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROGRESS IN LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

BY ALFRED PYE.

IT must be patent to the most casual observer that the letterpress printing of the present day is far ahead of what was accomplished ten, or even five, years ago, and the causes of this great improvement are many, and not confined to any one branch of the printing trade. In job printing, graceful lines and ornamental faces, displayed in designs that formerly were thought only possible for the engraver or lithographer, have taken the place of the rigid lines of plain letter very recently considered entitled to the term "fine printing," while tints are often used to heighten the effect and attractiveness of the designs. In periodical and book printing equal progress is discernible, the style and make-up, together with the engravings used in their embellishment, being much superior to the old-time work.

Not to the printer alone is the credit of this improvement entirely due. During the past few years the typefounders of the United States have produced numerous types of graceful, fanciful or curious designs, the combination and contrast of which have furnished the printer opportunities for the exercise of his fancy to a remarkable degree. Combination borders and ornaments of artistic character have also been introduced, and have proved great helps to the printer in formulating designs.

The paper makers, from time to time, introduce novelties in the line of fancy stationery, such as ball programmes, wedding and visiting cards, menus, etc., which help the printer considerably; while in book papers a better grade of stock and a finer printing surface assist the pressman to turn out a high class of work.

The ink manufacturers have also contributed something to the general improvement, by placing upon the market a superior class of goods, suited to the requirements of the newer productions of the stationer and the engraver; for in this connection we must not pass by the almost magical change that has taken place in this last mentioned branch of the art. The various processes of photo-engraving, zinc-etching, etc., produce printing surfaces almost as much superior to wood engraving as the type of the present day is to that of Gutenberg or Faust. These processes, not being confined to the production of any one class of engraving, are becoming more and more useful to printers and the general public, for the printing blocks being produced direct from the photograph or original drawing, without the intervention of the draftsman and wood engraver, can be relied upon for accuracy, while their beauty and fineness cannot be excelled. A photograph of the article or design represented cannot be more true.

But, while recounting the progress made in the various branches of the printing trade, we must not forget the pressman and his labor. Without his efforts, the improvement in the typographic, engraving, stationery and ink departments may go for naught. It is, in a great measure, his skill that presents to the public eye the perfection attained by the other branches referred to. A poor pressman can render abortive all the exertions of the typefounder, compositor, engraver and stationer combined to produce a first-class work, while a good pressman can often cover up or minimize the shortcomings of one or more of the kindred branches. Too little credit has oftentimes been given to the pressman when a veritable art production of the "art preservative" has been criticized — each and every branch receiving its meed of praise, except the press department, the existence of which did not seem to be dreamed of, but which, maybe, was in reality the main cause of the encomiums bestowed so lavishly upon the other contributors to the gem so greatly admired.

Yet other reasons than those above stated exist for the improvement that has taken place in typographic printing. Education has been rapidly spreading of late years, and the artistic perceptions quickened in the rising generations by the course of study in the public schools has extended to the every-day requirements of business. The plain card which set forth the name and business of our ancestors is no longer considered good enough for the young and aspiring tradesman of the present day. Competition is severe; and the more attractive his card, or billhead, or letterhead can be made, so much the more advantage he has over his rival. So he argues; and the printer who comes nearest to his idea of perfection gets his custom. And not only in the job department of the printing business is this preference apparent; in newspaper advertising the same principle holds good, and the paper that can give the best display stands a good show of getting the greatest share of advertising patronage.

Press manufacturers have helped along the progress in typographic art. A few years ago the presses were so constructed that they traveled at a very low speed, and needed dampened paper in single sheets to produce a passable impression for book and newspaper work. For jobwork a better class of press was provided, but not equal to those of the present day. Now our newspapers are run through the press from a roll of paper a mile or more in length, dampened, printed on both sides, cut, folded and delivered ready for sale at a rate of speed that would have been thought fabulous even five years since. Our book presses print on dry paper, with a finer finish and at a greater speed than formerly, and our job presses are having so many improvements made that it is difficult to keep track of them all.

Besides these mechanical aids to advancement, we have our trade journals, among which THE INLAND PRINTER

occupies the most conspicuous position; the *American Art Printer*, the *Paper and Printing Trades Journal*, and the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, contributing their quota to the fund of information ever furnished to the practical printer. Truly our "lines are cast in pleasant places," and the printer who fails to profit by the admonitions and examples contained within and set forth by these technical educators has little excuse if he finds himself lagging behind the standard set up for the printers of the present day.

In a future paper we propose to make some comparisons between the productions of the past and the present in job printing, as well as in book printing and engraving.

(*To be continued.*)

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THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

STOCK AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

IN an establishment of moderate size, it is well to have the stock handled by one man (with assistance, if necessary), both before and after printing. All stock that comes in should be passed into his care, and all that goes out should go through his hands. He should also have the giving out of all stock whether to be printed, ruled or bound. By this means an easy check is kept upon the quantity received and used. It too often happens that there is great looseness with regard to stock, and it is often easy for a pressman who spoils a quantity of paper to help himself to more without its being charged up against the job. Then in the matter of delivering to customers there is great advantage in having the work, when finished, passed through the hands of the man who gave out the stock, as he will more readily detect anything that may be wrong as regards quantity or otherwise. To see that a customer gets full count is an important matter, and when it is understood that the work is being counted or measured, the chances are that the pressmen will not spoil so much.

The man who has charge of this work should know something of the printing business; should be strong and active, and also be quick at figures. These are qualifications that are not hard to find, and need not necessarily involve the paying of a large salary, but it is the poorest kind of economy to put a cheap man in so responsible a position, and a mistake to think it is only laborer's work, which can be done by anyone.

The fitting up of a stockroom is another important point to be considered. The tables and shelves should be so arranged as that each kind and weight of stock can stand by itself, instead of being piled one on the other. Nothing should stand on the floor, but platforms should be provided which would raise the paper at least twelve inches, and so prevent the damage occasioned by knocking the sweeping-broom against the edges of the paper. It is better to build the shelves so that the stock can be carried the full height of the room rather than have it spread around and occupying all the floor space.

Another point of importance is the carrying of such stock as will use up to most advantage. There are certain leading sizes and weights which should always be on hand, and never be allowed to run so low as to fall short in a day or two. The same remark applies also to certain standard qualities. But the idea of trying to keep on hand every size and weight, and every kind and quality, is unwise. Rather have less kinds and greater quantities, than more kinds and smaller quantities. In regard to flat papers for general jobbing work, two leading qualities will often suffice — one a good, substantial number one rag, and the other a cheaper grade, costing about one-third less. For instance, if the better kind cost 12 cents then the other should cost about 8 cents. Any intermediate quality is likely to lead to mistakes and loss. If an intermediate quality is carried it will often happen that when the cheaper kind is not on hand the intermediate quality will be used at a loss, and when the job is done again the customer will expect to get the same quality. Or if the better kind runs out then there is a temptation to substitute the intermediate quality, with the chance of having the whole job thrown back, or a deduction made on the bill which will cut off all the profit. And with other kinds of paper or cardboard the same rule holds good, though, of course, circumstances may alter the case in some instances.

In the matter of cutting stock for printing, it is well to have it done by a man who knows something of the printing business, as he will often cut it so as to suit the job and help the pressman in his part of the work. As, for instance, where there is little margin on a job it is well to cut it double the size, and then work and turn the sheet round, which gives an opportunity for using the grippers; and in various other ways the cutter can help the printer. While speaking of cutting it may be well to mention another point which may be of value to some who have not had much experience. It often happens that in cutting up a job which has been printed several on a sheet, there will be a set-off caused by the clamp pressing upon the printed matter. This can often be avoided by laying a strip of thick cardboard along the front of the clamp and between the printed parts so as to bear off the pressure from such printed parts. Where a small number of a job has to be done in a hurry, and cut before the ink has had time to dry, it is a good plan to take a little magnesia or plaster of paris and dust over the sheet, and then rub off with a piece of cotton batting.

Where cardboard has to be cut on an ordinary cutting machine, it should be so done as to have an inside cut edge all round, as it will be noticed that the edge which comes from the outside of the knife is always rough and broken. This can be easily accomplished by cutting the card a trifle larger and then turning it round and cutting a shaving off, which will give a nice, clean even edge.

The following tables will be found useful in this department, and the man who has charge should make himself familiar with each one, which will result in his work being done not only more accurately, but also much more easily.

Tables I to IV show the amount of paper to give out for jobs of any quantity from 50 to 100,000 copies, and will save much time in figuring.

TABLES for giving out Paper, calculated in Reams, Quires and Sheets. 20 Quires (480 Sheets) to the Ream. No Overs.

TABLE I.

No. Required	Full Sheet.			Half Sheet.			3 To Sheet.			4 To Sheet.		
	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.
50	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	17	0	0	13
100	0	4	4	0	2	2	0	1	10	0	1	1
200	0	8	8	0	4	4	0	2	19	0	2	2
250	0	10	10	0	5	5	0	3	12	0	2	15
300	0	12	12	0	6	6	0	4	4	0	3	3
400	0	16	16	0	8	8	0	5	14	0	4	4
500	1	0	20	0	10	10	0	6	23	0	5	5
600	1	5	0	0	12	12	0	8	8	0	6	6
700	1	9	4	0	14	14	0	9	18	0	7	7
750	1	11	6	0	15	15	0	10	11	0	7	20
800	1	13	8	0	16	16	0	11	3	0	8	8
900	1	17	12	0	18	18	0	12	12	0	9	9
1,000	2	1	16	1	0	20	0	13	22	0	10	10
1,250	2	12	2	1	6	1	0	17	10	0	13	1
1,500	3	2	12	1	11	6	1	0	21	0	15	15
1,750	3	12	22	1	16	11	1	4	9	0	18	6
2,000	4	3	8	2	1	16	1	7	19	1	0	20
2,500	5	4	4	2	12	2	1	14	18	1	6	1
3,000	6	5	0	3	2	12	2	1	16	1	11	6
4,000	8	6	16	4	3	8	2	15	14	2	1	16
5,000	10	8	8	5	4	4	3	9	11	2	12	2
10,000	20	16	16	10	8	8	6	18	22	5	4	4
20,000	41	13	8	20	16	16	13	7	20	10	8	8
30,000	62	10	0	31	5	0	20	16	18	15	12	12
40,000	83	6	16	41	13	8	27	15	16	20	16	16
50,000	104	3	8	52	1	16	34	14	14	26	0	20
100,000	208	6	16	104	3	8	69	9	4	52	1	16

TABLE II.

No. Required	6 To Sheet.			8 To Sheet.			9 To Sheet.			12 To Sheet.		
	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.
50	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	5
100	0	0	17	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	9
200	0	1	10	0	1	1	0	0	23	0	0	17
250	0	1	18	0	1	8	0	1	4	0	0	21
300	0	2	2	0	1	14	0	1	10	0	1	1
400	0	2	19	0	2	2	0	1	21	0	1	10
500	0	3	12	0	2	15	0	2	8	0	1	18
600	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	2	19	0	2	2
700	0	4	21	0	3	16	0	3	6	0	2	11
750	0	5	6	0	3	22	0	3	12	0	2	15
800	0	5	14	0	4	4	0	3	17	0	2	19
900	0	6	6	0	4	17	0	4	4	0	3	3
1,000	0	6	23	0	5	5	0	4	16	0	3	12
1,250	0	8	17	0	6	13	0	5	20	0	4	9
1,500	0	10	11	0	7	20	0	7	0	0	5	6
1,750	0	12	5	0	9	3	0	8	6	0	6	3
2,000	0	13	22	0	10	10	0	9	7	0	6	23
2,500	0	17	10	0	13	1	0	11	15	0	8	17
3,000	1	0	20	0	15	15	0	13	22	0	10	10
4,000	1	7	19	1	0	20	0	18	13	0	13	22
5,000	1	14	18	1	6	1	1	3	2	0	17	9
10,000	3	9	12	2	12	2	2	6	4	1	14	18
20,000	6	19	0	5	4	4	4	12	15	3	9	12
30,000	10	8	12	7	16	6	6	19	0	5	4	6
40,000	13	18	0	10	8	8	9	5	8	6	19	0
50,000	17	7	12	13	0	10	11	11	15	8	13	18
100,000	34	15	0	26	0	20	23	3	6	17	7	12

TABLES for giving out Paper, calculated in Reams, Quires and Sheets. 20 Quires (480 Sheets) to the Ream. No Overs.

TABLE III.

No. Required	15 To Sheet.			16 To Sheet.			18 To Sheet.			20 To Sheet.		
	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.
50	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	3
100	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	5
200	0	0	14	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	10
250	0	0	17	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	13
300	0	0	20	0	0	19	0	0	17	0	0	15
400	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	23	0	0	20
500	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	4	0	1	1
600	0	1	16	0	1	14	0	1	10	0	1	6
700	0	1	23	0	1	20	0	1	15	0	1	11
750	0	2	3	0	1	23	0	1	18	0	1	14
800	0	2	6	0	2	2	0	1	21	0	1	16
900	0	2	12	0	2	9	0	2	2	0	1	21
1,000	0	2	19	0	2	15	0	2	8	0	2	2
1,250	0	3	12	0	3	7	0	2	22	0	2	15
1,500	0	4	5	0	3	23	0	3	12	0	3	3
1,750	0	4	22	0	4	15	0	4	2	0	3	16
2,000	0	5	14	0	5	5	0	4	16	0	4	4
2,500	0	7	0	0	6	13	0	5	20	0	5	5
3,000	0	8	8	0	7	20	0	6	23	0	6	6
4,000	0	11	3	0	10	10	0	9	7	0	8	8
5,000	0	13	22	0	13	1	0	11	14	0	10	10
10,000	1	7	19	1	6	1	1	3	4	1	0	20
20,000	2	15	14	2	12	2	2	6	8	2	1	16
30,000	4	3	9	3	18	3	3	9	12	3	2	12
40,000	5	11	4	5	4	4	4	12	16	4	3	8
50,000	6	18	22	6	10	5	5	15	20	5	4	4
100,000	13	17	20	13	0	10	11	11	16	10	8	8

TABLE IV.

No. Required	24 To Sheet.			32 To Sheet.			36 To Sheet.			48 To Sheet.		
	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.	R.	Q.	S.
50	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1½
100	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2½
200	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	4½
250	0	0	11	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	5½
300	0	0	13	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	7
400	0	0	17	0	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	9
500	0	0	21	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	11
600	0	1	1	0	0	19	0	0	17	0	0	13
700	0	1	6	0	0	22	0	0	20	0	0	15
750	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	21	0	0	16
800	0	1	10	0	1	1	0	0	23	0	0	17
900	0	1	14	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	0	19
1,000	0	1	18	0	1	8	0	1	4	0	0	21
1,250	0	2	5	0	1	16	0	1	11	0	1	3
1,500	0	2	15	0	2	0	0	1	18	0	1	8
1,750	0	3	2	0	2	8	0	2	1	0	1	13
2,000	0	3	12	0	2	15	0	2	8	0	1	18
2,500	0	4	9	0	3	7	0	2	22	0	2	5
3,000	0	5	5	0	3	22	0	3	12	0	2	15
4,000	0	6	23	0	5	5	0	4	16	0	3	12
5,000	0	8	17	0	6	13	0	5	19	0	4	9
10,000	0	17	9	0	13	1	0	11	14	0	8	17
20,000	1	14	18	1	6	2	1	3	4	0	17	10
30,000	2	12	2	1	19	3	1	14	18	1	6	3
40,000	3	9	11	2	12	4	2	6	8	1	14	20
50,000	4	6	20	3	5	5	2	17	22	2	3	13
100,000	8	13	16	6	10	10	5	15	20	4	7	2

TABLE showing the Number of Sheets contained in any Number of Quires.

Quires.	Sheets.	Quires.	Sheets.	Quires.	Sheets.
1	24	21	504	41	984
2	48	22	528	42	1008
3	72	23	552	43	1032
4	96	24	576	44	1056
5	120	25	600	45	1080
6	144	26	624	46	1104
7	168	27	648	47	1128
8	192	28	672	48	1152
9	216	29	696	49	1176
10	240	30	720	50	1200
11	264	31	744	51	1224
12	288	32	768	52	1248
13	312	33	792	53	1272
14	336	34	816	54	1296
15	360	35	840	55	1320
16	384	36	864	56	1344
17	408	37	888	57	1368
18	432	38	912	58	1392
19	456	39	936	59	1416
20	480	40	960	60	1440

TABLE showing the Quantity of Paper required to print 1,000 copies of a book in any form from octavo to 32mo.

No. of Forms.	8vo.	12mo.	16mo.	24mo.	32mo.	Paper for 1,000 Copies.	
	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Rms.	Qrs.
1	8	12	16	24	32	1	2
2	16	24	32	48	64	2	4
3	24	36	48	72	96	3	6
4	32	48	64	96	128	4	8
5	40	60	80	120	160	5	10
6	48	72	96	144	192	6	12
7	56	84	112	168	224	7	14
8	64	96	128	192	256	8	16
9	72	108	144	216	288	9	18
10	80	120	160	240	320	11	..
11	88	132	176	264	352	12	2
12	96	144	192	288	384	13	4
13	104	156	208	312	416	14	6
14	112	168	224	336	448	15	8
15	120	180	240	360	480	16	10
16	128	192	256	384	512	17	12
17	136	204	272	408	....	18	14
18	144	216	288	432	....	19	16
19	152	228	304	456	....	20	18
20	160	240	320	480	....	22	..
21	168	252	336	504	....	23	2
22	176	264	352	....	....	24	4
23	184	276	368	....	....	25	6
24	192	288	384	....	....	26	8
25	200	300	400	....	....	27	10
26	208	312	416	....	....	28	12
27	216	324	432	....	....	29	14
28	224	336	448	....	....	30	16
29	232	348	464	....	....	31	18
30	240	360	480	....	....	33	..

EXAMPLE.—How many reams will be required for a 12mo. book containing 408 pages? Find the number of pages (408) in the 12mo. column; in the outer column on the left of the table the number of forms (34) is seen; and in the outer column on the right, the quantity of paper required is given (37 reams 8 quires).

NAMES AND SIZES OF DIFFERENT PAPERS.

Flat Letter	10x16	Extra Size Folio	19x23
Law Blank or Small Cap,	13x16	Medium—Writ'g & Printing,	19x24
Flat Cap	14x17	Royal—Printing	20x24
Crown	15x19	Medium—Printing	20x25
Demy	16x21	Double Cap	17x28
Folio Post	17x22	Super Royal—Writing	20x28
Check Folio	17x24	Cardboard	22x28
Medium—Writing	18x23	Imperial—Writing	22x30
Medium	18x24	Imperial—Printing	22x32

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE WEIGHTS OF PAPER.

24x38	25	28	30	35	40	44	48	50	56	60	70	80
14x17	7	7	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	16	18	20
17x22	10	11	12	14	16	18	20	21	23	25	28	33
18x23	11	13	14	16	18	20	22	23	25	27	32	36
19x24	13	14	15	18	20	22	24	25	28	30	35	40
20x25	14	15	17	19	22	24	26	28	31	33	39	44
22x28	17	19	19	24	27	30	32	34	38	40	47	54
22x32	19	21	23	27	31	34	37	39	45	47	54	62
23x41	26	29	31	36	41	46	50	52	58	62	73	83
24x36	24	26	29	33	38	42	45	48	53	57	66	76
26x38	27	30	33	38	43	48	52	54	63	65	76	87
26x40	29	32	35	40	46	50	55	57	64	68	80	91
27x40	30	33	36	42	47	52	57	59	66	71	83	95
28x42	32	36	39	45	52	57	62	65	72	77	90	103
28x44	34	37	41	47	54	60	65	68	76	81	95	108
29x41	33	36	40	46	52	57	63	65	73	78	91	104
29x43	34	38	42	48	55	60	66	69	78	82	96	109
30x42	35	38	42	48	55	61	66	69	78	83	97	111
33x46	42	46	51	58	67	73	80	83	93	100	117	133

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE FOREMAN.

BY PETER S. BOGART.

"WHAT do you call a good foreman?" This question was asked at a gathering of compositors recently, and the discussion, *pro* and *con*, showed how little these "would-be" foremen knew about a foreman's duty. So many of our craft are ambitious to "get to the top" that they never think of what qualifications are necessary, or whether they are capable of filling the position satisfactorily to their employer or not. A foreman of a book or job printing office should be of more than ordinary capacity, able to control his temper, a thoroughly practical printer in every sense, and with an insight into character. While dealing justly with the men under him he should not forget his employers' interests, and see that they do not suffer from the petty dishonest schemes of unscrupulous workmen, whether from overcharging, careless correcting or the hundreds of other methods known in printing offices to swell the comp's "dupes."

The foreman should keep thoroughly posted as to the condition and amount of materials in the office, including the capacity of the presses, and should insist on the observance of that good maxim, "A place for everything, and everything in its place," when not actually in use. How much time has been lost hunting for a certain size of leads when, perchance, some careless workman has placed them on the top case in his rack? We have seen foremen who have been employed in a certain office a number of years who could not find or tell whether they had such-and-such a type or not, and again others who knew where to find type that had not been used for months, or could place their hands on any type needed. Which is the "good foreman"? Tyrannical conduct in a printing office is one of the things that should never be, for the workmen are quick to discern whether the power of their foreman is judiciously or arbitrarily exercised, and their actions are often influenced by the course he pursues. A gossiping foreman is one of the curses of a printing office. The habit of discussing politics, religion or the latest social scandal is a common one in many offices, and a great wrong to employers. A printer must think when he is at

work, and this he cannot do if his attention is drawn to something else. The habit of promiscuous talking is a dishonest one, and although a few moments' conversation between two compositors may seem a small matter—and generally it includes more men and moments—its result in actual loss to the employer is amazing. I do not advocate military rule, for I see no harm in an occasional joke or witty story, for it relieves the monotonous "click, click, of the type in the stick," but the privilege of these should never be abused.

Many incidents occur that tend to make the printer use "cuss" words, and so a "good" foreman should have a temper not easily ruffled. Hard words are of very common occurrence, and do not tend to good fellowship, and all workmen should be treated with courtesy and respect, for they of the "printery" are just as humane as any one else. His conduct on all occasions should be guided by justice, and a strict impartiality, and no favoritism should be shown. He will be called on to decide many a petty quarrel over "dry" distribution, "fat" takes, etc., and he will need diplomacy to straighten out and restore peace among the affected ones. He should also see that all pi is cleared away immediately, and that the stones are not unnecessarily encumbered. He should know the capacity of his men and give out the work accordingly. Some men are good for straight matter only, while others prefer stone-work, tables, etc. Put a "rule twister" on straight matter and he will be as nervous as a bridegroom. Thoroughly competent workmen—"all-round" printers if possible—should be engaged, for a poor workman is dear at any price. Let me, right here, say a word to the foreman in relation to the apprentice. Help and assist him in every way you can, for in after years when he is "full-fledged" he will always remember you gratefully, and be an honor to your teaching, or *vice versa*. I speak from experience.

Some excellent foremen have been addicted to the habit of intemperance, and lost good positions. How absurd to see a tipsy foreman reproving a man for coming to work intoxicated, when he himself can hardly see straight. Intemperance leads to irregular habits, and will lose the confidence of the employer in the foreman, and finally result in his discharge.

Although these are only a few qualifications necessary to make the "good" foreman, there is one that should not be overlooked—that is the reading of our trade publications, of which THE INLAND PRINTER is *par excellence*. In it we are brought in communion with such stand-bys as Brothers H. G. Bishop, A. V. Haight, Alfred Pye, Dr. P. S. M. Munro, J. F. Earhart and George Bateman. Compositors, pressmen and apprentices, as well as the "good" foreman, should be regular readers of this journal.

THE following is said to be an excellent composition for cleaning printers' rollers: 2 lbs. washing soda (bruised), 2 lbs. brown unslacked lime, and 2 ozs. common table salt, mixed in three gallons of soft water, the whole being well stirred. When settled, pour off the liquor and throw the sediments away. When washing the rollers, sponge dry, with this lye only. It is ready for use in an hour.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EVERY-DAY WORK.

BY D. P. NICHOLS, PEORIA.

THAT there are many men in the printing business, both with type and at the press, who are really artistic workmen no one will deny. Their taste and skill have been highly cultivated, and their touch appears to be almost magical. Their successes in their different lines of work have been wonderful, and the future, no doubt, has in store for them many extraordinary achievements. They have done and still are doing much to elevate printing to a high position among the industries of the present time, and they are entitled to rank with the finest workmen in any of the trades or arts, and their productions should be studied and appreciated by all progressive and ambitious printers. The class of work done by these experts is very important and useful, but it comprises only a small part of the vast amount of printing which is continually being called for. The majority of compositors and pressmen are daily employed upon various kinds of work which are produced for use, convenience or profit, the obtainable price for which will not allow any elaborate work or any extra expense, either in time or in money. Competition has been busy for a long time in the destructive policy of shaving down profits until nearly all kinds of printing must be done quickly and well in order to realize the contemplated profits and keep and gain customers. This is the kind of work upon which most printers will be employed for at least some time to come, and it is the kind of work which should be *thoroughly* understood in all of its details. In all kinds of business printing, with a few exceptions, as well as newspaper work, time-saving is the great object, and outside of improved machinery this saving must, in a great measure, depend upon the skill and knowledge of the workmen who are engaged in its execution.

Those compositors and pressmen who desire steady and remunerative employment must sooner or later realize that this is the field where most of them will find such employment, and the better they equip themselves for this work the more likely will they be to realize their desires. Printers are numerous all over the country, and the idle ones sometimes make no small number, but good, sober, industrious, general workmen are rarely out of work long at a time when they really want it. They are the ones who are most often inquired for by employers who have situations to fill, and are the ones who are often kept upon the pay roll during dull times in order that their services may be had when business is again brisk.

Few printing office proprietors outside of the larger cities can afford to hire expert men whose abilities are confined to one single line of work. Such men may make themselves valuable in offices where they can be kept constantly employed upon the kind of work which they have learned and can do well, but they are apt to be very unsatisfactory in positions where they are required to change from one variety of work to another upon short notice and are limited in time and often in facilities. In such places the every-day workman will be able to do much more and give better satisfaction. To do this, however, a thorough

knowledge of standard commercial work of all kinds must be had, and the skill must be acquired for putting this knowledge into rapid and correct execution. In composition the power to create attractiveness by the judicious use of type of various styles and sizes and a small amount of ornamentation must be so thoroughly understood that it will not be necessary to resort to the "cut and try method," and so that lines and spacing will rarely have to be changed. This knowledge and skill will require much thought, observation and practice to gain, but their possession are well worth the trouble and time expended, and make their possessor a valuable man, if he is willing to put his experience to use. In fact, it requires greater exertion to become a good general compositor than it does to become an expert in a single line of work. The same may be said of pressmen. Of course, all kinds of presswork require care, skill and judgment; but the man who is quick in turning out every-day work in a creditable manner without waste of material or damage to machinery is the man who will be sought for by the majority of employers.

Every workman should go as deeply as possible into the work he has to do, but a good foundation of practical, every-day knowledge should be laid prior to attempting expert work of any kind. It is painful to look upon an attempted piece of difficult work when every feature of it plainly shows that the workman who is responsible for it has undertaken to leap from the bottom to the top of the ladder at a single bound, and has apparently thought that patient climbing, step by step, was not in accordance with the spirit of the age. Such printers, in all likelihood, will never become thorough workmen, because they are not persevering enough to learn and practice all the necessary little details which belong to their calling. They would like to enjoy the notoriety of being experts or fine workmen, but they are unwilling to devote themselves to their business with sufficient closeness to become such.

Expert work does not always mean that which is elaborate and tedious. It may be attained in the most ordinary kinds of printing, and is within the reach of all who will strive for it. A compositor may become an expert in setting of every-day handbills, posters, cards, letterheads or any other of the various kinds of work which are in constant demand, upon which no extra amount of time will be allowed. To accomplish this, either natural or acquired quickness both of mind and hand must be possessed; also a good knowledge of the effects which may be secured by the proper display of type. And the way to gain this is to go to work with a will at anything that is offered, and not wait and sigh for a complicated job upon which to display to an astonished fraternity the ingenuity which is burning for expression, which ingenuity will forever continue to burn for expression, unless it is brought forth by patient and persevering effort.

If any workman is so situated that his time is fully occupied, day in and day out, with what may be called common work, he should not be discouraged and think that his time and talents are being thrown away. He should feel that this kind of work is just as important and necessary, very often much more so, as that which is more complicated, and called by many "artistic." He should realize that his ability and worth are stamped upon every one of his productions, no matter how plain it may be, and that his work is generally carefully noted by those who employ him or by his foreman or superintendent. If he is not careful and correct in the execution of this kind of work, he will never be fit for anything different; and if he is careful and takes an interest in it he will find numerous opportunities for the display of artistic touches and for the expression of fine ideas. If so minded he can make for himself a reputation which will be as useful and remunerative to him as if he was an expert in curving and twisting rules or could make combination borders assume all kinds of fanciful shapes.

Nearly all apprentices, if left to select for themselves, will attempt some difficult piece of work, instead of something more suitable for their attainments. For this reason they should be carefully watched and guided by those whose duty it is to oversee them, and instructed to be careful, that their advancement may be gradual and that they learn and understand everything thoroughly as they go along. Many naturally bright boys have had their usefulness greatly lessened by being allowed to be their own judges in the matter of choosing the kind of work upon which to learn. In taking advanced work to begin with, they, of course, either succeed or fail. If they succeed, they are apt to think it is a waste of time for them to go back and learn from the beginning, and some of them never will, remaining ignorant of the first principles of their trade through life. If they fail, some of them will become discouraged and imagine that the work of a printer is too difficult for them, and they either give it up entirely or follow it without hope of ever becoming proficient in it. Beginners should learn the every-day work well first, and then if they have the time, desire and opportunity to make a special study of one or more particular lines of work, it will be well enough; but it does not seem desirable to attempt to become a specialist to the entire exclusion of everything else connected with the business.

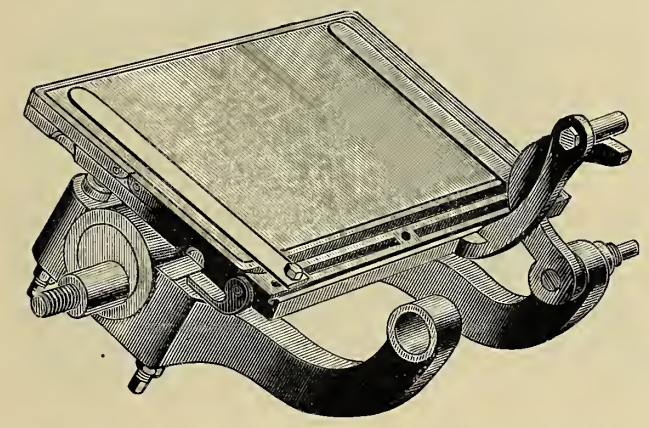
CEYLON PAPER.

The leaves of the palmyra palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*) and of the talipot palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*) are used in Ceylon instead of paper. During the operation of writing, the leaf is supported by the left hand, and the letters scratched upon the surface with the stylus. Instead of moving toward the right hand, which performs the writing, the leaf is moved in a contrary direction by means of the thumb.

The leaves of both these palm trees lie in folds, like a fan, and the slips stand in need of no other preparation than merely to be separated, and cut smooth and even with a knife, after having been slowly dried in the shade and rubbed with oil. Their mode of writing upon them consists in carving the letters with a fine-pointed stylus, and sometimes, in order that the characters may be better seen and read, they rub them over with an ink made of lampblack, or some other substance, and a solution of gum, so that the letters have altogether the appearance of being engraved. The iron point made use of on these occasions, is set either in a brass handle, which the Moormen and others carry about with them in a wooden case, and which is sometimes six inches in length; or else it is formed entirely of iron, and, together with the blade of a knife designed for the purpose of cutting the leaves and making them even, set in a knife handle common to them both, into which handle it shuts up, so that it may be carried by the owner about with him, and be always ready at hand.—*Stationery.*

THE RECONSTRUCTED LIBERTY AND ITS IMPROVEMENTS.

THE following description and illustrations of one of the very best job presses in the market, the reconstructed "Liberty," will no doubt prove of interest to the trade in general, and to the subscribers to THE INLAND



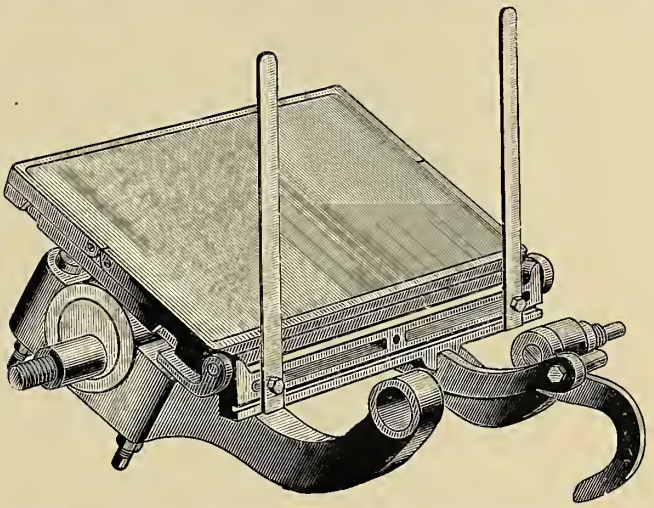
PRINTER in particular. The leading color printers in the world, both in Europe and America, acknowledge the value of its latest improvements, and prove their faith by their works, in using them successfully to turn out their choicest productions. The first of these to which we shall refer is

THE NEW NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION.

(Patented 1887.)

No part of the treadle job press has heretofore given so much trouble and anxiety to the press-builder as the gripper motion, and the printer's patience for the last forty years has been tried to the utmost because of their imperfection. Springs have been twisted into every conceivable shape, by which to give full command over the motion, with more or less success; but the anxious printer has never before been furnished with a device that "fills the bill" in every particular—the grand mistake having been that springs should ever have been relied upon as the means of operation at all, and that what is known in the machine shop as the "positive" motion is the only reliable method by which anything of such vital import should be accomplished.

A positive movement, as its name imports, is a movement which executes any certain purpose desired unchangeably, while the machine is in operation; and it is



clear that, if any such particular movement is constructed on true mechanical principles it will continue to "do its office" infallibly, and that, if it operates at all, it must continue to operate at all times. Such a movement constitutes the new patented feature and completely estops, so far as the "Liberty" press is concerned, the battering of forms. By this improvement the grippers are at all times and under all circumstances entirely under the control of the operator. Both grippers hold with equal and reliable tenacity, as the action is from the center of gripper frame, and the printed sheet cannot avoid being detached from the face of the type every impression. It also works without noise, and, undoubtedly, is the only gripper which does. Nor can it be broken by being depressed at the wrong time, because of its perfect and

Fig. 1.

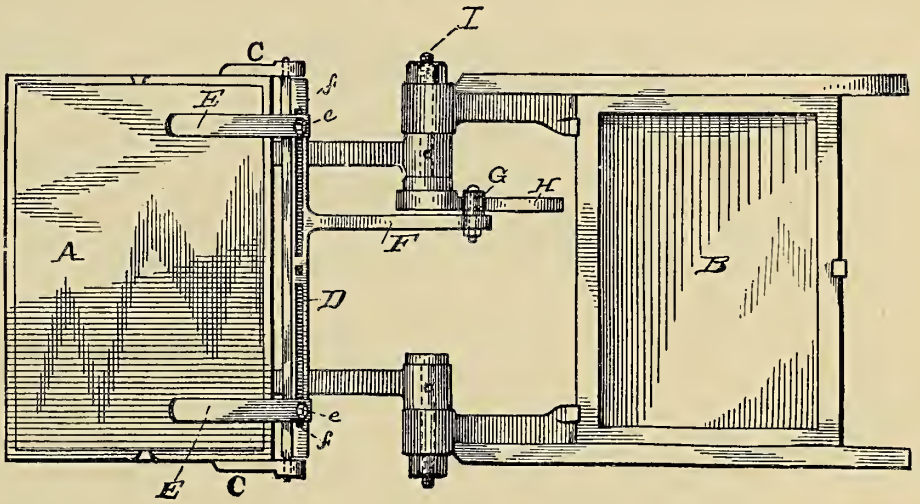
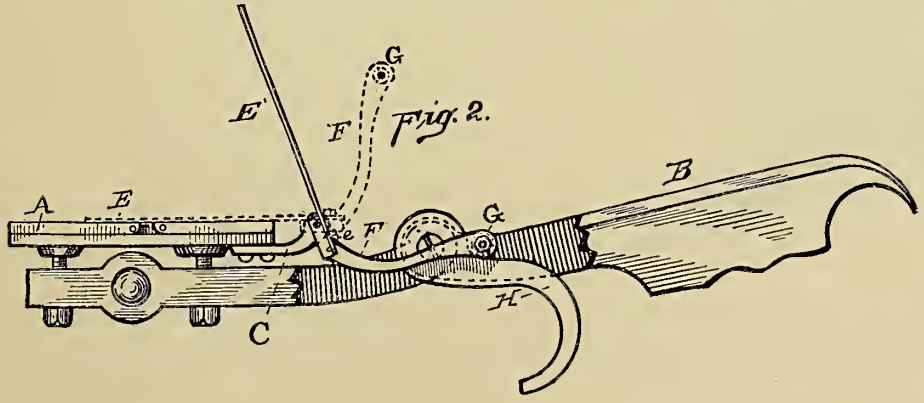
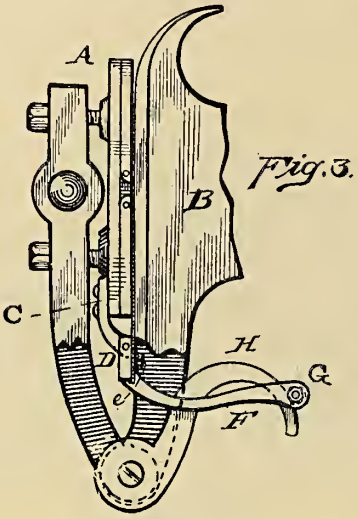


Fig. 2.



simple construction. The two regular engravings at top delineate the new patent grippers in two positions on the "tympan." Outline Fig. 1 shows bed and tympan ready



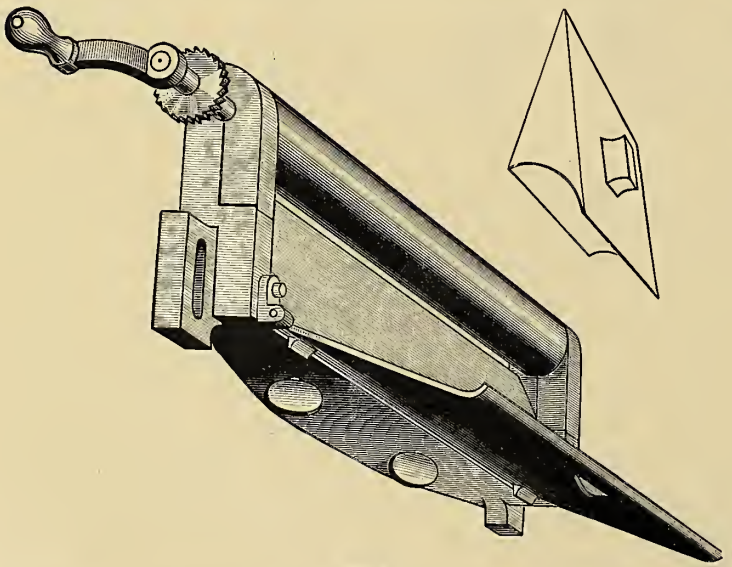
for use, which, as may be seen, in no way interferes with the make-ready, and are handy to get at. Fig. 2 shows the grippers can be depressed to tympan at any time, either when the press is working or not. Fig. 3 shows that, when bed and tympan are taking the impression, the cam and arm of gripper-frame are below and out of the way.

THE NEW "LIBERTY" TRIPLE COMBINATION DISTRIBUTION.

FOUNTAIN, DISK AND RIDERS. PATENT PENDING.

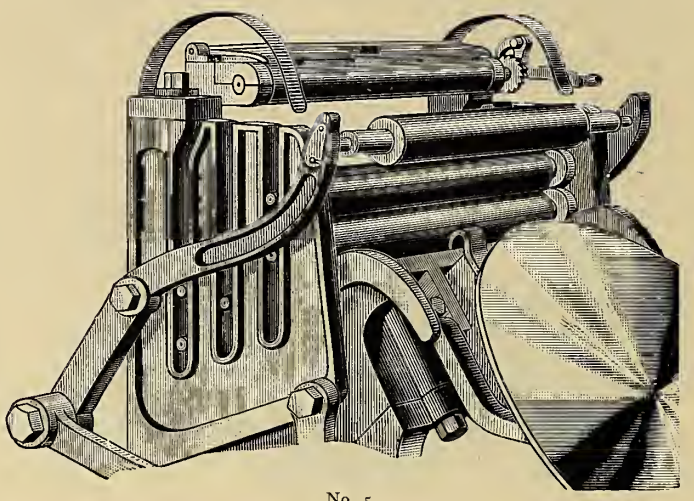
THE attention of the trade is particularly invited to the new "Liberty" triple combination distribution, composed of peculiar fountain, new construction of disk, and regulated rider rollers.

(1) The new fountain is constructed with a movable



No. 6.

drawer, drawn back to permit the flow of the desired quantity of ink from a stationary ink-trough. This is accomplished by screws at the back, directly under the hand and eye and reach of the feeder. It is in an iron box; has no knife regulated by screws and liable to bend out of shape; the flow of ink can be stopped at once by

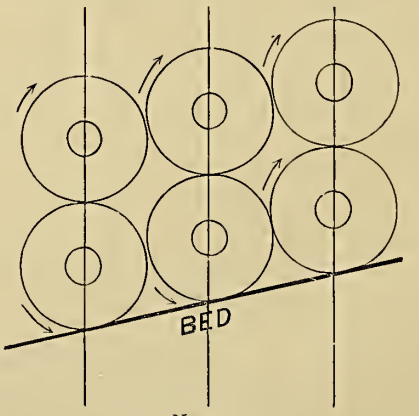


No. 5.

lifting the ratchet; it has set-screws to fasten the thumb-screws on a very long run; and the fountain roller touches the disk the full length. When ink is put in, open the press and turn the crank at the end, and it will ink the entire fountain roller, so you can proceed at once with well distributed ink. It is very easily cleaned and can be washed as are rollers, with a great saving of ink when a small form or a single line of costly colored ink is in use on the press (partitioned off by the lead blocks shown in cut); can feed more ink to heavy engravings than to lighter matter in the same form—producing the desired results.

(2) The disk moves farther than before, and its action is such that it revolves during thirty-six impressions (or sixteen times) before the rollers come in contact with it at exactly the same place—thus all the time changing its relative position to the rollers.

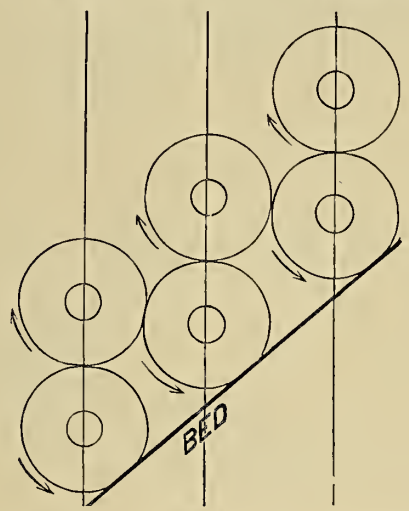
(3) One, two, or three form rollers and the fountain roller are used for ordinary work, while for extra distribution, three form and one, two, or three rider rollers may be used at option; three riders are shown by cut No. 1, which rest directly on top of form rollers when the press is open; then, as the bed



No. 1.

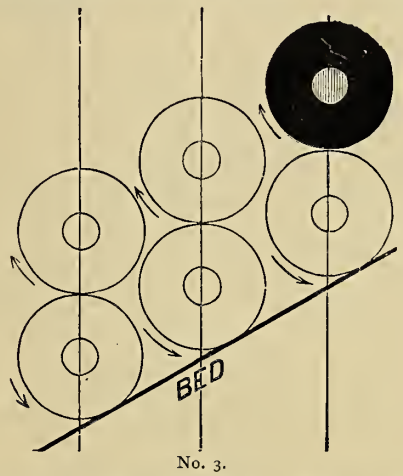
moves on, and as shown by cut No. 2, the riders 1 and 2 touch between the three form rollers, and the third rider also on the third form roller, in both cases all moving in

harmony, as also shown by cut No. 3—which occurs when the bed changes for the "return trip" and the riders touch, each, one form roller; but No. 3 makes a half revo-



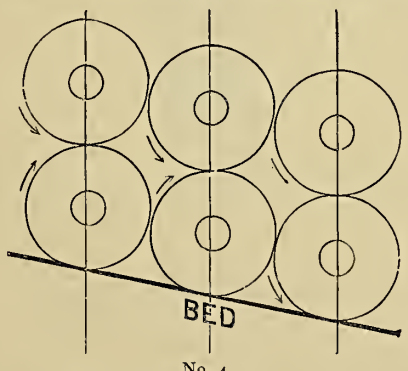
No. 2.

lution in the contrary direction, thus presenting a new surface to the form roller below, and the rider operates in the same manner as the bed returns after being inked; thus, again, both Nos. 1 and 3 riders have the benefit of



No. 3.

the reverse action every impression, and all the rollers are affected by the reverse movement, presenting, as they do, new surfaces to the form and to each other. Also, as rapidly as the form rollers part with the distributed ink to



No. 4.

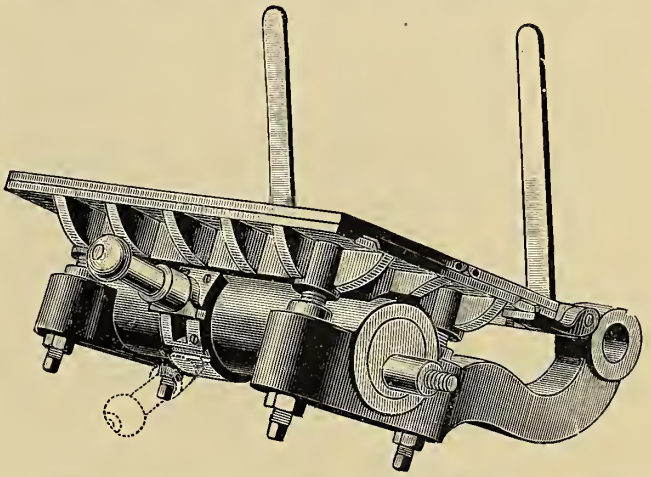
the face of the form, it is being re-supplied by the riders, and the exactest uniformity of "color" is secured to the finished work.

(4) Cut No. 5 illustrates the convenience prepared for the riders on top of form rollers and the sweep of disk to each impression. Cut No. 6 gives an excellent idea of the perfectly original supply of ink from the fountain. The fountain roller never touches the form or form rollers, but takes its supply of ink from the reservoir and distributes it all over the disk in a tolerably distributed state, and in as complete a manner as if put on with a hand roller; so that, when taken by the form rollers and spread over the form, the work goes on in the most acceptable manner. This sums up in brief the wonderful efficiency of this triple combination of distributions for the "Liberty" presses, which equals, in its results, that of a stop cylinder press.

THE NEW THROW-OFF.

PATENTED 1888.

THE several "throw-offs" of the past have been the most disturbing elements of treadle job presses. From the first vouchsafed us, each successive inventor seems to have followed the beaten track of his predecessors, with



but slight variation, except that here and there something respectable did make its appearance. The mistake seems to have been that most of them hung on to the idea that a

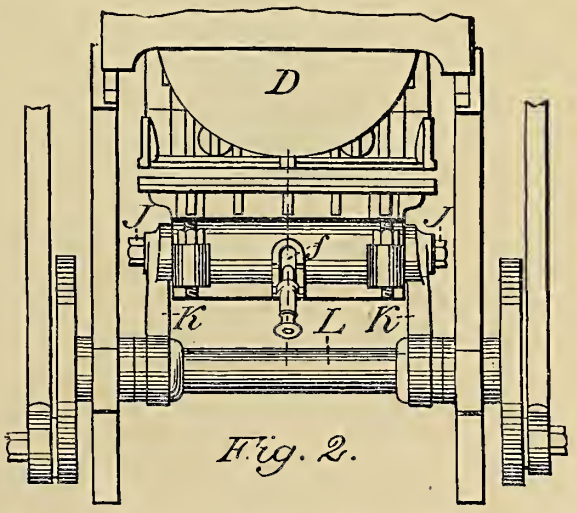


Fig. 2.

bona fide throw-off must be located on the left-outside of whatever machine the mechanism was to be attached. Hence the weakening process for so many years; and it

was only recently that the thought of starting from a central position was conceived—in a treadle jobber from the center of the tympan shaft (sometimes called the "platen")—and that such starting point, if operated by an eccentric movement, would not only work well, but would not weaken the press. This happy idea was put into execution, the drawings giving evidence of correct mechanical principle and encouraging promise of success. And it was a success; for, after some slight alterations, it was built and incorporated in the machine, and is now the admiration of every practical observer, whether machinist or printer. As intimated, an eccentric movement, working from the center of the heavy shaft, back of and under the tympan, does its work without jar or other disturbance; besides, the motion is "positive," and must either be *on* or *off;* neither can it be broken by the weight of heavy forms; and the handle from its position, consequently, under the hands of the feeder at the slightest indication of danger to the impression, does not in any way affect the rollers or distribution. Outline Fig. 1 illustrates the position of tympan with the impression off; Fig. 2 the same, behind the press—which also shows how handy it always is; Fig. 3, while the impression is being taken; Fig. 4 illustrates the action of handle, which, as shown, only requires to be pulled back; Figs. 5 and 6 show how the handle is kept in place, either *off* or *on;* drawing No. 7 illustrates the complete mechanism with the throw-off, tympan and grippers all ready for operation. Is it not all that is to be desired in a convenient and effectual throw-off?

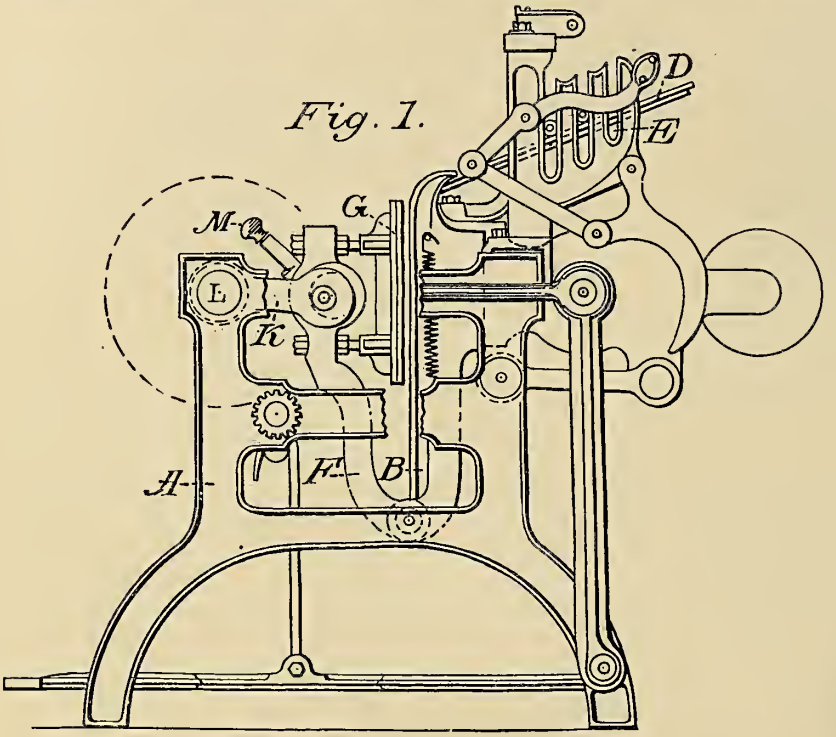


Fig. 1.

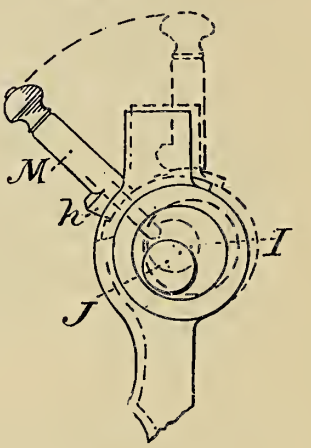


Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.

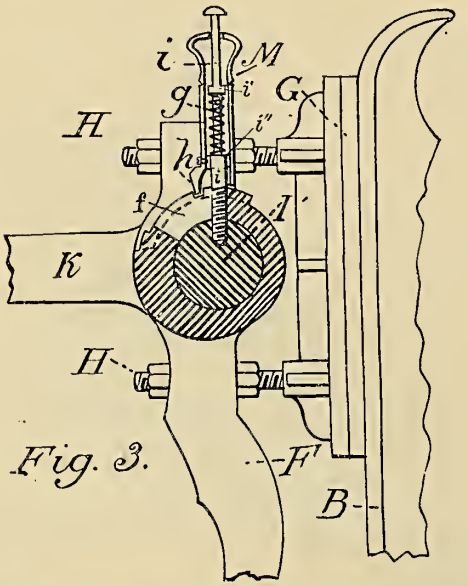


Fig. 3.

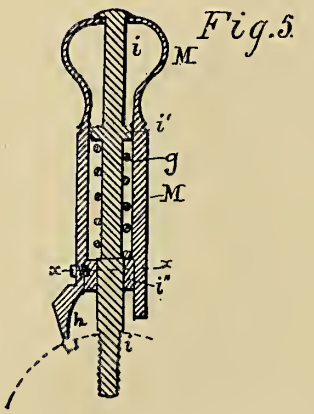


Fig. 5.

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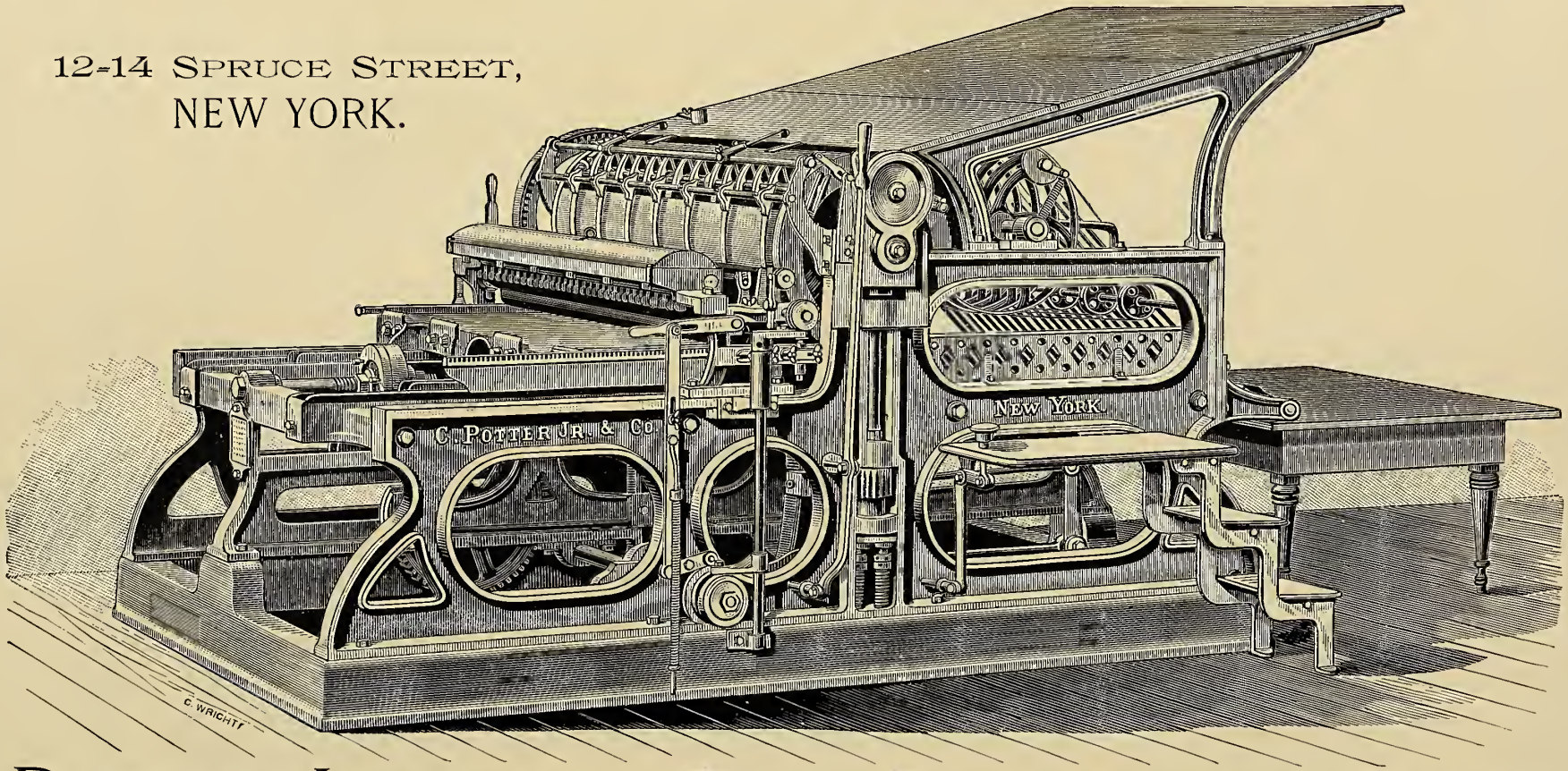
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WITH patented mechanism for controlling the vertical movement of the impression cylinder. It is extremely powerful, accurately fitted, free from friction and evenly balanced. A patented automatic device is also provided which prevents lost motion, and governs the degree of impression. Its patent reversing mechanism consisting of a cross-belt and spring shifter, is operated by the foot, which places the Press under the immediate control of the feeder. These advantages, with its Sheet Delivery, Hinged Distributer, Caps, Positive Slide Motion, Noiseless Grippers, etc., complete a printing machine that in every respect is equal to the most exacting demands of the times.

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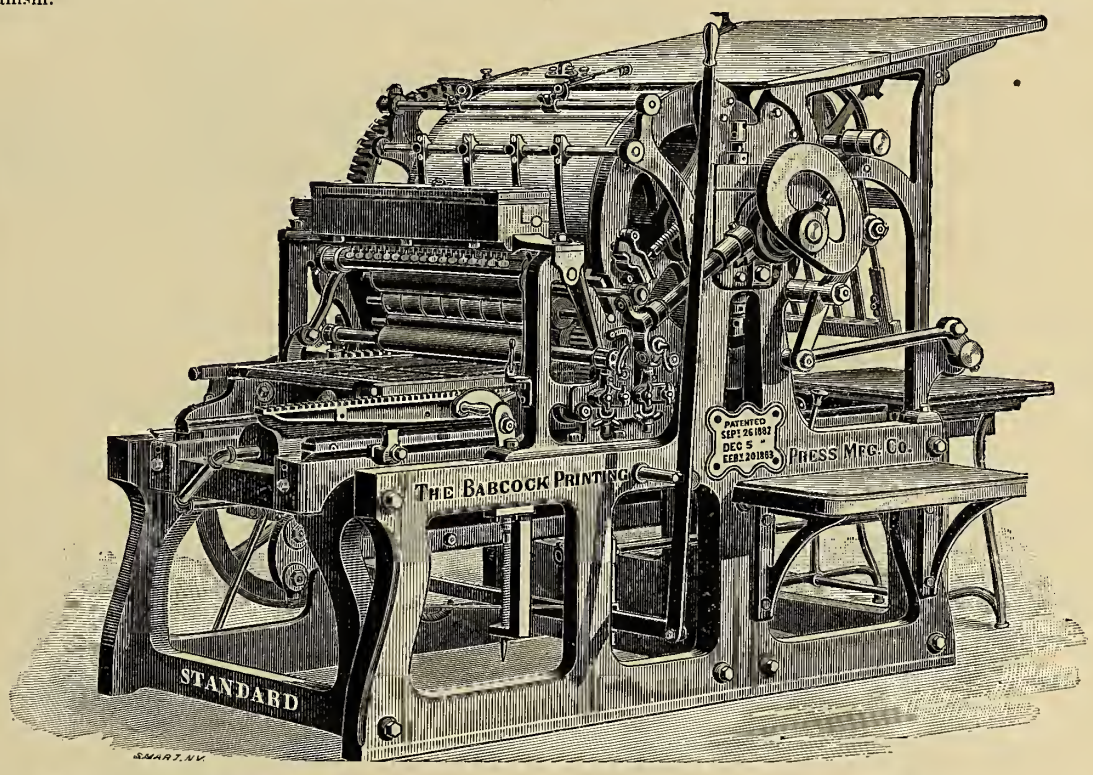
4th. The *Piston*, which can be *adjusted* to the size of the *cylinder*, so that *any wear* of either the *cylinder* or of the *piston* can be readily and *accurately compensated*. The adjustment is *easy, positive and perfect*, and renders the apparatus *air-tight*, a most important consideration, inasmuch as *any escape of air*, whether through a valve or around the piston, reduces the resistance, and thus impairs the efficiency of the mechanism.

5th. *Roller or Journal Bearings*, securing the following advantages: (*a.*) *Any* single roller may be removed *without disturbing* the others; (*b.*) *All* the rollers may be *removed and replaced* without altering their "set"; (*c.*) When desired, the *form rolls may be released* from contact with the distributer and type, *without removing the rolls from their bearings.*

6th. Our *reversing mechanism*, which gives the feeder *entire control* of the press, and effects a *large saving in time*, and also insures the greatest possible number of perfect sheets.

7th. Our *positive slider mechanism*, by which the slider is kept in the *correct relation to the bed* at all times, and thus a perfect impression secured.

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DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

From the Warren, Pa., Ledger, of Nov. 20, 1885.

There may be a better press than the "STANDARD" built by the Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co., of New London, Conn., but we have not seen it. The No. 6 "STANDARD" recently placed in our office, by the above company, is entirely satisfactory. It runs without jar over 1,800 impressions per hour; a 1,500 motion is slow. Two thousand can be made easily without injury to the machinery.

From Fuller & Stowe Co., 49 Lyons St., Grand Rapids, Mich., March 3, 1886.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.: *Gentlemen*,—Your favor of the 27th came to hand, and same day your new vibrating attachment. We consider it a great improvement over the old style. We are much pleased with the operation of the machine, and shall add another of your make as soon as our work will warrant it.

Yours truly, FULLER & STOWE CO.

Office of the Times, Lima, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1886.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.:—*Gentlemen*,—Some months ago we bought from Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of Chicago, one of your "STANDARD" Presses, which has been in constant use in our office ever since, and gives perfect satisfaction. We have used presses of many styles, but never operated one that embraced so many good features as your "STANDARD" series. It is a first-class machine in every respect, and yet so simple as to be easily operated and capable of doing the finest kind of work. Our press (a No. 2) is capable of running as many sheets per hour as the feeder can place properly. In fact, it is just the press we were looking for, and we would not exchange it for any other press in the market.

Very respectfully yours,

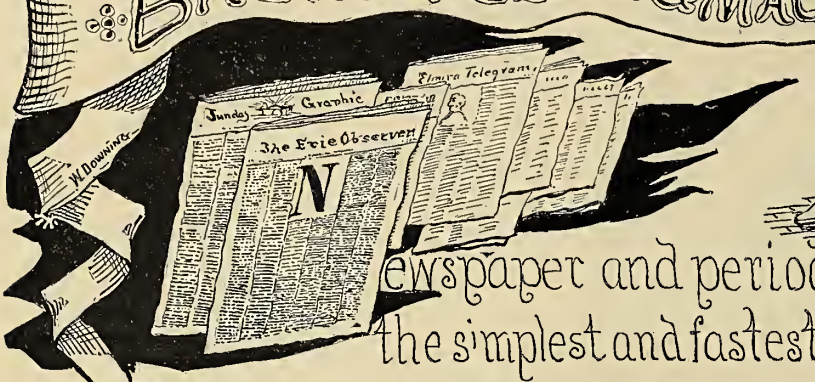
O. B. SELPRIDGE, Manager *The Times Co.*

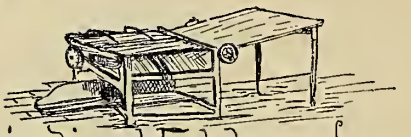
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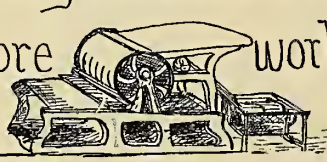
NEW YORK OFFICE:
26 and 27 Tribune Building.

BROWN FOLDING MACHINE CO., ERIE, PA.

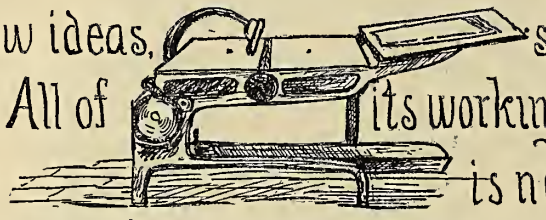


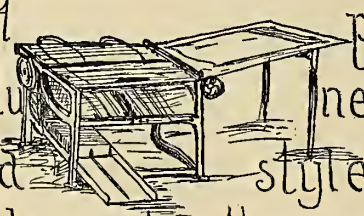


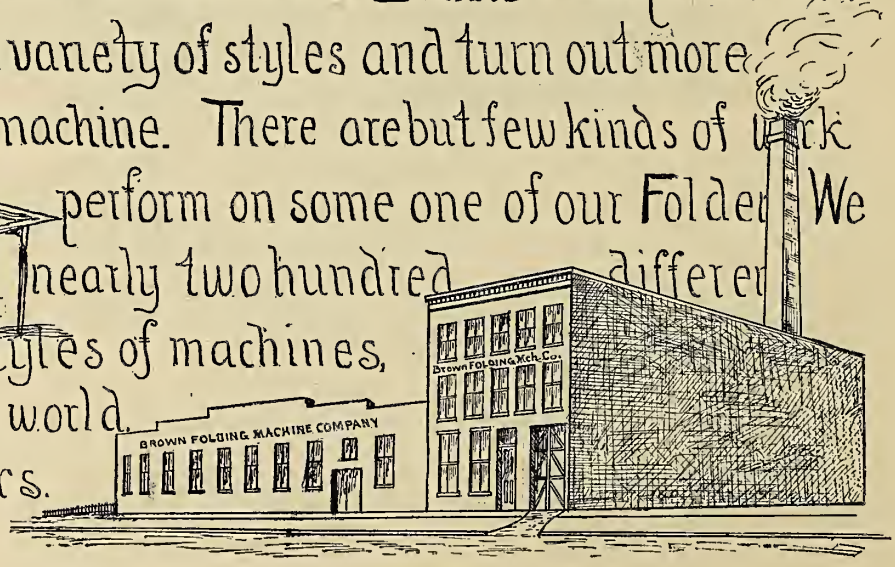
Newspaper and periodical Folders of our make are the simplest and fastest machines in the market.—They are made of the best material and warranted to perform more work than any other make. Our attaching Folders can be attached to any drum, single or double cylinder press. We desire to call attention to our new Book Folder as being something of special interest to bookmakers. In its construction we have aimed to overcome complication and embodied new ideas, such as become a modern machine. All of its working parts are accessable and the operator is not required to be an expert. We are willing to place this machine in competitive trial with any other make. Another new machine is our Double Pamphlet Folder These are made in a variety of styles and turn out more work than any similar machine. There are but few kinds of work we cannot perform on some one of our Folders. We manufacture nearly two hundred different sizes and styles of machines, being the largest in the world. Send for full particulars.









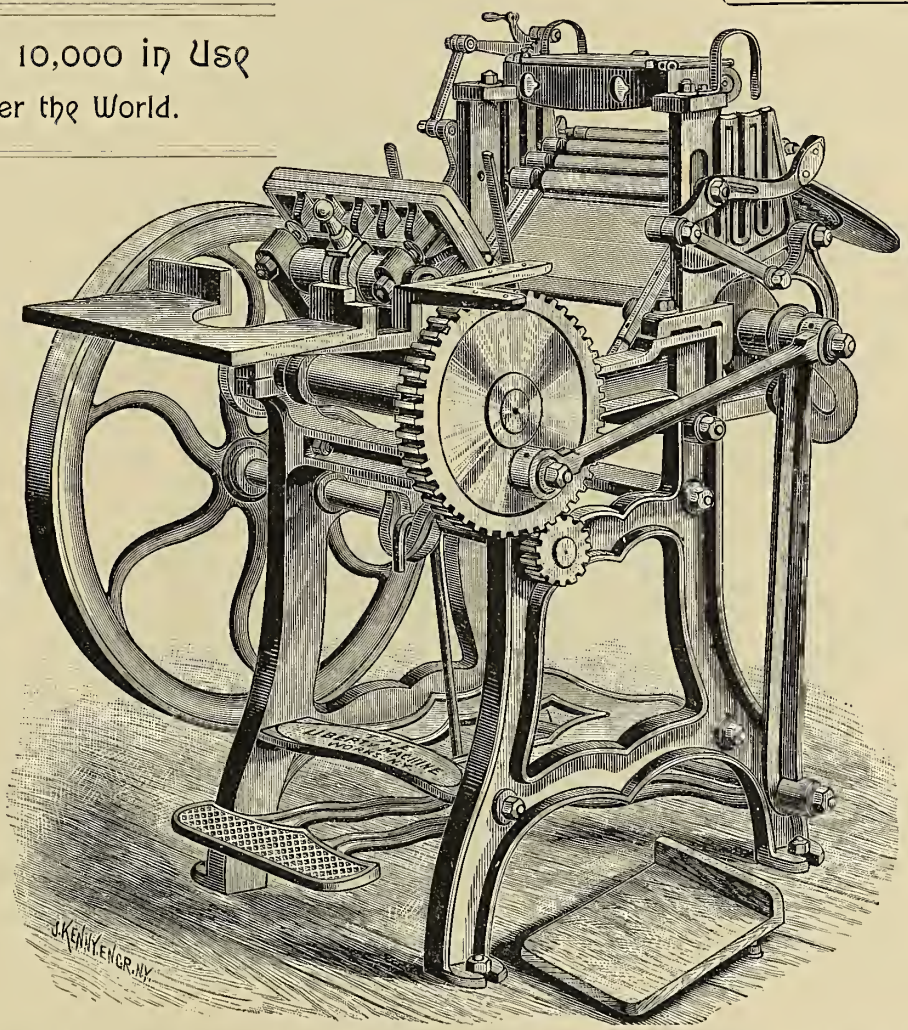


· · · The New Style Noiseless LIBERTY JOB PRESS

Highest Premium awarded wherever on exhibition.

Its Special Features are entirely Unique, and not to be had on any other Job Printing Press. * * * *

More than 10,000 in Use all over the World.



IN USE IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, FRANCE, SPAIN, TURKEY, PORTUGAL, MEXICO, BRAZIL, CUBA, ETC.

FOR THE FINEST WORK OF ALL KINDS, ITS EASY RUNNING, ITS SPEED, AND FOR SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND GENERAL CONVENIENCE, IT HAS NO EQUAL!

THE lightest running job press made. The most perfect distribution ever obtained on a job press. The only job press whose form rollers can carry full-sized riders. Patent noiseless gripper motion, worked by cam movement and without springs. Patent combined brake and belt shifter. New and original knifeless fountain, which can be regulated by feeder while press is in motion. Positive throw-off, so constructed as to add strength and durability to the press.

No. 2	—Inside regular chase,	7 x 11	in.;	inside skeleton chase,	7½ x 11¾	in.;	price,	$200;	Fountain, if ordered with press,	$25.00;	Skeleton Chase, each,	$3.50;	Boxing,	$6.00
No. 2a	— " "	9 x 13	"	"	9½ x 13¾	"		250	"	"	"	25.00	"	"	4.00	" 6.00
No. 3	— " "	10 x 15	"	"	11 x 16	"		300	"	"	"	25.00	"	"	4.50	" 7.50
No. 3a	— " "	11 x 17	"	"	12 x 18	"		350	"	"	"	25.00	"	"	5.00	" 9.00
No. 4	— " "	13 x 19	"	"	14 x 20	"		400	"	"	"	25.00	"	"	5.50	" 10.00

Extra Heavy for Embossing on Wood:

No. 3a	—Inside regular chase,	11 x 17	in.;	inside skeleton chase,	12 x 18	in.;	price,	$375;	Fountain, if ordered with press,	$25.00;	Skeleton Chase, each,	$5.00;	Boxing,	$9.00
No. 4	— " "	13 x 19	"	"	14 x 20	"		425	"	"	"	25.00	"	"	5.50	" 10.00

Steam fixtures and brake, $15.00 extra. SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS, 54 Frankfort St., NEW YORK,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

WESTERN BRANCH:
THE OMAHA TYPE FOUNDRY, OMAHA.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, CHICAGO,
SOLE WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE NEW LIBERTY JOB PRESS.

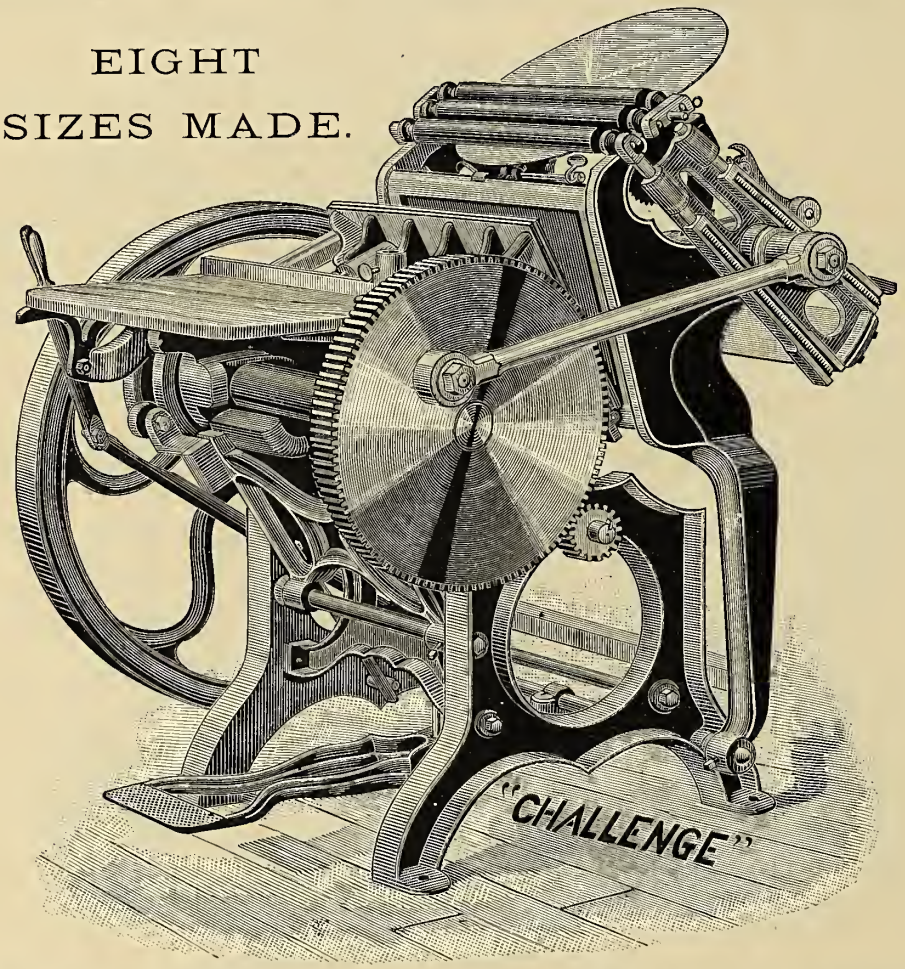
BEST IN THE WORLD.

CHALLENGE JOB PRESS

MANUFACTURED BY

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO., CHICAGO.

EIGHT
SIZES MADE.



It will yield a quicker return for the money invested. It will give better satisfaction on all classes of job work than any other press in the world.

THE OPINIONS BELOW ARE ENTITLED TO CONFIDENCE. READ THEM.

CHICAGO, September 8, 1888.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

The four 10 x 15 Challenge Presses, with fountains, you put into our office two years ago, have fully equaled your recommendations. They are in perfect order, and have given entire satisfaction.

KNIGHT & LEONARD CO.

CHICAGO, September 11, 1888.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

We find the half medium, 13 x 19, Challenge Press made by you to be first-class in every particular. The same has given us good satisfaction.

RAND, MCNALLY & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 19, 1888.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

We are using the Challenge Press bought of you daily, and the more we use it the better satisfied we are with it. The working qualities cannot be beaten.

H. C. FORSMAN.

APPLETON, WIS., September 29, 1888.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

Our 9 x 13 Challenge Press is the only decent one we have in our office, and we wonder how we ever got along without it. It works beautifully, and has saved us many dollars since it has been running.

RYAN BROS.

FOR CIRCULARS, PRICE LIST AND TERMS ADDRESS

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO., MFRS., 303-305 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

A California Job Press

Every Press complete with Patent Throwoff and Fountain.

BEING desirous of introducing our Job Presses called the **CALIFORNIA RELIABLE** into the Eastern States, we have decided to sell them at reasonable prices, **Freight Paid to any Railroad Town in the United States,** making them the **cheapest** and, as they are acknowledged to be, the **best** press manufactured after the pattern of the Old Style Gordon.

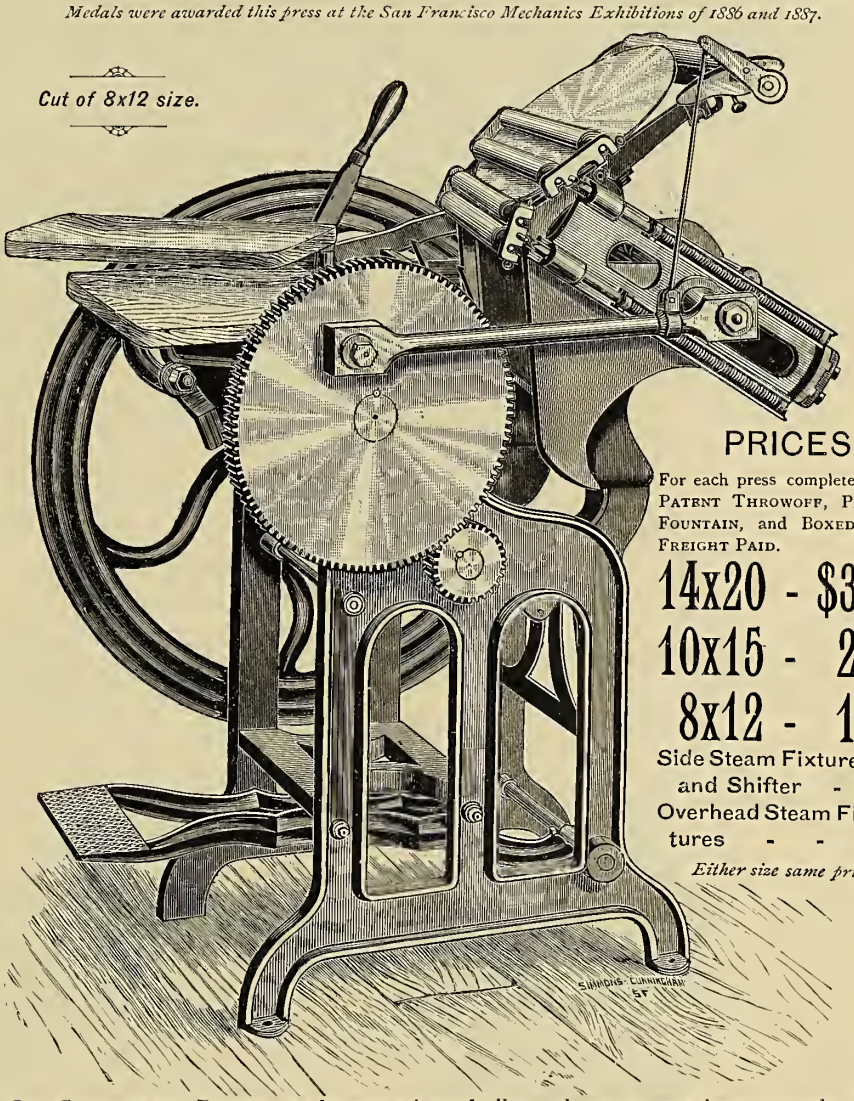
Medals were awarded this press at the San Francisco Mechanics Exhibitions of 1886 and 1887.

We claim that our **CALIFORNIA RELIABLE** Job Press with our *patent solid handle throwoff*, is the best press made after the Old Style Gordon pattern, and is far superior in workmanship, design, finish and strength to the presses called "Old Style Gordon," or "Challenge," made in Chicago. If you doubt our word for it, write to any machinist of note here and have him examine our machines thoroughly, examine the drill-holes, the fit and weight of the shafts and draw arms, also the patent *solid handle throwoff;* have him notice that we use WROUGHT IRON and STEEL where in the other presses *cast iron* is used. Any competent machinist will not be five minutes in deciding that our CALIFORNIA RELIABLE will wear twice as long as the cheaper built machines of other manufacture.

We have over *two hundred* CALIFORNIA RELIABLE presses in use at present time, and as our facilities for manufacture are a press a day we can fill orders promptly.

It may seem strange to many that a San Francisco firm should offer to supply Eastern printers with Job Presses, but we have demonstrated the fact that we can, with the aid of the best mechanics and most approved labor-saving appliances, build and place on the market printing presses that will successfully compete in quality and price with those of the best Eastern makers.

Cut of 8x12 size.



PRICES

For each press complete, with PATENT THROWOFF, PATENT FOUNTAIN, and BOXED with FREIGHT PAID.

14x20 - $390
10x15 - 250
8x12 - 160

Side Steam Fixtures and Shifter - $10
Overhead Steam Fixtures - - $20

Either size same price.

NOT A CHEAPLY BUILT PRESS.—Our CALIFORNIA RELIABLES have not been built as cheap presses, but are made of the best material and finished in a first-class manner.

FOUNTAIN.—Our fountain is a well-fountain, the full width of the platen, and is the only fountain that will feed the ink with the throwoff *on* or *off*, and is furnished with every press without extra charge.

THROWOFF.—Our patent throwoff is acknowledged to be the best in use. It is certain in its action and does not get out of order. It has a solid handle and is in easy range of the feeder.

GUARANTEE.—We guarantee every press we sell to be first-class, in every particular, and will renew any part of a press, *free of charge*, that gets broken through any defect in its manufacture.

OUR TERMS are:—Cash with order, or part cash, the balance to be paid on delivery of machines; but to parties giving us good bank or mercantile references we will ship to and draw with bill of lading. We have no agents and shall appoint none, so send your orders to us direct. Send all orders to—

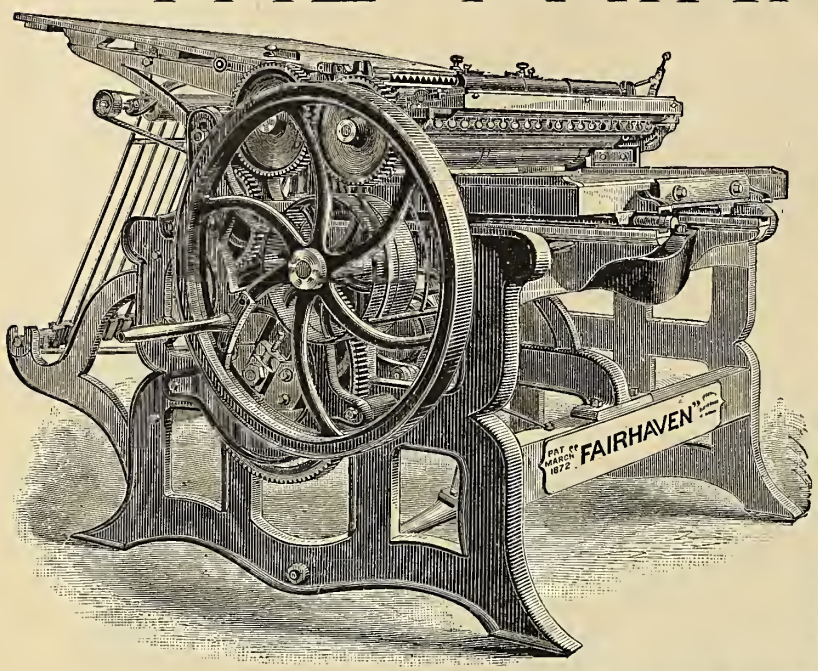
PALMER & REY,

Type Founders and Printing Press Manufacturers,

405 and 407 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

BRANCH HOUSES—112 and 114 Front St., Portland, Or., and 115 and 117 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE FAIRHAVEN



Is ESPECIALLY DESIGNED for COUNTRY NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB WORK.

It can be run either by Hand or Steam Power, giving from 800 to 1,200 impressions per hour.

Numerous testimonials from all parts of the country confirm our claims that *the FAIRHAVEN runs with great ease, economy, and freedom from jar or noise; has an excellent ink distribution and adjustment; great convenience in changing forms,* and all the adjustments are so arranged that it is easily kept in perfect running order, and fully meets the wants of those wishing to print a handsome Newspaper, or for Job, Poster and Book Work. Each Press furnished complete with Blanket, two sets Roller Cores, extra Roller Wheels, Wrenches and Gauges. One set of rollers is sent with the composition on, ready to run.

A SAMPLE TESTIMONIAL:

Ever since I graduated, nearly twenty years ago, I have looked forward to the time when I could own a Fairbaven Cylinder Press. During all these years I have owned and operated several other makes of presses, but not until February of the present year was my wish gratified. When I purchased this office I found a Fairhaven Press among the material, and without any previous knowledge of the press, I put on the forms, and with the help of a boy, got off a 35 quire edition in 55 minutes. The beauty of it is, the press is so simple in its construction that any one, with no knowledge of cylinder presses, can operate it as easily and successfully as a Washington hand press. I consider it as the best adapted for country newspaper work, and for simplicity, convenience and utility, it stands at the "top of the column."—W. E. CHURCHILL, Mohawk, N. Y., May 25, 1888.

SIZES AND PRICES

No. 3—Bed 28 x 42 in. inside bearers, prints 25 x 39, price.....$750
(Size, 5½x6½ feet; weight, boxed, 3,800 lbs.; partial boxing, $10.00.)

No. 4—Bed 31 x 46 in. inside bearers, prints 27 x 43, price.....$900
(Size, 6x7 feet; weight, boxed, 4,500 lbs.; partial boxing, $10.00.)

No. 3 will print an 8-col. folio, or a 5-col. quarto. No. 4 will print a 9-col. folio, or a 6-col. quarto.

The above prices include Fixtures for either Steam or Hand Power.

MANUFACTURED BY GOLDING & CO., FORT HILL SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

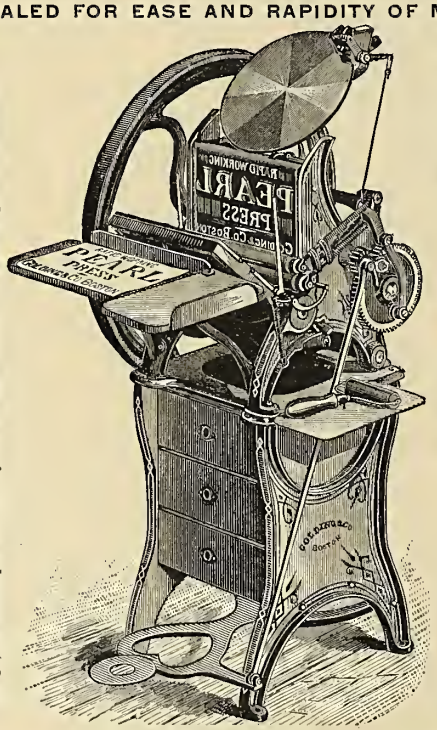
Full details given in our Press and Tool Catalogue, which is sent free to any address on application. Our complete Catalogue, giving prices and full details of everything needed in a first-class office, including Presses, Tools, Type and Material, sent on receipt of ten cents.

THE PEARL

Is Without a Peer among Low Price Presses, and is

UNEQUALED FOR EASE AND RAPIDITY OF MOTION.

They never fail to give perfect satisfaction; are simple, strong, serviceable and durable; and the smaller sizes are designed especially for those small jobs every office has, and which it does not pay to run on the larger and more expensive presses. One customer writes that he prints a magazine two pages at a time, which completely fills the chase; another, (who uses six or eight) that one of his young men recently run off 50,000 envelopes in two days of ten hours each. We could quote indefinitely.



SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1—5 x 8 inside chase	.....	$ 70
No. 3—7 x 11 "	.....	110
No. 5—9 x 14 " with Throw-off	.....	180

GOLDING & CO. {177 TO 199 FORT HILL SQ. / 19 TO 27 PURCHASE ST.} BOSTON, MASS.

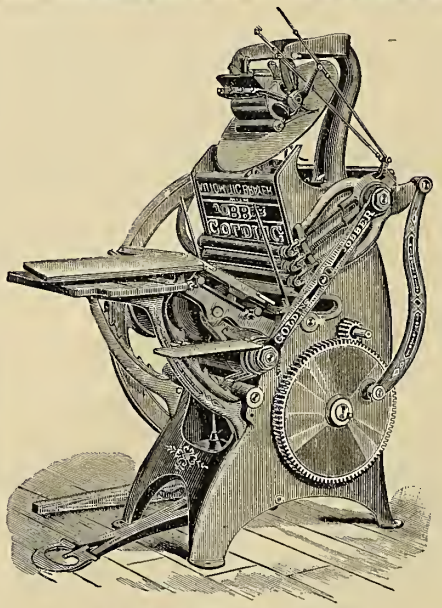
Full details given in our Press and Tool Catalogue, which is sent free on application. Complete Catalogue, 10 cents.

THE

GOLDING JOBBER

IS UNSURPASSED BY ANY JOB PRESS BUILT.

We claim that this is the best all-around press in the market, and back up our claims in a most substantial manner, by sending the press *on trial* to any responsible printer.



The universal testimony is, that it turns out fully one-third more work than any other press.

It is not only the fastest and quietest, but also the quickest on which to make a job ready, owing to its labor-saving improvements.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 6— 8 x 12 inside chase	.....	$200
No. 7—10 x 15 "	.....	275
No. 8—12 x 18 "	.....	350

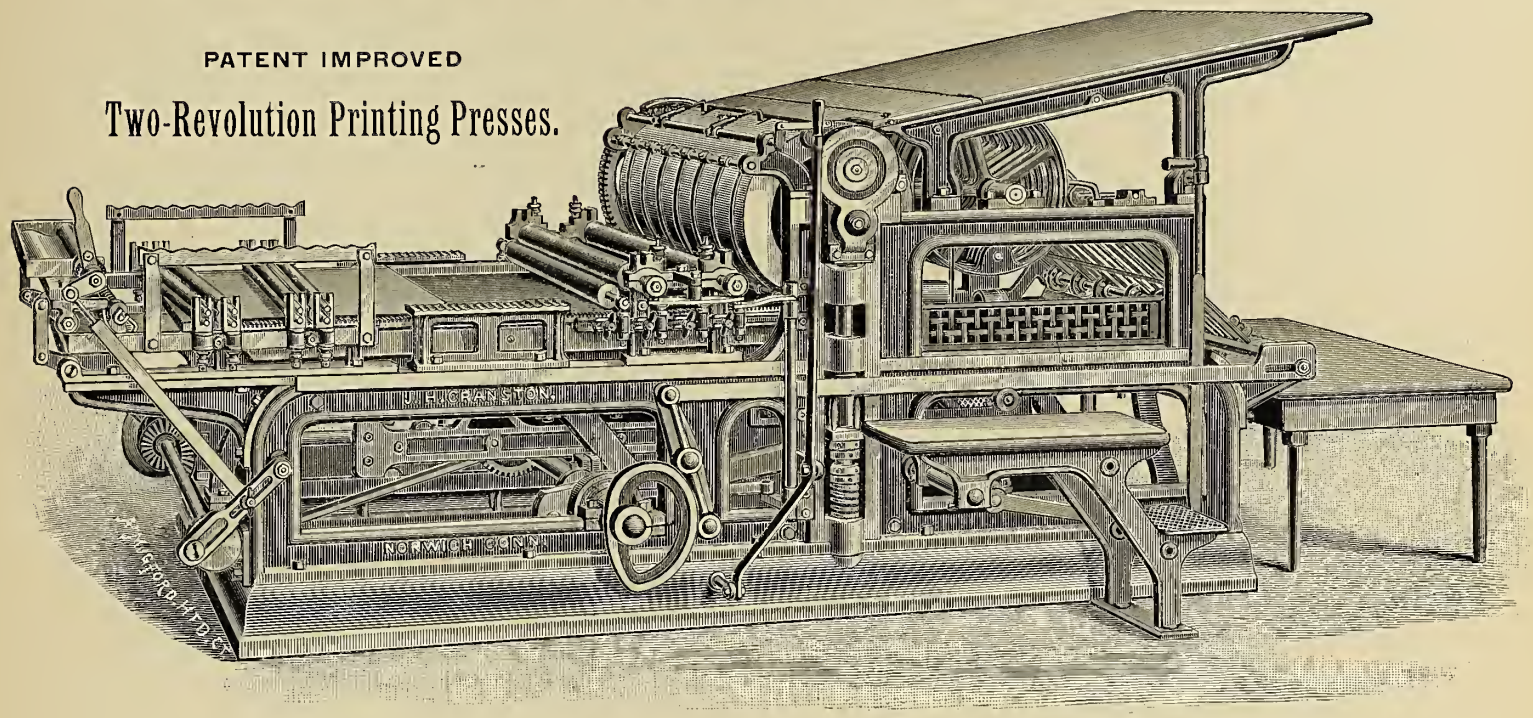
GOLDING & CO. {177 TO 199 FORT HILL SQ. / 19 TO 27 PURCHASE ST.} BOSTON, MASS.

Full details given in our Press and Tool Catalogue, which is sent free on application. Complete Catalogue, 10 cents.

THE "CRANSTON"

PATENT IMPROVED

Two-Revolution Printing Presses.



No Presses have ever been made to excel them in point of convenience, finish and durability.

They can be fully depended upon, having proved their merits under varied trials.

J. H. CRANSTON, - - - Manufacturer, - - - NORWICH, CONN.

H. H. LATHAM,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

318 Dearborn St., CHICAGO,

FULL LINE OF

BOOKBINDERS' AND PRINTERS'

MACHINERY

RULING MACHINES, WIRE STITCHERS,
ELLIOTT STITCHING AND TYING MACHINE,
BOOK TRIMMERS,
POWER, FOOT AND HAND PERFORATORS,
NUMBERING AND PAGING MACHINES,
TABLE SHEARS, CARD CUTTERS,
ROTARY BOARD CUTTERS, SCORING MACHINES,
STANDING PRESS, JOB BACKERS,
STABBING MACHINES,
POWER AND LEVER PAPER CUTTERS,
INDEX AND ROUND CORNER CUTTERS,
EYELETING MACHINES, PAPER CUTTER KNIVES,
CYLINDER PRESSES, JOB PRESSES,
HAND PRESSES,
MAILING MACHINES, FOLDING MACHINES,
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, CASES, STANDS, CABINETS, ETC.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

THE CHICAGO PRINTING INK CO.

BLACK AND COLORED

Printing Inks, Lithographic Inks,

VARNISHES.

Office—115 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS BANK BUILDING.

Chicago, August 13, 1888.

The Chicago Printing Ink Co. take pleasure in announcing to the trade that they are now ready to do business, and would respectfully solicit such support as the quality and price of their Inks may warrant.

We would call special attention in our specimen book to the following Inks, which are more commonly used:

Catalogue Cut,	75c. and $1.00
Bronze Blue,	$1.50 and 2.00
Blue Black,	$1.00, 1.50 and 2.00
No. 1 Book,	50c.
No. 2 Book,	40c.
No. 4 Book,	15c.

A liberal discount given to parties ordering in quantity. Sample Book mailed on application.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler

(Incorporated)

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COPPER-MIXED TYPE,

ON THE POINT SYSTEM,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

Babcock Printing Presses and Howard Iron Works' Paper Cutting and Bookbinding Machinery.

CONNECTIONS:

ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., St. Louis.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Kansas City.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Omaha.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Paul.

J. M. IVES & CO.

Bookbinders' Machinery

AND PAPER BOX MAKERS' MACHINES.

RULING MACHINES, "THOMPSON" WIRE STITCHERS,
POWER AND LEVER PAPER CUTTERS,
BOOK AND PAMPHLET TRIMMERS, FOLDING MACHINES,
"PEERLESS" POWER PERFORATORS,
HAND AND FOOT POWER PERFORATORS,
PAGING AND NUMBERING MACHINES,
IRON TABLE SHEARS AND CARD CUTTERS,
POWER ROTARY BOARD CUTTERS,
EMBOSSING MACHINES, STANDING PRESSES (all sizes),
CHERRY BOARDS AND BRASS-BOUND BOARDS,
ROLLER AND JOB BACKING MACHINES,
BLANK BOOK AND STUB FOLDING MACHINES,
STEAM GLUE HEATERS, STABBING MACHINES,
STEAM AND FOOT POWER ROUND CORNER CUTTERS,
EYELETING MACHINES AND PUNCHES,
INDEX CUTTERS, KNIFE GRINDING MACHINES,
CUTTING MACHINE KNIVES AND CUTTING STICKS.

COMPLETE BINDERY OUTFITS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS:

293 Dearborn St. and 36 Third Ave., CHICAGO.

··THE··

Calumet Paper Co.

262-268 Fifth Avenue,

CHICAGO,

Are the Western Headquarters for the Whiting Paper Co's Goods in all their Various Grades and Qualities.

These goods are so well known that further comment is unnecessary.

The Calumet Paper Company also have the Western Agency for a number of Eastern Mills making high class Book Papers.

They also have an excellent and complete line of News and Manila Papers.

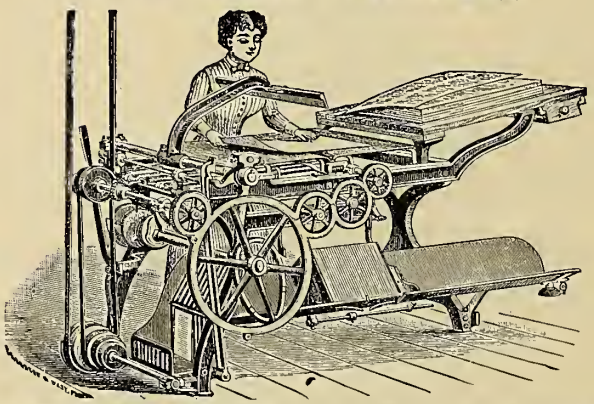
There are very few things which a printer requires that the Calumet Paper Company cannot supply promptly, and at the lowest current prices.

TRY THEM AND SEE

PAPER

Folding Machines

FOR FINE BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.



FOLDING, and FOLDING and PASTING MACHINES

Feeding to side guides for PERIODICAL WORK.

CHAMBERS BROTHERS COMPANY,

Fifty-Second St., below Lancaster Ave.,

PHILADELPHIA.

MONTAGUE & FULLER, General Agents,
41 Beekman Street, - - NEW YORK.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR 183-187 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

S. G. DUNLOP - - - - - - - - TRAVELING AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Two dollars per annum in advance; for six months, one dollar; sample copies, twenty cents.

Great Britain and Ireland, postage paid, eleven shillings and four pence per annum.

To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional.

Postage stamps are not desirable, but when it is found necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
Plain card	$ 5 00	$13 50	$ 25 50	$ 48 00
One-eighth page	10 00	27 00	51 00	96 00
One-quarter page	15 00	40 50	76 50	144 00
One-half page	25 00	67 50	127 50	240 00
One page	42 00	113 50	214 00	400 00

WANT COLUMN.

Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by the following:

M. P. MCCOY, General Agent for Great Britain and Ireland, 7 Water Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, Eng.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.
J. P. MONCEL, 207 Sanguinet street, Montreal, P. Q.
GOLDING & CO., 183 Fort Hill Sq., Boston.
ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 379 State street, New Haven, Conn.
WESEL & CO., 11 Spruce street, New York.
HERMAN M. DERNELL, 70 Madison street, Albany, N. Y.
W. MERK, 234 East Main street, Rochester, N. Y.
E. A. STAHLBRODT, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y.
J. H. MILLS & CO., 314 and 316 Eighth street N. W., Washington.
J. G. MENGEL & CO., typefounders, Baltimore, Md.
ROBERT J. YOUNG, 585 Custom House street and 48 Camp street, New Orleans.
CHAS. F. TAYLOR, Bradley & Gilbert Company, Louisville, Ky.
P. A. LOERSCH, *Free Press* News Room, Detroit, Mich.
CHAS. W. CURRY, 183 Madison street, Chicago.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.
HERBERT L. BAKER, 167-169 East Fourth street, St. Paul, Minn.
L. L. TALBOTT, care of Leader Printing Co., Des Moines, Ia.
W. C. BOYER, *World* office, Omaha, Neb.
A. N. TRIMBLE, 110 E. Twelfth street, Kansas City.
JAMES P. HADLEY, Agent for Colorado, 1415 Lawrence street, Denver, Col.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1888.

OUR COLORED INSERTS.

SINCE our last issue we have received numerous inquiries as to what extent tint-blocks will be allowed in the colored inserts about to appear in THE INLAND PRINTER. For the purpose of enlightening those desirous of knowing, we publish in the present number an advertisement of H. O. Shepard & Co., Chicago. It is not intended for competition, however, but simply, as stated, as a guide for future reference. Read the inducements offered to competitors on another page.

OUR SIXTH VOLUME.

FIVE years ago THE INLAND PRINTER made its first bow to the printers of the United States and Canada. Since that time it has grown, step by step, from little more than an unpretentious sixteen-page pamphlet, until its bound numbers for the year just passed present a portly volume of nine hundred and sixty pages. In fact, its success has been phenomenal in the records of trade journalism, both from an advertising and subscription standpoint, the number and character of the former speaking for themselves, while it may truthfully be stated that it is a welcomed monthly visitor in almost every reputable printing establishment on either side of the border.

While grateful for and justly proud of the liberal patronage, encouragement and kindly words heretofore received, it will be our continued aim to spare no effort to keep in the van; to make it still more worthy the support of the craft, and to add from time to time such special features as will inure to its value and attractiveness. Its list of contributors and correspondents, now ranking among the best practical printers in the country, and whose articles are alike instructive to the employer, the journeyman and the apprentice, will be increased from time to time as circumstances warrant; its specimens of artistic work, both in black and colors, will be retained as a permanent feature; the latest improvements in printing machinery illustrated and explained; the newest devices from the leading typefounders presented from month to month; portraits and biographical sketches of manufacturers and business men prominently identified with the interests of the craft, as well as of the ex-presidents of the International Typographical Union, continued. Each issue will also contain page illustrations produced by the most improved processes; answers to correspondents; reviews of specimens received; trade, paper and local news, and a reliable statement of the condition of the printing trade throughout the country. In short, we shall aim to make it, as heretofore promised, a helpmeet to the employer, and an indispensable to the workman.

Its management, policy and purpose, so far successful, will remain unchanged. The substitution of arbitration for needless strikes and lockouts, the adoption of a thorough apprenticeship system, and the bringing of employer and employé into more friendly and intimate relationship with each other, which have been its guide in the past, will remain its platform for the future. The slave of no organization, the tail to no kite, catering to no faction, we propose to wield a free pen, exercising our best judgment in advocating the right and condemning the wrong, irrespective of parties or position. We shall also aim to make the craft better citizens and better printers, and, whenever proper, uphold the cause of organized labor. From an editorial standpoint, we have nothing to add to what has been already stated, and whether our promises have been kept, we leave our patrons to judge for themselves.

Readers, if you are satisfied with the security, down with the dust.

MEETING OF THE TYPOTHETÆ.

WE herewith present a synopsis of the proceedings of the second convention of the United Typothetæ of America, which met in the Masonic Temple, New York City, on Tuesday, September 18. Though the attendance was not as large as expected, we recognize among the delegates present the names of many who hold high positions among the representative employing printers of the United States, a fact, taken into consideration with the circumstances under which the organization with which they are connected was called into existence, invests their deliberations with more than ordinary significance.

The address of President De Vinne is, as might have been expected, a document worthy of perusal; and, while it is delivered from a master printer's standpoint, contains statements and suggestions which it would do well for all parties interested to carefully digest, especially those who think there is only *one side* to a question, and that the side with which their interests or sympathies are identified. His advocacy of the adoption of arbitration to settle all disputes is worthy of commendation, and few will take issue with him in the following recommendations:

While we disclaim any intent to assume an arbitrary and exclusive control of the trade, either against customers, workmen, societies or members, we do desire to have a voice in the regulation of our affairs. For many years we have neglected our plainest duty. I say it to our shame. The rules and rates that have prevailed have been made almost exclusively by the compositors of our offices — in too many cases by the compositors of other offices. We have seldom been asked to confer with these compositors as to the justice or the feasibility of proposed rates and rules. We have often been asked to pay and to obey without even one day's allowance for consideration.

I do not mention this in anger — certainly not to provoke retaliation. I mention this, as I do every other attempt to get exclusive control of our trade, whether by employers or employed, as an example not to be imitated. Let us begin the work of our society with the purpose that there shall be hereafter a practical acknowledgment, on our part, at least, of the truth of the proverb that "It takes two parties to make a bargain."

Fortunately, we have evidences that our desire for peace and for coöperation in the making of rates and rules has been anticipated. Recent occurrences have taught the lesson that there are limits to exaction and compulsion. Fair-minded workmen everywhere are willing and eager to confer on a debatable policy before that policy shall be determined by either side, or to arbitrate in the event of disagreement. It will indeed be a most gratifying result if each local society can succeed in adjusting disagreements without resort to strikes or lockouts. We want peace, and something more than peace, in our offices. We want the coöperation and active good-will of all our workmen. This good result is not to be secured by vote, or resolution, or treaty of peace. There are stubborn prejudices to be uprooted — some with us, more with them — all hard to attack and slow to yield. For many years vicious schools of political economy have been sowing tares, and we are reaping the harvest. Too many workmen have been taught, and firmly believe, that capital is the enemy of labor, and that they, the workmen, do not receive a rightful share of the general earnings. The removal of these beliefs must be done more by individual effort than by the action of a society. It is a thankless and ungracious duty, but it must be done by some of us — by all of us.

It is not for me to anticipate your action concerning conferences with other societies, but I may, with propriety, make the following suggestion: Whatever agreements may be made or attempted should include *all* members of our trade. We have no privileged class. We ask for no special privileges. We can offer none. The equal rights of all men in the trade among employers and employed, whether they do or do not belong to our society, or any other society, are the only bases for just agreement.

That we can get much good from conferences that undertake to settle debatable questions will not be denied. It is too much to expect that committees of conferences will always agree. There will be irreconcilable disagreements, and we must provide for them. What then? Shall we fight to a conclusion? I hope not. The ends of a fight leave the cause of quarrel still unadjusted. The beaten party is still unconvinced. We neither want to beat nor be beaten. There is a safe and honorable middle course — that of arbitration. It is no disgrace to accept and abide by the conclusions of impartial men.

The fact that arbitration offered by some of us a year ago was refused should not weaken our belief in its justice or its ultimate efficacy. It is the only reasonable method of settling disputes concerning policy. I do not claim it as a panacea for all disputes. It has its limitations. I do not advise it in questions of principle that cannot be compromised.

His views on the apprenticeship system are not as clear and well defined as we had a right to expect. So far as we are aware, the "adoption of the apprenticeship system of two generations ago" is advocated by no sensible man, but the doctrine that a boy who indentures himself virtually becomes a slave, is, in our opinion, one of the most *pernicious* ever inculcated. However, we propose to refer to this matter at length in a future issue.

No positive action was taken on the subjects of general interest discussed, namely, the raise in price of type, and the copyright law now before congress.

The action of the body in declining to receive the conference committee appointed by the International Typographical Union, has, as might have been expected, created a somewhat bitter feeling among the members of that organization, although we regret the latter did not formulate their propositions in their first communication. We tell the Typothetæ that it cannot afford to reject the olive branch tendered by the representative, skilled, intelligent, self-respecting printers of the United States; nor yet do we believe the protests of two or three well known soreheads or chronic growlers, represent the feelings of the employers at large. The communications referred to read as follows, and reflect credit alike on the heads and hearts of the committee presenting them:

NEW YORK, September 17, 1888.

To the United Typothetæ of America:

GENTLEMEN,—At the last session of the International Typographical Union of North America the following resolution was adopted as the sense of that convention upon the subject it covers:

Resolved, That a committee of three, of whom the president of this body shall be chairman, be appointed for the purpose of proceeding to the place of meeting of the United Typothetæ during its next session and endeavor to confer with the representatives of that body with a view to establish a basis upon which a good understanding and honorable peace may be secured.

In accordance with its provisions, E. T. Plank, president of the International Typographical Union; Theodore C. Wildman, of New York, and Jacob Cobb, of the Russell & Morgan Printing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, are at present in the city, and would respectfully request an opportunity to calmly and impartially review in connection with your organization, by committee or otherwise, the exact relations between the unions subordinate to the International Typographical Union and the employing printers of the country, with a special view toward a restoration of harmony in sections where disagreements may prevail, as well as the establishment of more friendly relations generally, in the belief that the utmost measure of prosperity can only accrue to employer and employed alike when such conditions exist as a basis for mutual intercourse. We desire to express ourselves in hearty sympathy with the spirit of the resolution quoted, and that personally we would feel rejoiced at its successful accomplishment.

The typographical fraternity has generally been credited with the highest order of intelligence, and in this age of enlightenment the United Typothetæ of America and the International Typographical Union, representing respectively employer and employed, would but realize reasonable expectations by successfully inaugurating an era of harmony and good will that would serve as an example for others to imitate.

We would be pleased at your favorable consideration of this proposal, and await your reply.

Very respectfully, E. T. Plank,
Jacob Cobb,
T. C. Wildman.

* * * * * * * *

New York, September 20, 1888.

To the United Typothetæ of America:

Gentlemen,—Having received no official information as to the disposition of a communication previously forwarded to your body other than that contained in a note from the chairman of your special committee to the effect that action would be taken at a later date and the result communicated to the committee of the International Typographical Union, and being of opinion that the present session of the United Typothetæ is nearing an adjournment, we beg to present to your consideration certain matters of controversy which we hope will be considered by your body, or referred to your Executive Committee, in order that action may be taken looking to an early settlement of existing difficulties and the ultimate establishment upon a permanent basis of harmonious relations between employer and employed.

Believing that but few questions exist upon which a division of sentiment between the organizations is at all probable, and that when such questions are settled by mutual discussion and concession the great object sought will have been accomplished, we respectfully request that the committee from the International Typographical Union be allowed to discuss with you the following questions, which seem to present themselves as the most serious bar to an amicable adjustment. We desire to consider:

1. A proper apprentice system.
2. Separate unions for the book and job trade.
3. Withdrawal of foremen from union membership.
4. Arbitration.

And such other questions as may be deemed important.

We would respectfully urge upon you the importance of a conference before the adjournment of your present session; failing in this that you indicate to the president of the International Typographical Union when and with whom such a conference may be held.

We further request that the action of your convention upon this matter may be promptly communicated to us.

Respectfully, E. T. Plank,
Jacob Cobb,
Theo. C. Wildman,
International Typographical Union Committee.

On motion, the last communication was referred to the Executive Committee, a body who we believe is composed of high-minded, honorable men. Be the result what it may, we know whereof we speak when we affirm that in certain establishments, now claiming to be entirely independent of and opposed to typographical unions, work is turned out which is a disgrace to the profession, and which their proprietors would have been ashamed to father less than a year ago. That sooner or later their customers will recognize this state of affairs, and demur to its continuance, there can be no doubt, especially in view of the propositions submitted, which, if acted on in the right spirit, will in a great measure remove the difficulties heretofore existing. A friendly interchange of opinion will at least develop the fact whether there is room for honorable compromise, or whether the antagonism unhappily existing between the two representative bodies shall continue.

THE WEST.

THE West! How few realize the significance of the term, the extent of its resources, or, in a few years at farthest, the preponderating influence it will wield in national affairs, the wealth it will possess, or the extent of its population. We are often reminded by our conservative eastern and English friends of western exaggeration—of our proneness to indulge in hyperbole; and yet its actual development has even now outstripped the predictions of the most sanguine enthusiast. As an evidence of its marvelous growth, we may mention that on what was known a few years ago as the "confines of civilization," with a dug-out as the only evidence of settlement, may be found cities teeming with an active, pushing, intelligent population, possessing and enjoying all the comforts and conveniences of a higher modern civilization. Electric lights, high schools, churches, street cars, daily papers, hotels, etc., are special features in localities where, within the memory of a young man, the Indian was monarch of all he surveyed, and the buffalo ranged comparatively unmolested. Even the supposed sterile American desert has yielded to the demands of civilization, and grain and vegetables grown thereon are shown, which challenge comparison with the best productions from what are known as the older *agricultural* states. Peopled by a go-ahead, ambitious, difficulty-surmounting element of society, denied, by excessive competition or home-cramped surroundings, the opportunities craved for (which the limitless growing West alone affords), who bring to their new field of labor a patriotism essentially American, an enterprise whetted by temporary difficulties, and the knowledge gleaned from the experience of an older world, it requires no stretch of the imagination to presume that it affords a specially advantageous field alike for the investment of capital, and an inviting home for the efforts of those who are willing to wait for results, and are not afraid of manual labor; or that its future will be even more marvelous than its past has proved.

But what it is today is simply a foreshadow of what it is destined to become. With each succeeding year its growing importance will be recognized, its influence extended, and its well-nigh inexhaustible resources developed by the best type of American manhood. In this development the newspaper has played, and will continue to play, an important part. The school house and the printing press follow in rapid succession the heels of the settler; indeed, they are the primary agents which have brought about this wonderful result. A western village without its newspaper or printing office is like a battery without electricity, and as it increases in size and population, the hand press, no longer able to supply the demand on its resources, is superseded by the steam-driven web machine, with all its latest improvements. During the past four months we have seen a score of these in operation in localities which, thirty years ago, was the home of the coyote—a grand tribute to the vim and intelligence of American citizenship. In short, in every feature which pertains to the art of printing—in which we are most deeply interested—we understand "the latest and best" are required to fill the orders received, while specimens of artistic work daily

received bear evidence that home productions are equal in every respect to those obtained elsewhere.

This is the kind of country the West is — where there is room for everybody except the drone, whose absence is better than his company. Young man, if you are made of the right material, *come West*. If you are not, you had better stay away.

THE appointment of Mr. John H. Oberly, one of the Civil Service Commissioners, to be Commissioner of Indian affairs, is one which we have every reason to believe will be gratifying to the craft throughout the United States. THE INLAND PRINTER extends its congratulations to that gentleman, feeling satisfied that he will bring to his new and exalted position the same qualifications which have won for him the commendation of his countrymen in whatever position he has heretofore been placed. As is generally known, Mr. Oberly was president of the International Typographical Union for two terms — 1866-1867.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CALCIMINE — KALSOMINE, WHICH?

BY ELON O. HENKEL.

I REMEMBER to have read, some time ago, in your excellent periodical an article complaining of the want of consistency or uniformity in English orthography. That this is a subject embracing a great many discrepancies is not to be denied. That, owing to the nature of the subject itself, the providing of a uniform medium for expression of ideas as diverse and numerous as the minds of human beings themselves are, there will always be in every language more or less cause for complaint, must be equally apparent. Yet, by the proper observance, on the part of editors and printers, of the fixed laws of language inherent in its very nature and constitution, much could, without doubt, be done to correct this evil. I have in mind a notable instance of a word covering the phase of the subject now under consideration, which I shall take the liberty to present as illustrative of my meaning. It is the word *calcimine*, thus spelled by Webster; *kalsomine* by Worcester. There is a very decided difference presented in the spelling of this same word by these two well-known lexicographers. In the example before us, who is correct in his spelling, Webster or Worcester? Where two such high authorities differ so widely, who shall decide? Is there no standard — no principle by which to determine clearly who is right and who is wrong? I hope I may be pardoned for venturing the expression of an opinion in the presence of such learned authorities — and that, too, without incurring the odium of being egotistical. In this case, at least, I think Webster is right, and shall here give my reasons for such conclusion.

In the absence of other better reasons, the *etymon* and *law of assimilation* should, in such cases, govern orthography, and in this instance it would seem clear that no other better, if any other guide at all, exists.

I. AS TO THE ETYMON.

The word calcimine is derived from the Latin word *calx*, lime. The Latin noun *calx* itself, in turn, is derived from a root-word, the Latin verb *caleo*, to be hot; hence our English derivative *calcine* means "to reduce to a powder by the action of heat"; and this process results in a product known in the commercial world as *calcimine*, that is, a friable substance created by the action of heat on a metallic body. Thus has Mr. Webster very consistently made the word *calcimine* conform with such words as *cake*, *cinder*, *candescent*, *coal*, *calender*, *caloric*, *coke*, and that group of words involving that notion — the production of heat. Can as much be said for the spelling *kalsomine?* With what etymology does it conform? Where is the authority for such a *bastard* — does it belong to the legitimate children of the family above enumerated? If not, to what lawful parentage does it owe its origin?

II. AS TO THE LAW OF ASSIMILATION.

The law of assimilation is as clearly defined in orthography as it is in physiology. Let us test the spelling of *calcimine* by this standard: *c* in antepenult assimilates with *c* in penult, *i* in penult with *i* in ultimate, and thus the law of assimilation is harmoniously preserved. Test the spelling of *kalsomine* by the same law — *k* in antepenult assimilates with *s* in penult, and *o* in penult with *i* in ultimate, and the inconsistency of the spelling is so plain that its want of correctness cannot be doubted, to say nothing of the want of conformity of *kalsomine* and *calcine*. If *kalsomine* is right, why not *kalsine?*

Yet *kalsomine* is paraded on flaming show-cards and in printed directions for its use, to breed confusion and mar the beauty of a word of comely proportions. More attention on the part of printers and proofreaders to the laws of philology would go far toward correcting the numerous discrepancies which now mar our noble language. By due observation of such rules the principle inherent in the constitution of orthography may be discovered, and when spelling is made to conform with these principles — and not on the mere *ipse dixit* or whim of individuals — it will rest on as firm a foundation as any other part of knowledge, and present as few inconsistencies, taking into consideration the multitudinous objects involved.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL JOURNALISM.

BY W. A. ENGARDE.

THE best school of journalism, says a prominent authority, is the newspaper and printing office. Certainly it is, just as the best school of medicine or surgery is a hospital, or the best school of the law, the courts. But if the young man who aspires to be a journalist could enter a newspaper and printing establishment equipped not only with a good, sound general education, but with a special one, affording him a general knowledge of the political, economical and social history of his own and other countries, he should become a better and more proficient journalist than his competitor, who enters the field without such an auxiliary equipment.

A very general impression prevails that if a young man who is fairly educated, and who can produce smooth sentences, can do nothing else in the way of bread-winning he can become a journalist. To be sure he can, after a certain fashion, but he will not be long in discovering that in journalism the prize is generally captured by him

that is best endowed with accurate and interesting information, prior knowledge of men and things, and the ability and competency to impart these in clear, good style to readers.

That knowledge is power is being demonstrated more definitely and positively every day in these times, when so many broadly educated young men are entering upon mechanical pursuits. The sentiment is almost universally expressed by superintendents and foremen, that when the educated boy is ambitious to succeed, his opportunities are considerably superior to those of the uneducated one. He learns everything quicker, becomes sooner acquainted with principles of mechanism, and, working with brains as well as hands, achieves early results, which the ignorant acquire only remotely or never.

School or college preparation for what is termed "journalism," however, is decidedly different in one very important particular from preparation for any of the "learned professions," or any of the college-trained occupations. After the young student has proceeded through the regular and special courses, which are at the foundation of all liberal and academic instruction, he is turned over to the classes or schools devoted to the particular studies applicable to the special profession or occupation he is to follow. If he is to be a physician he is to study medical treatises and attend medical or surgical lectures and "demonstrations." If he is to practice at the bar, he is set to reading law books and volumes on constitutional principles and history—is dispatched to hear the orations of the law professors, or is placed in the office of a practicing attorney. If he is to be a minister of the gospel, his teacher will map out for him a course of theological study and of reading in ecclesiastical literature and history. If he is to be a civil, mining or mechanical engineer, or professional electrician or chemist, he is set to the strict study of mathematics, physics, mechanics, geology, chemistry, electricity, drawing, strength of materials, etc., and so on through the catalogue of professions and vocations, which extend into special and well defined lines of employment or duty.

But after the young scholar, ambitious to enter the newspaper office and to adopt "journalism" as a pursuit, shall proceed through the regular academical schooling up to the point when he should commence special study—what literature can the college professor place in his hands? What practical books on "journalism" can be read? What lectures on newspaper work and the necessary equipment for a newspaper man can he be sent to hear? There are no such volumes, and certainly there are no qualified, practical teachers for such work in any college or university in the entire world. They do not exist anywhere, except in the fully equipped newspaper and printing office. It is our belief that they cannot be brought into artificial existence in any form with special effort in that direction.

General education at school, reading, college, or university is undoubtedly valuable to a newspaper man in a very high degree as preparatory and auxiliary—but only by way of general preparation and aid. However he may be "schooled," he can become a proficient, useful and accomplished journalist (it is not meant a mere writer now) only by entering a good, well-equipped and managed newspaper and printing office while young—entering in the most subordinate position (that of "devil"), and gradually ascending the successive steps as he "gets to know," and the aspiring, faithful worker will always find room at the top.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

AFTER a long life, largely devoted to printing and journalism, with our "wild oats" sown a decade since, we fancied ourselves decent members of society, and our household respectable and respected, law-abiding and Sabbath-reverencing.

It appears, however, that we have been laboring under a most terrible misapprehension. A "minister of the gospel," who chances to live opposite, says our house is "godless," referring, of course, to the inmates, not the pile of brick and mortar. Even further, he "deemed it his duty" to go about in the community and warn the good Christian people against any association, and attempted to break up a long-sanctioned matrimonial engagement of one of the juniors—a member and officer "in good standing and regular communion in an orthodox church."

And what the fearful and unpardonable sin for which we are to be condemned and ostracized in this world and consigned to everlasting perdition in the next? WE BUY THE SUNDAY PAPERS!

Has the reverend gentleman (both terms appear to be misnomers) ever reflected that had he been minding his own business, reading his bible and preparing for communion with the Lord, and not watching his neighbors, he would not have known of our horrible transgressions or stood before the world a self-confessed spy? Had he been kneeling in prayer, with closed eyes, he would never have seen us quietly stepping to the door to purchase a paper.

Such was not the case, and we would call to his memory the only word ever written by Christ. Has the divine precept of charity inculcated by the tracing of His holy finger in the sand ever found lodgment in his unbrotherly brain? Has he ever pondered the lesson contained in these lines:

"He said, 'She has sinned; let the sinless
Come forward and cast the first stone.'
But they—they fled, shamed and yet shameless;
And she—she stood white and alone.

"Who now shall accuse and arraign us?
What man shall condemn and disown?
Since Christ has said only the stainless
Shall cast at his brother a stone."

Intolerance, bigotry, ignorance, superstition and uncharitableness could scarcely go farther. It is the same spirit that cried "Crucify Him," and stained the cross with holy blood; the same spirit that rejoiced in the tortures of the inquisition; that would stifle thought, freedom of speech and religion; put to the sword and fire all who kneel at another altar, and murder men, women and children for opinion's sake.

Heaven be blessed, such ministers are anomalies and monstrosities in the ranks of churchmen. Despite his

senseless, ridiculous and feeble anathemas, Sunday papers will continue to be published, purchased and read; the world, by their intelligence, brightness and purity, grow nobler and better, and by their broader, more Christian and loving charity even we who "buy Sunday papers" may yet hope to be saved.

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THE moral influence of so-called Sunday papers (the work upon them being done upon Saturday) is beyond human calculation. From each and every one of their pulpits they preach the best of sermons to the largest possible congregations. They reach eyes, ears, and hearts beyond what the religious press can ever hope to do, with pages as clean, and with thoughts as soul-uplifting and heaven-directing.

The cry against them is as paltry as it is unavailing. The age has outgrown the shackles of a blind following, and civilization and investigation have advanced man into a clearer and more perfect spiritual light. But "emancipation does not mean the casting off of true religion." On the contrary, there is no freedom or independence (of press or thought) "unless they borrow a divine principle revealed in religion for their organic form."

In this the Sunday press stands abreast with any other, is the equal of the church, and fully as powerful an instrument in the education of the world for good.

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IT will be a matter of interest and pleasure to many readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, and especially those of the craft, to learn that B. P. Shillaber, world-wide known as "Mrs. Partington," and one of the oldest of pressmen and printers, is still living. In a recent letter—they are always more bright, sparkling with wit, and filled with the milk of human kindness than his published writings—he says: "I am in the hands of my friends, asking their toleration for silence, so unwillingly indulged in. You know me too well to doubt my friendship, and on this I rest. For five months I have been confined to my chair, as moveless as Katahdin, with half the time a lame right-hand, which is very weak now. Rough lines for seventy-four years."

Truly they are, and all will join in wishing the foremost, most original, brightest and best-hearted of humorists a speedy return to health, and many long, painless and happy years.

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How easy it is for a man to get himself into trouble! In the goodness of our heart, and as far as in us lies to help ambitious young printers, we have answered all questions propounded. It was a dangerous undertaking. They have come thicker and faster, and now one wants to know the reason of the y^e, y^t, y^{is} in old English books. To represent the *th* in *the*, *that*, *this*, a character called *thorn* was used. In form it resembled *y*, and very soon it was written so indistinctly that no distinction was to be seen between it and that letter. Consequently, y^e, y^t, y^{is}, should be read as *the*, *that*, *this*, and not as many are fain to believe as y^e, y^{at}, y^{is}.

This, my dear "young printer," is the solution of the matter, and may your longing after knowledge be satisfied.

TYPOTHETÆ'S CONVENTION.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

THE United Typothetæ of America, an association representing the master printers of the United States, began their second annual convention at the Masonic Temple, New York City, on Tuesday, September 18, continuing in session until Thursday. Delegates were present from twenty-two local organizations. A number of new "locals" have been formed in various parts of the country, and these were represented by delegates. The national organization now comprises five hundred and ten members. A dispatch was read from the Toronto (Canada) Employing Printers' Association, requesting the favor of admission to membership in the United Typothetæ of America. The dispatch was received with applause in the convention, and the United Typothetæ promises to soon have a jurisdiction covering the continent of North America.

The officers of the convention were: Theodore L. De Vinne, of New York, president; James Davidson, of Louisville, and Samuel Slawson, of St. Louis, secretaries, and A. O. Russell, of Cincinnati, treasurer. After a speech of welcome by Joseph J. Little, President De Vinne delivered his annual address. After referring to the organization and methods of trusts and trades unions, he said: "It is but fair to admit that the actions of the unions and the brotherhoods are their retaliation on the action of the 'trusts' and 'corners,' and of other conspirators. It does not alter the fact that they are, in most cases, unwise and unjust methods. We have suffered from unjust rules and laws; we have paid unreasonable rates for materials and labor. Smarting under injustice, we may have said to ourselves, or to each other, 'What other societies have done, we may do. We can repel force by force. We, too, can strike, and boycott, and freeze out, and cajole, and intimidate.' Vagrant thoughts like these come to us, as they do to every one who has the consciousness of power to enforce the thought. But they come, I trust, only to be put aside as unworthy and unjust. We are not here to fight fire with fire. If we, as a society, cannot succeed without making use of methods unknown to law and unwarranted by accepted standards of fair dealing, then let us disband and help ourselves individually, as we have done before. I am sure that this is not my individual view. I am but declaring the views of all."

He advocated arbitration as the best means of settling disputes between employers and employés, and urged a reform in the system of apprenticeship. He recommended the adoption of wiser efforts to make skilled printers, and said they must look after the boys, and give them a greater variety of work, and not leave their instruction entirely to the foreman and time hands, and must bind them, not by legal restraint, but by kind treatment, fair wages and encouragement.

On motion of Everett Waddy, of Richmond, Virginia, a committee was appointed to consider the question of the recent advance in the prices of type under the regulation of the Typefounders' Association. A lively debate was started by the reading of a communication from the International Typographical Union, asking for a conference, by committee or otherwise, with the United Typothetæ. A motion was made to lay the communication on the table, on the ground that the Typothetæ should not have anything more to do with the union. Another delegate, however, urged a more conciliatory course. A Chicago delegate, however, said the letter was only an attempt on the part of the union to dally with the master printers. The debate disclosed the fact that the convention was about equally divided on the question of noticing the union. Finally the communication was referred to a committee to consider and report upon. The convention adjourned at half-past one o'clock, and went on an excursion to Glen Island.

The application of the International Typographical Union for a conference was the chief subject discussed at Wednesday's session. A special committtee, previously appointed, consisting of Samuel Slawson, H. T. Rockwell, Andrew McNally, C. S. Moorhouse and W. Ellis Jones, reported against a conference, stating that so far as the committee knows there exists no matter of difference between the two bodies which would come properly under the jurisdiction of the United Typothetæ, and that if any misunderstandings or disputes exist they should

be settled by the local Typothetæ interested. They recommend, also, that the International Typographical Union be informed that if now, or at any future time, they have any suggestions to make for the consideration of employing printers, it can be made to the Executive Committee of the Typothetæ.

There was considerable debate over the report, the last clause especially being objectionable. Mr. R. R. Donnelly, of Chicago, strongly opposed the recommendation, and he moved that it be stricken out. Mr. P. F. Pettibone, of Chicago, said he hoped that there would be no reference to the International Union, but believed that the report of the committee was just what it should be. Mr. Joseph J. Little, of New York, supported the report. He recognized the right of the typographical unions to exist and to have an International Union. He only objected to some of their arbitrary rules. He hoped the report would be adopted as read, and that the local unions who recognized the authority of the International Union be given the courtesy of recognition through it. The report was adopted.

The Chace copyright bill was discussed, and finally referred to a committee consisting of W. J. Gilbert, St. Louis; J. W. Wallace, Philadelphia; J. Thorne Harper and Edward D. Appleton, New York; and W. P. Henneberry, Chicago. President A. H. Pugh, of the Cincinnati Typothetæ, proposed that the organization should consider the proper division of expenses, power, heat and rent, chargeable to pressroom, composing room and other departments, so that comparison of the actual cost of doing work can be made. After some discussion this was referred to a committee, comprising: C. J. Krehbiel, Cincinnati; W. L. Becker, St. Louis; David Ramaley, Minneapolis; N. L. Burdick, Milwaukee. After considering other matters of minor interest, the convention adjourned to take an excursion up the Hudson river.

At three o'clock the steamer Samuel Sloan, accompanied by the police patrol boat Patrol, started up the Hudson with about two hundred ladies and gentlemen on board, and from that time until seven o'clock, when the return landing was made, a jovial time was had. Liberty Island was first announced, and, as a halt was made, Colonel "Bob" Morris suggested that the band play the "Marseillaise" and the "Star Spangled Banner." After a short stop the steamer made a run up as far as Yonkers. When the excursionists arrived there the heavens began to weep, and the party made a home run. An ample supply of the luxuries of life were on board, and were participated in by the excursionists. Among the genialities who were present were: President De Vinne, Secretary W. C. Rogers, and Delegates Slawson, McNally, Baker, Andrews, Bailey, Martin, Martin B. Brown, J. J. Little, John C. Rankin, Jr., Knight, Donnelly, Davidson, Rockwood, Russell, Polhemus, Crump and James A. Rogers, and it was through their efforts that the trip was made the very enjoyable one it proved to be. The delegates were the guests of the *World* Wednesday night. They visited the *World* office at midnight, and, after inspecting the composing and stereotyping rooms and seeing the mammoth presses, were entertained at a collation.

The convention closed its sessions Thursday afternoon, and at night were guests of the New York Typothetæ at a banquet at the Metropolitan opera house. The day's session was long and important. The Committee on Nominations reported the following officers for the ensuing year, and they were unanimously elected:

For president, Andrew McNally, of Chicago; vice-presidents, L. L. Morgan, of New Haven; Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia; W. Ellis Jones, of Richmond, Virginia; W. C. Swain, of Milwaukee; H. R. Lewis, of Portland, Oregon; W. A. Shepard, of Toronto; corresponding secretary, Everett Waddy, of Richmond, Virginia; recording secretary, Wm. Johnston, of Chicago; treasurer, A. O. Russell, of Cincinnati; executive committee, Howard Lockwood, of New York; H. T. Rockwell, of Boston; C. A. Mitchell, of Minneapolis; Thomas Williams, of Detroit; S. C. Toob, of Memphis, Tennessee; C. M. Skinner, of St. Louis; E. R. Andrews, of Rochester.

It was decided to hold the next convention at St. Louis, on October 3, 1889.

The Committee on Arbitration reported, "That the theory of arbitration is beautiful, but in the general application would be very dangerous, and think the whole matter should be left to the judgment of the individual or society most interested." This report was adopted.

The consideration of the Chace copyright bill was resumed. The committee having the subject in charge introduced Dr. Edward Eggleston, who made a long statement of the scope and purpose of the bill, which he favored, and its effects on the American printers. He said he was under the impression that in the Chace copyright bill they were protecting the printers. If cheap books were demanded they would be supplied. Mr. Samuel Slawson read a long argument against the bill, which had been prepared by Richard Ennis, of St. Louis. G. S. Duncan, of Edinburgh, said it was the opinion in the trade in Scotland that if the Chace copyright bill became a law the Scotch publishers would, from necessity, be compelled to bring their business to this country, bring their capital and plant here, and publish their books from this side. Colonel Sleicher, of the Albany *Journal*, said that the bill was not for the interest of American printers. Finally the whole matter was laid on the table.

Another communication was received from the International Typographical Union Conference Committee, repeating a request for a conference, and suggesting the following matters for consideration by the Typothetæ in conference with the typographical union, namely: Apprentices, separate union for book and job printers, the withdrawal of foremen from the unions, and arbitration. The writers also asked that if the convention had not time at this date to take up the matters suggested, they be referred to the Executive Committee of the Typothetæ. After a long discussion, the communication was referred to the Executive Committee.

The committee appointed to consider the question of usage of the trade in regard to plates and sheet stock in the hands of the printer and binder, and also as to standing matter, reported that after due inquiry among the delegates of the convention they were unable to learn of any general usage which would amount to a custom regarding any of these questions. They recommended that electrotype and other plates left in the care of the printer and remaining unused for a year should be subjected to a charge of one dollar for care and storage, and that charges be also made for the storage of sheets and for type kept standing. The committee's recommendations were adopted.

Votes of thanks to the retiring officers, and to Mr. W. W. Pasko, of the New York Typothetæ, who had charge of the entertainment of the guests, were then adopted, and the convention adjourned.

SPHINX.

ABOUT POSTAGE STAMPS.

There are about six thousand different descriptions of postage stamps in existence. The museum of the Berlin postoffice alone contains between four and five thousand specimens, of which half are from Europe, and the remainder divided between Asia, Africa, America and Australia. What country carries off the palm for absurdity and grotesqueness of artistic design and inferiority of execution, we are not told, but if the collection is faithfully representative the variety of ugliness must be considerable. Some of the stamps, it appears, bear coats of arms, and other emblems, impartially borrowed from the heavens above, the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth — stars, eagles, lions, horses, serpents, railway trains, dolphins and other "fearful wildfowl." There are, moreover, the effigies of five emperors, eighteen kings, three queens, one grand duke, several inferior titled rulers and many presidents. In so many countries and nationalities some really attractive specimens must have been elaborated, but, if so, it is a pity our authorities did not borrow a hint or two from the best; for anything more bald, monotonous and commonplace than the British series of postage stamps down to the latest issue cannot well be imagined.—*Paper Makers' Journal.*

THE Russian bank-note establishment in St. Petersburg for the production of paper money is on a most extensive scale. It consists of a paper mill with a 200-horse power engine, separate departments for copperplate engravers, etchers, compositors, and electrotypers, hundreds of steam presses, and a heliographic department, while no less than twenty-five steam engines supply the motive power to the various departments, and an approximate idea of the extent of the factory may be gathered from the fact that 900,000 notes are produced daily.

THE ART OF EMBOSSING AND THE NEW COLT'S ARMORY EMBOSSING PRESS.

BY JOHN THOMSON, MEM. AM. SOC. C. E., MEM. AM. SOC. M. E.

RESPONDING to the kind invitation of THE INLAND PRINTER to give its readers a description of my new embossing press, it has occurred that, in connection therewith, a few remarks on embossing as an art might be of concurrent interest. The thickness of the two being equal, it may be put down as a fundamental rule that it requires considerably more pressure to emboss paper than metal. This may appear a somewhat startling statement, to those not entirely familiar with the principles involved; but it is nevertheless a fact, and the reasons therefor may be briefly stated as follows:

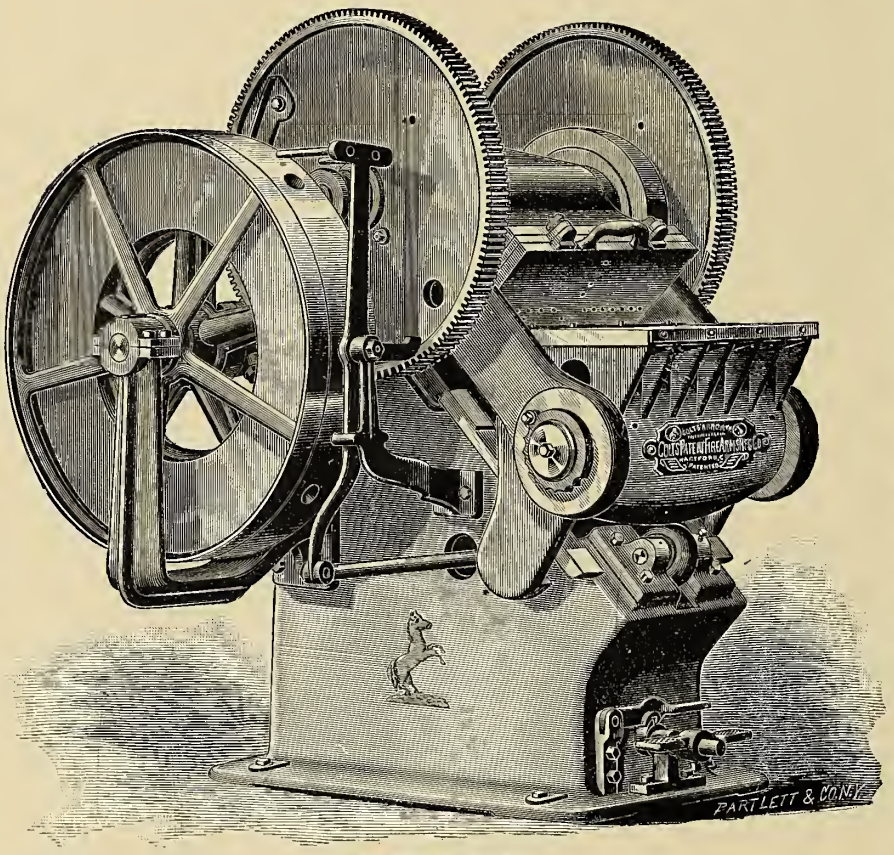
In metal, it would be required simply to transmit sufficient pressure to the die to bend the metal to the desired form; but in paper it is necessary not only to bend it to the desired contour, but to also add additional force sufficient to crush and set the elastic yielding fiber; in other words, it is like attempting to crush the "life" out of an elastic rubber ball as compared with the force that would be necessary to flatten a metal sphere.

The elements necessary to a successful and durable embossing press are: great strength; great impressional power; the highest attainable degree of rigidity with an easy, convenient action for feeding and making ready. Of these, however, the most important of all is the feature of *rigidity*. A press may be strong but not rigid. The practical value of rigidity in a machine of this character is that when the job is once made ready, there are no false strains in the machine tending to break down the "force," to flatten the fine lines, or to shift the die and guides out of register. In practice there are very few dies which, if set to the center of the machine, as would usually be proper, but would be *out of balance* as to the center of area of pressure. The tendency of this is to cause the machine to "attempt" to equalize this false effect; or, in other words, to reach equilibrium. This, of course, cannot be permitted, and the resistance to this in the machine must be of such character as to properly withstand any normal strain with the least appreciable amount of spring in the acting parts.

Again, the impression members of the machine ought to be of the strongest and the most rigid construction; for it should be borne in mind that the connecting rods of an embossing press, like those of a pump or a locomotive, are to be regarded as simply enormous *springs* yielding under every strain to which they are subjected. It is the province of good engineering to come in and say what shall be the limit of such action by reason of proper design and disposal of parts.

From the foregoing generalities, we will now pass to a practical portion of the subject which may be of even greater interest to those who may have in contemplation the beginning of work of this character; and this will refer to the practical details of making ready, or, as it is technically known, building of the "force" or "counter." To properly emboss, it is simply required to employ a single die, which should be of the female or intaglio type. It is usual to secure the die in the bed of the machine either by pasting it to a false blank, or by securing with gauges, or locking it in a chase as in ordinary type-work.

The next step in the operation is the building of the male counterpart, or, as it is termed, the force or counter. In respect of this, practice varies much as in ordinary presswork, as every practical embosser will find some particular point in the process which, with him, gives better results than that used by others; but in general terms it can be said that the most successful results are obtained by the old-fashioned but reliable method of building the force simply by the use of paper. This should be used in combination with flour paste, or gum arabic or fish glue; and it is right here where the skill of the operator will stand out with great distinctness; for we have proved it in practice that one operator will obtain results under, say, a pressure of ten tons, which another operator might not obtain under a pressure of one hundred tons. It is the difference between manual dexterity and judgment, and the old Scotch rule of "main strength and stupidness." As the force begins to show clearly, the flat portions ought to be cut away and the high portions added to, the aim and intent being to put the pressure where it will do the most good; for it would seem to be evident that simply adding sheet upon sheet will not obtain the desired result, as in this wise the flat portions of the die *bear off* and prevent the low portions from receiving the required amount of pressure. It is probable that in dies of considerable depth and large surface much trouble and annoyance comes from the air which is confined between the paper and the die as it goes to the impression, and may also partially account for the enormous energy which is consumed in the production of this character of work.



ECCENTRIC ACTION.
Colt's Armory Embossing and Stamping Press.

The machine which is herewith illustrated is the result of over ten years' experience in this line of manufacture, and in this general type of machine; that is, in which the platen slides to the impression and then opens out like an ordinary job printing machine to receive the sheet and to make ready the force.

This press is intended for the production of every variety of embossing, gold-leaf imprinting and book-cover stamping. It may be fitted in various ways to suit individual uses; such as being provided with steam blanks for hot work, with platen and bed blanks for inversing dies and forces, or for interchanging with printing presses. The size of the platen of the press shown in the engraving is 12¼ inches by 18 inches, the space between the connecting rods 18¾ inches. The peculiarity which establishes the designation of this press is that the platen is actuated by eccentrics instead of cranks; these eccentrics being formed upon the inside faces of the gears and projecting through the main

connecting rods; which latter are thus interposed between the finished side of the bed and the finished faces of the gear wheels, the space being just sufficient to permit free movement. In this wise the shafts and main connecting rods are brought to a perfect shearing strain; the impressional stress being applied with almost theoretically perfect directness, avoiding the possibility of spring, end-thrust, or side-cramp. The gears, being outside of the rods, can thus be made of almost any desired diameter, permitting a high relation of single-pair gearing. The sides of the bed, not requiring to be recessed to receive the gears, as in regular practice heretofore, are carried out flush with the rods.

We believe that this represents the nearest approximation to what has been well termed "the anvil principle" in machine construction that has ever been reached. The practical benefit to the embosser being, as already intimated, the facility with which the "force" may be built up, and its long life when so completed, as there is no false cramping tendency to cause it to "crawl" and thus break down the lines. The platen motion is similar to that applied by me to the Colt's system of job printing presses, that is an absolutely direct slide to the impression positively controlled by interlocking lugs. The extent of the direct motion is 5/8 inch. But there is here one important modification. The rocker seats being at an incline of 45°, the platen is thus virtually suspended by the connecting rods, the rockers sustaining but a portion of the weight of the platen. The rockers are developed from the center of the shaft. These conditions permit forming the bridge-cam in such manner as to swing the platen on its shaft in unison with the travel of the eccentrics, so that the "throw" of the eccentrics is augmented to the extent that the lower edge of the platen is carried outward in a line practically parallel with the face of the bed. Two important advantages are thereby obtained: First, the entire face of the platen is, as it were, lifted out and up to the feeder; and second, the radius (distance from center of gears) of the eccentrics is reduced to a minimum, in this machine being but 2 1/8 inches.

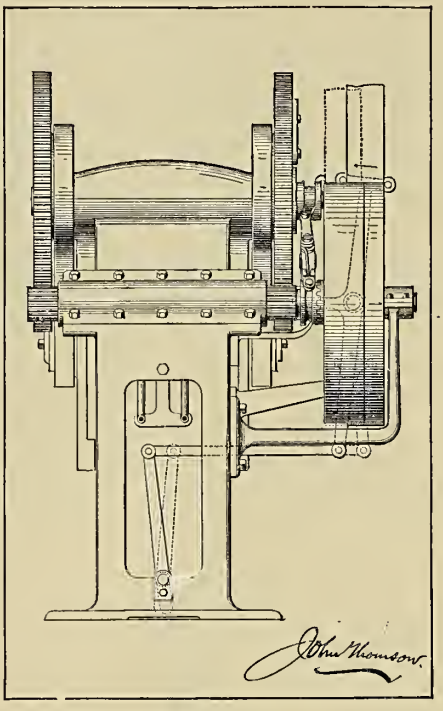


FIG. 1.*

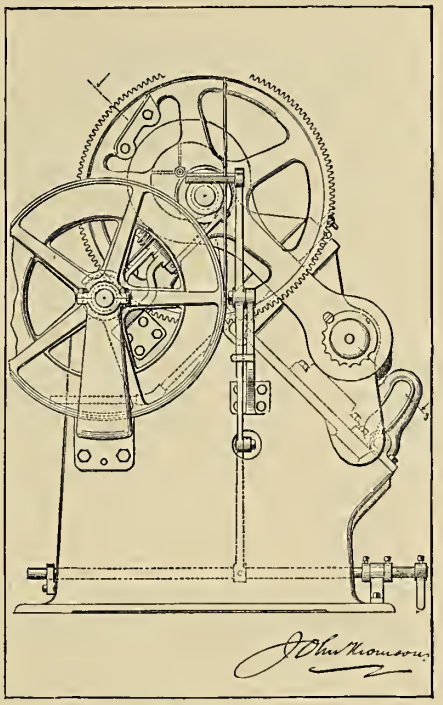


FIG. 2.*

Rear and Side Elevations of Colt's Armory Embossing Press.

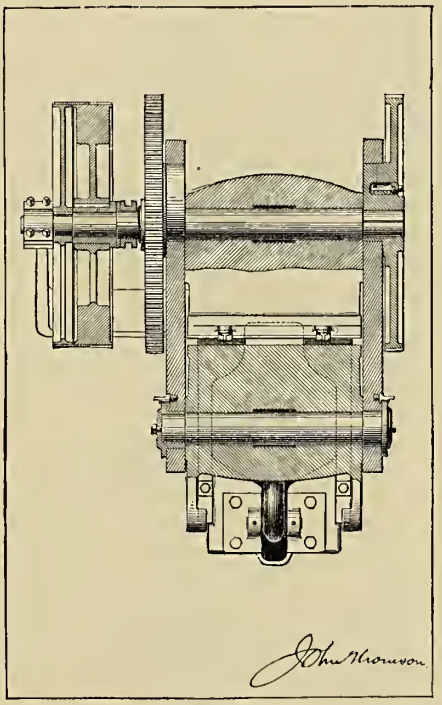


FIG. 3.*

Horizontal Section on line 3, through bed, platen, connecting rods, eccentrics, clutch, fly-wheel and starting pulley.

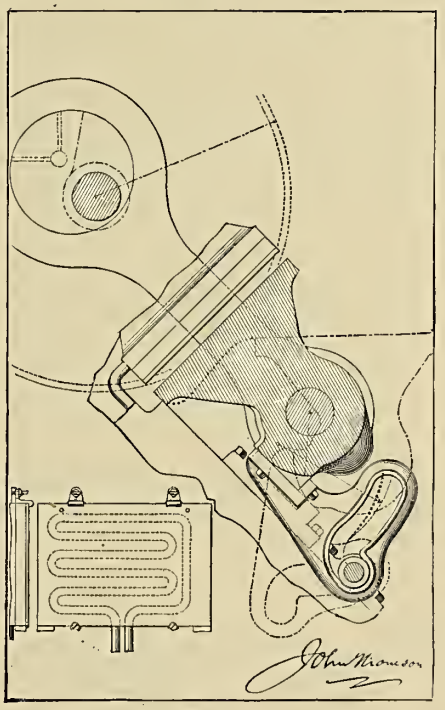


FIG. 4.*

Longitudinal Section and diagram, illustrating eccentric and platen action, with detail view of steam blank.

The bridge in this press is also the platen, that is, instead of being made in two parts bolted together, one single, massive, solid casting comprises the two functions. It is of the strongest and most rigid form known to the art, that is, very heavily ribbed to resist compression on front, with elliptical formation at the back to resist transverse and tensile strains. It will be observed in Fig. 3 that the bearings of both the bridge-shaft and the main-shaft are relieved at the center. These recesses are designated relief chambers, the function of which is to compel a more uniform distribution of strain upon the shaft. In the case of the main-shaft, the chamber also serves as an oil-reservoir. The platen may be carried back or forth through a range of 1/8 inch, in ten distinct adjustments averaging .0125 inch each, by means of eccentric sleeves positively and separately locked to each connecting rod. Thus the center of strain, through the platen, is never altered by changing the positions of the sleeves, and the pressure may be controlled with the greatest exactness. In this press the fly-wheel is arranged to be positively and automatically disconnected from the driving-shaft, and this may be arranged either to leave the platen open, after each impression, as shown in dotted outline of Fig. 4, or the impressions may be made successively as in an ordinary printing

*These views are reductions from the original drawings from which the press was built.

press. In this manner the machine is equally well adapted for "pointing," gilding, work involving difficult registration, or the more ordinary class that may be run to successive impressions. This change in the operation of the machine is accomplished by removing or replacing the disconnecting shoe, Fig. 2.

The clutch is of simple but peculiar construction, combining the positive engagement of a pair of claw clutch-members with friction for starting and stopping the machine. The fly-wheel, which is also the main driving pulley, is loose on the shaft and carries a fixed clutch. A separate, narrow, light pulley on the outside of the fly-wheel is keyed to the shaft. The sliding member of the clutch is engaged by a clutch lever, the extension of which acts in a cam attached to the end of main shaft and rotating therewith. The belt shifter is arranged to slip the belt partly across the face of fly-wheel on or off from the light pulley, which latter is termed the starting pulley. A short arm projects inwardly from the belt shifter, and is adapted to be engaged by the shoe of gear wheel. The operation is as follows: With the belt entirely upon the fly-wheel, as see dotted lines Fig. 1, it is rotated on the shaft as a loose pulley. When the belt is shifted over upon the starting pulley the press is immediately, but smoothly and quietly, put into motion, the clutch being slid into engagement by the cam when the speed of the shaft will have approximately equaled that of the fly-wheel. Consequently, the start of the platen is perfectly smooth, and there is no annoying shock or jar. After the impression has been made, the cam first acts to withdraw the sliding clutch from engagement with the fly-wheel; the shoe, impinging upon the arm of the belt shifter, slides the belt off from the starting pulley, and the platen comes quietly to a stop. The clutch lever is provided with an elastic steel tongue, so that when the teeth of the clutch members happen to be brought into contact, the tongue yields until the relative speeds change sufficiently to permit proper interlocking. To start the machine it is simply required to shift the belt, which is accomplished by the pedal in front of the press. This is locked by a hook or pawl, automatically, so that the press cannot be accidentally started up, as when making ready.

The clutches are of steel, case-hardened. The trunnions of bridge shaft are three inches diameter. The pinions are steel, cut solid in the driving shaft, which is three inches diameter, and is mounted in a solid babbitted box extending across the entire width of the frame. The main connecting-rods are of the most liberal dimensions, and are made of a special high grade of crucible steel. There is a section of machinery steel fused into each of the gear wheels, in which are formed the teeth that carry the eccentrics over the nip. These sections are formed separately, and are then melted into the iron, the union of the two metals being perfect. The advantages of this construction are that the strength of the steel teeth is at least quite as great as would be obtained were the entire wheel produced from a steel casting; while, in event of accidental breakage, the wheel can be duplicated at a much less expense. The bed is inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees from the vertical. The platen is caused to swing outward and upward to within five degrees from the horizontal. In this manner the face of the platen presents itself to the operator like a table, while the angle of the bed prevents gold leaf or sheets from dropping.

The press is entirely self-contained, every part being directly attached to the frame. The eccentrics are oiled from the outside of the gear wheels, and the bridge-shaft trunnions through a slot in the bridge; and, consequently, the connecting rods are not pierced. Oil reservoirs are formed in the gears, from which project oil holes to the bearing faces of the eccentrics, so that oil is fed at each revolution of the gears.

It is exceedingly compact, and as rigid as the Rock of Gibraltar. There is no limit to the speed, except the ability of the operator to lay the sheets. It is operated in regular practice at 1,200 impressions an hour. The workmanship, material and performance are guaranteed to be of the first order.

THERE is a French invention for printing on wood by means of hot type. A guide regulates the degree of heat. The inventor claims that the impression is as neat as if obtained by lithography. By using a special ink cold type may be employed. Only one man is required to work the machine, which will print 350 boxes or 400 flat pieces of wood an hour.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, granted during the past month, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 4, 1888.

389,112—Type, Making wood. G. T. Setchell, Norwich, Conn.

389,135—Type-metal pot and furnace. G. Bender, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Manhattan Typefoundry, New York, N. Y.

389,113—Type, Producing dies for making wood. G. T. Setchell, Norwich, Conn.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1888.

There were no patents relating to the printing interests included in this issue.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1888.

389,561—Printing machine, Color. W. H. Fuller, Pittsburgh, Pa.

389,800—Delivery mechanism for printing machines. G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.

389,656—Folding machinery for printing presses. G. W. Kendall, St. Albans, Vt.

389,607—Galley. P. Shniedewend and J. L. Lee, Chicago, Ill.

389,650—Printing machine sheet-delivery mechanism. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 25, 1888.

389,995—Printing floor cloths, etc., Machinery for. J. Wright, Kilcaldy, County of Fife, Scotland.

PAPER MILLS AND MACHINES.

According to the "Annuaire de la Papeterie Universelle de 1886" (General Annals of the Paper Trade), the countries herewith named have the following number of paper mills and machines:

Possessed by	Paper Mills.	Machines.	Tubs or Chst.
France	420	525	.....
Great Britain—			
England 280 430			
Scotland 68 98	361	541	.....
Ireland 13 13			
Belgium	30	48	.....
Denmark	10	10	.....
Spain	72	47	140
Portugal	16	7	.....
Greece	1	1	.....
Holland	61	40	80
Italy	228	158	300
Russia	133	137	.....
Sweden	48	26	.....
Norway	8	8	.....
Roumania	3	3	.....
India	6	4	.....
Japan	6	6	.....
Syria	1	.....	.....
Island Mauritius	1	.....	.....
Egypt	1	.....	.....
Australia	4	6	.....
New Zealand	2	1	.....
Canada	36	44	.....
Mexico	11	12	.....
Cuba	1	2	.....
Argentine	3	3	.....
Brazil	5	4	.....
Venezuela	1	1	.....
United States of America	884	1,106	.....
Further, according to the Address Book of Gnutter Staib Biberach, XI Edition, 1886—			
Germany	809	891	.....
Austria, Hungary	220	273	.....
Switzerland	35	46	.....
Luxemburgh	2	2	.....
Total sum	3,419	3,952	520

TWO CLASSES OF PRINTERS.

Printers are divided into two classes. One pushes and elbows his way ahead through rain and sunshine, and all manner of business adversity, finally commanding a lucrative trade and the respect of his competitors. The other class hold back, study with great care the various signs of the times, making weak attempts to thrive when everything looks favorable, and becoming dormant and faint-hearted the moment the financial horizon has an ominous appearance. The first-class always manage to find business in some way, while the other seems satisfied to plod along in an aimless manner, executing indifferently the work left as their portion. Business of the paying sort comes only by personal endeavor and hard work, and those who go steadily forward, with ordinary prudence, are sure to lead in the end. Confidence in one's ability and the will to do business is as necessary to success as a prosperous condition of things generally. He who waits for "something to turn up," "sits and waits, and waits in vain." Go yourself and do the "turning."—*Exchange.*

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45 STANDARD AND COUNTRY 23

25 A 10 Point Dante (Long Primer) $2 00

THE GEM AND VICTOR
DIAMOND * SELF-CLAMP * POWER
586 PAPER CUTTERS 342

20 A 12 Point Dante (2 line Nonp.) $2 00

THE * CELEBRATED * SUPERIOR * COPPER-MIXED * TYPES
364 FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS 752

10 A 18 Point Dante (3 line Nonp.) $2 50

GREAT * WESTERN * TYPE * FOUNDRY
34 CHICAGO ILLINOIS 57

8 A 24 Point Dante (4 line Nonp.) $3 00

THEIR * CHESTNUT * BELLS
2 WERE RINGING 6

6 A 30 Point Dante (5 line Nonp.) $3 50

GENERAL * MASTERS
9 DOMESTIC 8

5 A 36 Point Dante (6 line Nonp.) $4 00

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3 GARDEN 5

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Every Size Cast on 6 Point Body. . . .
No Ornaments with This Series . . . .
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Every Size Cast on 12 Point Body
Ornaments are Put Up with Each
Size as Here Displayed . . . . . .

18 A—12 POINT, No. 41—$1.75

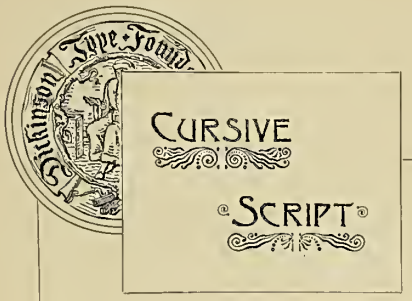
COOL SHADES AND RAMBLES
WOUNDED VETERANS ADDRESS TO THE CONGREGATION
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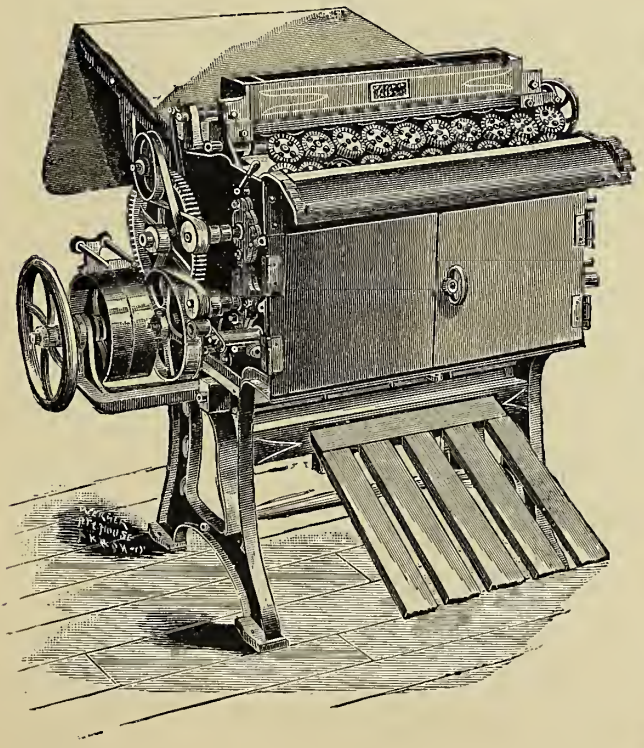
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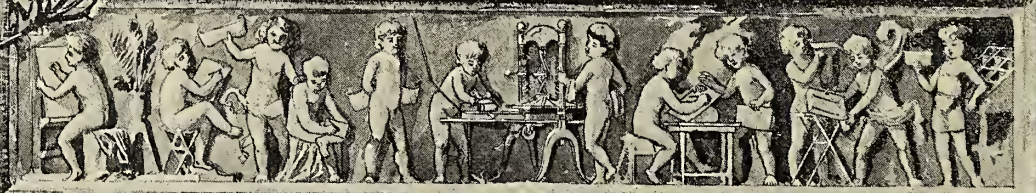
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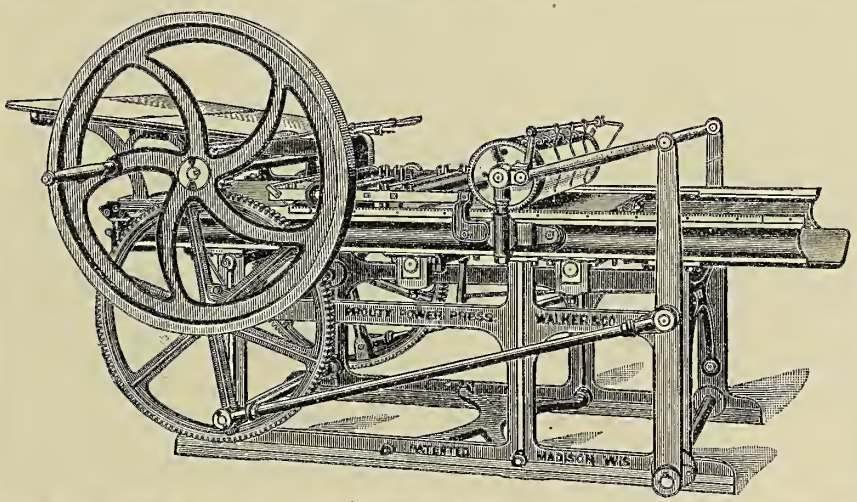
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

MEGILL'S GAUGE PINS.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, October 9, 1888.

In the September number of THE INLAND PRINTER appeared a paragraph under the head of "The Practical Printer," which would seem to reflect on the merits of my patented gauge pins.

I do not know that they were before the mind of the esteemed author when he penned those lines, but fearing that some printers who are unfamiliar with their workings might continue to live in darkness concerning their true merits, I ask that you give this publicity.

It would appear by the writer's statement that all "guide pins" must be inserted through a great many sheets of paper to insure their hold on the platen; that they must be forced through not only the top sheets, but also through the paper underneath, which is termed the packing, causing it, as he properly claims, to be unfit for subsequent use on fine work of larger form.

Whatever may be necessary with other pins (and we know of none now in use except of crude and unprofitable contrivance) it is not necessary to insert any of my gauge pins, old or new, through more than two or three sheets, which number is generally employed for making ready, and thrown aside after the job is finished. They were originally devised with a view of overcoming this objection to the use of pointed gauges, and so far have failed to meet with a successful rival, and while they may not equal carefully and strongly gummed quads on long run color work, they certainly will do a fine register, and possess advantages in the quickness with which they are applied, and the completeness of their construction, which adapts them to the great mass of work done on the job press. EDWARD L. MEGILL.

FROM WORCESTER.

To the Editor: WORCESTER, Mass., September 14, 1888.

On Friday afternoon, immediately after the second edition had gone to press, Mr. Philip Schofield (foreman of the *Gazette* composing room), called all hands to the middle of the room. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. David Armitage, "ad" man on the paper. His fellow-employés wished to recognize the event, and did it in a very handsome manner. Mr. Charles H. Doe, editor of the paper, who made the presentation, spoke in substance, as follows:

He said it had been made his pleasant duty to inform Mr. Armitage that his friends in the office had become aware of the family anniversary which he was observing, and had all agreed that it ought not to pass without some expression of the good-will felt toward him. Mr. Doe said he was gratified to be selected as spokesman, not only because of his esteem for Mr. Armitage, but because he liked to be recognized in all such office gatherings which promoted good feeling among the men, and when they could all meet good-naturedly, relieved from the drive of work, so trying on an afternoon newspaper. He could bear witness from his relations to Mr. Armitage to his loyalty to the office and to his ability as an editorial writer, and could bear witness, too, that while he had been faithful to his employers, he had never toadied or flattered, or curried favor at the expense of others. To his fellow-workmen he had been as true as steel. In fact, could a man's character be put into a single phrase, he was above all things a straightforward, square man,

"True as the needle to the pole,
Or as the dial to the sun."

"We extend our compliments and good wishes," said Mr. Doe, "not only to you, but to your excellent wife, and we hope you will carry them to her. To you and to yours, we give the hand of good fellowship, and we all say, 'God bless you, David! May you live long and prosper.'"

The testimonial was then uncovered and proved to be a handsome silver water set. The pitcher, mounted on a stand, is twenty inches high, and its conspicuous ornament is fuchsias. It bears a handsomely engraved inscription: "Presented to Mr. and Mrs. David Armitage by employés of the Worcester *Evening Gazette*," the name of the paper being cut in old English letter, the same as the *Gazette* heading. The bowl and goblet are gold lined, and the set is very beautiful in its design.

Mr. Armitage, much moved, made an impromptu speech in reply, expressing his gratitude, and his friendship for the office and the men. He had always tried to do his duty as a man, and he hoped that might be considered when it became necessary to reckon up his errors and his failures. He spoke feelingly of his wife, and of the help and strength she had given him to act his part in the world manfully.

All hands then went back to their cases, after congratulating Mr. Armitage and wishing him many happy returns. CORMACK.

FROM BRITISH HONDURAS.

To the Editor: BELIZE, September 13, 1888.

This isolated colony, where Great Britain has set a foot, in opposition to your American ideas of propriety, never has yet been noted for its excellent printing offices and presses, nor fine specimens of jobs; nevertheless there has been this year a tendency toward better things. A small job office, on the interchangeable system, including an improved No. 7 Golding jobber, was received from Boston, and now a new newspaper plant, from the same house, has given an impetus to the printing business, and exhibits the fact that we ought to have begun years ago to purchase our printing materials in America. The new system, and a uniformity of heights and of what constitutes fonts of type, together with the beautiful presses, cutters, and other printing materials which are now manufactured only in America, will soon show this community how long they have groped about in the dark, and which is the shortest way out.

If the countries of the world which have introduced modern printing as a means of education and enlightenment among themselves, will read THE INLAND PRINTER, and carefully note its advertisements, as I have done for a year past, they will profit by it. Their newspapers and books may be largely improved, and their printers will be glad that the city of Chicago, for instance, has made such wonderful advance in the "art preservative" in the last decade or two.

Your correspondent joined the typographical union of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1852, and up to the time of final departure from the United States, a dozen years ago, and to this date, was never other than a strict union man, and belonged temporarily to several branches of the fraternity. If you should give place to this, no doubt there are yet alive a number of printers scattered between San Francisco and New York who will open their eyes when they learn that he still lives and puts in his eight hours every day among the cases and presses of a neat little job and news room among the palms and sea breezes of a tropical town.

Yours respectfully, C. L. GOODRICH.

FROM A COUNTRY PRINTER.

To the Editor: IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., September 23, 1888.

I have been an interested reader of your valuable magazine for some months, and the humor seizes upon me to unburden my soul in reference to some of the mechanical difficulties encountered by the country printer. I see in THE INLAND PRINTER many hints upon management and execution of work that are valuable to the proprietors of moderately large establishments, but I sometimes feel that THE INLAND PRINTER forgets that there are thousands of printers and publishers located in towns that run from 2,000 to 10,000 population who meet perplexing difficulties in what are doubtless considered the simplest of operations, because they are suddenly called upon to perform some piece of work outside of the usual run of business in country offices, and they thirst for knowledge that possibly many of your subscribers would think it superfluous to give. This large class of printers, Mr. Editor, must be reporters, editors, bookkeepers, proofreaders, canvassers, job printers, pressmen, roller-makers, bookbinders, engravers—in fact, must be ready to turn their hands to anything that pertains to the printing business, and as no city-bred printer, or country-bred printer for that matter, is instructed in all these things during his apprenticeship, it follows that oftentimes he must depend upon his

own ingenuity to carry him through. He is located where he cannot call in the assistance of the engraver, bookbinder, roller-maker, etc., at any time in case of emergency, so he must do these things himself, and the results of his efforts must oftentimes be unsatisfactory and embarrassing. The writer hereof recently received an order for 2,500 small pamphlets bound in cloth, the covers being made of binders' cloth, pasted onto heavy manila paper. The work was simple enough until it came to pasting the cloth onto the pamphlets, which was the last operation, except trimming the finished book. I am certain a bookbinder would know how to do this without having the covers roll up as they dried, and would not have piled up his work, and to his horror have found it was beginning to mildew. At the risk of being set down by you and your readers as being an incompetent printer, I mention this circumstance, hoping that through you I may receive valuable hints for the future. I have ways to overcome similar difficulties in binding small numbers of check books, receipt books, etc., as I often do, but this is my first experience with a job of the kind referred to, and I freely acknowledge my ignorance as to the best method to do the work. It may be said I should have competent workmen in my employ, but it must be remembered that the class of work usually coming into the country printing office does not include such jobs as the above, and it is a rare thing to find a journeyman printer who would be better posted as to the best method of doing work outside his regular routine of labor. I am convinced, Mr. Editor, that a few hints upon this subject will be interesting to many of your readers, as well as to

Yours truly, A. B. C.

FROM SCRANTON.

To the Editor: SCRANTON, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1888.

Most of the job offices here have reduced their force to the foreman and a couple of boys. The indications are that business will pick up shortly after the November election. The new *Republican* building, which had reached the fifth story and had the roof about completed, and had to be taken down again, the result of a bad foundation, is again showing itself to be pushed forward rapidly, and by January next it is expected to be ready for occupancy.

Schoen & Keller, two former employés of the *Republican* job and press rooms, who started in business some months ago, are doing a first-class business; result, nothing but first-class work leaves their office. Business men appreciate good work, consequently they are extra busy for this season of the year. Mr. Schoen is what may be called a "star" at presswork, and Mr. Keller, speaking mildly, is an artist. We congratulate these gentlemen on their success in their new undertaking. The *Truth*, of course, is at last settled in its new office, and is now running one of R. Hoe's perfecting presses, 20,000 copies an hour. This is another successful enterprise issuing an evening paper. It is now rumored that the morning *Times* (democratic) will, after the election, receive a partner to the present publisher, and it may take a big boom, besides it will be made more of a metropolitan journal than it is at present.

The Typothetæ lately formed here seem to think they are a very important element. A few hot-heads, who were doing their work with boys, found that they could not compete against men of experience and ability, and who did work that union offices could not begin to touch with their figures, and who also about destroyed any profitable living at all, are now the biggest toads in the puddle in perfecting a regular and profitable schedule of rates, and are endeavoring to boycott a couple of the best offices in the city because they will not subscribe their names to the "never-to-be-broken schedule of rates," or their ironclad agreement. These very offices never have a union man in them only when an extra rush comes. We would like to ask what good the Typothetæ is if they still cut rates? Well, the way it is done probably is they give the schedule price on a job, and, if an old customer or friend, then a neat ten to twenty per cent discount. To illustrate it: a job was taken to one of these boycotted offices; the price given—it was too high. It was taken to an office of the Typothetæ, and it was there taken for from $2 to $5 less than the former office. And still they are trying to establish a schedule of rates, or probably this is what our brethren call a "trust." Eh? B. J. B.

FROM MONTREAL, P. Q.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, October 7, 1888.

As I have not seen anything in THE INLAND PRINTER relating to Montreal matters I have concluded to do what I could in that line. The printing fraternity in general are jubilant over the election of one of their number to parliament. At the special election held last month to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Coursol, Mr. A. T. Lepine, member of the French typographical union, and also an influential member of the Knights of Labor, was elected by a handsome majority of six hundred. The candidate from the first announced himself as being strictly a prohibitionist and trade unionist in all matters. The liberal party, who had always claimed to be the friend of the workingman, showed their genuineness by putting a candidate in the field. The conservatives, who were considered the enemy of labor, did not put forward a candidate, so there were only two candidates; and, in the face of all the obstacles placed in his way, it is considered a glorious victory for organized labor.

Work seems to be fair in most of the printing offices. The *Gazette* office has an order for a million almanacs to be printed in English, French and German. They are for an American firm, who claim they can get them done cheaper here by sending the plates, and, after they are done, ship them to other countries without paying any duty on them. This requires the above office to work nights.

The *Herald* office also has a million almanacs in two languages — French and English — which require it to put in a good deal of overtime.

The office of the *Canadian Workman*, only in existence a few months, is experiencing quite a boom. Besides the weekly paper, which has a good circulation, the proprietors have a monthly, and in a few weeks will issue a daily hotel register, besides catalogue and commercial work. The office is run on the coöperative plan. Each shareholder belongs to the Knights of Labor or the International Typographical Union. The undertaking will undoubtedly be a financial success. The readers of THE INLAND PRINTER here are sorry to see that a duty has been imposed on that publication. J. P. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1888.

Your Louisville correspondent, C. F. T., in his letter of July and August, to your valuable publication, makes certain statements which I think are, to say the least, very unjust to the gentlemen who represented the organized pressmen at Kansas City. As such statements are calculated to do harm, and have a tendency to retard organization in the pressmen's branch of the craft by creating a want of confidence in the minds of those whom we are striving to gather into the fold, I deem it my duty to reply to him.

C. F. T. tells us that "we have been, seen and conquered." He also tells us "There is no denying the fact that some of the unions that were the most pronounced in their demands for an international pressmen's union, sent representatives who had opinions just the opposite, and who were the most persistent opponents to the scheme." He tells us all this, but fails to tell us that the cause of this change was brought about by the new light that was thrown upon the "scheme" at Kansas City. The pressmen delegates, after coming together and talking the matter over, came to the conclusion that it was not for the best interest of the craft to separate at this time.

Stripped of all its glittering generalities the main cause of our dissatisfaction was not with the International Typographical Union, nor of any act that they had done as a body toward the pressmen of the country; on the contrary, they have treated us with kindness and consideration, and have always stood ready to extend a helping hand, but I cannot say the same for the late executive council. To their action alone must be attributed all the ill feeling and dissatisfaction which has been engendered by their unlawful action in revoking the charter of a pressmen's union without the faintest semblance of authority or warrant of law for so doing.

I cannot agree with C. F. T. that the pressmen owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Pym or anyone else. Our remaining under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union depended solely on the

disposition that body would make of the case of No. 6. As we had right on our side, I do not think that the pressmen received one iota more from the Committee of Appeals than they were justly entitled to. They only received justice, pure and simple.

C. F. T., in speaking of the propositions that have been submitted to the subordinate unions relating to the increase of the per capita tax says that "The question now is whether the pressmen will submit to being forced into what they well know is opposed to their interests," and adds, "I think not, and many others are of the same opinion." In answer to this, I would most respectfully refer him, and those who hold the same views as himself on the subject, to the letter from C. W. M., of Philadelphia, published in the August number of THE INLAND PRINTER. I heartily indorse C. W. M., when he says, "I tell you union men, something of the kind must be adopted if you wish to bring unionism and beneficence to our homes and firesides."

C. F. T. goes further, and attempts to lift the veil that hides the future, and brings forth all the trials and tribulations (that in his imagination he finds therein stored) for our especial benefit. Yet in the same breath he makes the assertion that "with separate organizations, and an amicable arrangement existing between them, would put the two branches in a position to accomplish anything within reason." If this is so, what is the matter with having this amicable arrangement, and still retain the same relations to the International Typographical Union? We can have it just as well, and I think a great deal better, for in union there is strength. As a majority of our unions are small in membership, it is as much as they can do to meet the expenses of their local organizations. To burden them with the additional expense of an international organization would be the surest means we could adopt to sweep them out of existence. If C. F. T. wants to benefit his craft, let him employ his talents in getting up a code of laws that will benefit the pressmen, and help along this amicable arrangement that he speaks of. I am assured that anything emanating from the pressmen that is for their welfare will meet with the hearty coöperation of the International Typographical Union.

In conclusion, I would say that the course followed by the pressmen delegates at Kansas City was the proper one, under the circumstances. I feel satisfied that time will prove this assertion correct. There were many things demonstrated to us there that we had no idea of. I hope the pressmen in the future will profit by our experience. It is one thing to make a bargain, and another to deliver the goods. C. H.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, October 4, 1888.

The general business outlook here is good, and the printing trade is receiving its full share. Fall trade has fairly started, and nearly all the offices are quite busy, though some are not yet pushed to their full capacity.

Messrs. Alfred Mudge & Son are very busy in all departments, the job department especially being crowded. Besides their numerous cylinder presses, they have several Gordons and one of each size of the Golding Jobber. This house is one of the oldest and best equipped in the city, and turns out a class of work second to none.

The book department of the Rand Avery Company is full of work, and I am informed that enough is already in hand to keep this department running for the next six months. "The Franklin Press" has for many years been the imprint that has appeared on work turned out by this house, but it has recently been changed to "The Lawson Press." This firm recently advertised for forty pressmen for nightwork, by which it is evident they intend to run their plant to its fullest capacity. Mr. Thomas W. Lawson is now president, treasurer and manager of this company.

Mr. John C. Rand, formerly president of the Rand Avery Company, is now interested in the *American Queen*, a new society and fashion magazine, the first number of which is to appear this month. Many of the illustrations and all the fashion plates will come from Paris.

The office of Messrs. C. A. Pinkham & Co. has been removed to new and more commodious quarters on Congress street, and now claim to have one of the most convenient offices in the city.

Messrs. C. W. Calkins & Co. have also removed, though as yet are not fully settled. This is the second time in six years that this firm has been forced to seek more extensive quarters. They are now located in a large new building on Purchase street and occupy two floors, the upper one being devoted to their cylinder presses. They have evidently profited by the change.

Mr. Wyman, a gentleman well and favorably known to the printers of Boston and vicinity, has recently accepted the office of treasurer of the Wright & Potter Printing Company. In making this selection the company has used excellent judgment, for Mr. Wyman has had many years experience in printing, or those branches of business connected with it which peculiarly fit him for the responsible duties now devolving upon him.

Labor Day brought out the greatest display of organized labor ever seen in Boston. Business generally was suspended and the city presented its usual holiday appearance. The principal feature of the day was the procession, after which a picnic was enjoyed at Oak Island, Revere Beach. Though Boston Typographical Union voted not to take part in the procession, there were many who wished to see our craft represented, and as a result of their efforts the printers showed up well. The procession was reviewed at the state house by the lieutenant-governor, at the city hall by the mayor, and at Fort Hill square by the chief marshal. It consumed nearly two hours in passing a given point.

Mr. Moses King, the well-known publisher of several valuable guide books, is now president of the Moses King Publishing Company. Their office is located on Boylston street.

A printer in this place has just invented a press which it is claimed will turn out 3,000,000 impressions per day. A trial was recently made of the only one yet built, and it is claimed with satisfactory results. The paper is fed from a continuous roll, and the press is designed for such classes of cheap work as have long runs. E. F. S.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL INDUSTRY IN THE METROPOLIS.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, October 8, 1888.

The refusal of the officers of the United Typothetæ to receive the committee of the International Typographical Union at the national convention of the former body, held here last month, has aroused considerable discussion unfavorable to the members of the Typothetæ. The general sentiment among printers, and others directly or indirectly interested, is that the action of the representatives of the master printers was arbitrary, unwarranted and unjust, and the refusal to meet the committee of union men will, eventually, revert against those members of the Typothetæ that were particularly instrumental in passing the obnoxious resolution, and conspicuous in the movement to keep the International Union's committee out of the convention.

As was intimated in a previous letter would be the case, a revival in the printing, publishing, bookmaking and kindred interests was inaugurated with the opening of October. The prominent houses that control almost exclusively the political literature are having a great boom. The rush, however, will end at the close of this month, and unless these establishments are fortunate enough to capture new and large contracts, many worthy and deserving compositors and other hands will be idle.

The publication of campaign papers gives a temporary boom to some of the small houses, but as these sheets will be suspended within a few weeks, a large number of men will either be furloughed or discharged. The outlook is certainly discouraging.

The trouble at John Polhemus' printing house is still unadjusted, and there is little probability of a satisfactory or amicable settlement of the difficulty for an indefinite period. The firm maintain the stubborn front that has always characterized them, and the locked-out compositors evince no disposition to accept anything but the union scale.

Theodore L. DeVinne, ex-president of the United Typothetæ of America, and one of the best posted men in regard to the typographical labor situation in the couutry, says that the condition of the printing business continues to be unsettled, uncertain and unsatisfactory. The city is crowded with unemployed printers and general help, and with the advent of the cold weather an army of men will be anxiously seeking employment that cannot be found. Mr. DeVinne further states that while there may be a spurt of work from now until after the holiday

season, the work will hardly be sufficient for the local hands, and he advises all good job printers especially to seek work elsewhere than in New York, as the chances of getting a situation are few and far between.

For some years past the officers of Typographical Union No. 6 have been endeavoring to convert the *Mail and Express* office into a union office. In November, 1883, when the newspaper scale was enforced, the paper was "ratted." At seven o'clock Friday evening, October 5, the non-union force was discharged, and Sherman Cummins, a member of No. 6, has been appointed foreman. He will have as assistants, Don. L. Swett and Thomas F. Scully. On Saturday, October 6, the office began as a union office.

The capture of the *Mail and Express* office has inspired the officers and members of "Big 6" with new courage and hope, and they will now redouble their efforts to get other non-union paper and publishing establishments within the fold of the union.

The special matinee at the Fourteenth Street Theater on Thursday afternoon, October 4, for the benefit of the newspaper men in the yellow-fever infected district in the South, was a grand success. The proceeds of the matinee, which were quite substantial, will be used in aiding newspaper men who have been stricken down at their posts, or, in case of death, in providing for their families. It was given under the auspices of the New York Press Club. The use of the theater was tendered free by Manager Rosenquest. Miss Cora Tanner and her excellent company gave her play, "Fascination," as their contribution to the worthy cause. Among the very large and appreciative audience were leading newspaper publishers and editors, while the humble ranks of reporters and printers were well represented. Many of the prominent newspaper owners and employing printers occupied private boxes.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor: SHEFFIELD, September 24, 1888.

Typographers and the employés connected with the various industries appertaining to the printing trade seem to be fairly well occupied throughout the country, taking into consideration the period of the year, which is usually the most slack season the printer experiences. In some parts of the provinces trade is unwontedly busy, compositors being in good demand. The heavy and complicated lists of voters, which a recent parliamentary bill necessitates, published for the first time this year, are causing a great push which will continue into November. It is said that only indifferent compositors are now found on the road. There is a great dispute in the trade at Hull. The employers of this town seem anxious to employ only non-union men, and it is anticipated that the Typographical Association will have a hard fight in this direction during the coming winter. At Burnley there is also a similar difficulty, which, however, has a prospect of an early settlement. The printers' engineering trade is reported to be flourishing, and the prospects for the immediate future are very satisfactory.

From the half-yearly report of the Typographical Association, just issued, it appears that the membership has increased from 7,498 in December last to 7,590 at the end of June. The stock account now amounts to £13,493 16s. 6d. Attention has recently been given to the financial position of the superannuation fund, and the members will realize the necessity of largely increased subscriptions if the fund is to be maintained.

The London Society of Compositors is now the largest centralized union in the United Kingdom, 7,300 members being enrolled, possessing invested capital to the amount of £23,000.

The American copyright bill, which is under consideration by the American legislature, is now looked upon with considerable misgiving by the printers of this country. They sympathized with British authors, and thought it only just that literary men should have a fair remuneration for their work wherever it was appropriated. But in supporting the agitation for international copyright the printing fraternity did not speculate upon the somewhat hard and apparently unjust conditions which it has transpired are necessary to secure the benefits of this law. Enormous quantities of printed matter are weekly imported into this country from the United States, entirely free of duty. There is consequently a desire for more equitable commercial rights. If the bill becomes law it will necessarily divert much printing from this country to the United States, for publishing rights will thus be secured in both countries.

As an instance in which level-headed business men recognize the value of advertising, it may be stated that an eminent firm of London soap manufacturers have spent no less than £100,000 per annum for the past two or three years in advertising alone. British publishers must depend upon the probable revenue accruing from soap in all their calculations.

The number of females engaged in the printing trade in England in 1861 was only 419; twenty years afterward women employés had increased four-fold, and the returns for the next census, 1891, promise to exhibit a very large increase indeed. Few females are employed as compositors in England, though in Scotland and Ireland they are very common, particularly in the former. Wherever employed in England, they act subordinately to the men, generally taking the place of boys, and receiving extremely insignificant wages.

The *Star*, a London evening paper which circulates all over the country, just commenced a few months ago, has proved a magnificent success. The paper closely resembles the American journals in style and appearance. Several English writers have lately been at considerable pains to point out the faults of the prevailing idea of journalism in the United States, but notwithstanding these so-called defects, the Britishers highly appreciate the Americanized venture.

The phonograph is exciting considerable admiration from the press circles of this country, and a brilliant future is expected of it.

IMPRIMEUR.

AMATEUR PRINTERS.

To the Editor: CANADA, October, 5, 1888.

You sometimes allude to the amateur printer nuisance, and have illustrated some of their abortions in masterly style. Still, do you not think that the complaints on the subject are hardly justified by the results as to the depressing effects of these interlopers on the business of professionals? I have a newspaper and job office in a town of less than 3,000 inhabitants. When the population was less than half that, the first amateur "printers" made their appearance. They were watchmakers as well. But one of the partners had a small do-your-own-printing card press, and by working and turning they professed to be able to print billheads and circulars. They made their own colored inks, and so you can imagine what formidable competitors they were. Certainly, I was rather surprised at the number of my friends who patronized them for their cheap cards, at first; but after all, the amateur, grotesque efforts at billheads and circulars proved too tough for the approval of even those with whom "cheapness" was the first consideration. So that amateur concern soon failed to capture even the small, cheap card business.

Then two youngsters, one of them having graduated as a stable boy, got hold of the smallest-sized presses and a few fonts of card type, and went round offering to do better work (!) at "cheaper rates" than the professional printer could charge. However, the professional did not hide his diminished head forthwith; and after a little time nothing more was heard of these amateur geniuses, or seen of their performances.

But the professional one day managed to tread upon the toes of a tradesman who had previously done business with him; and lo and behold, the angry tradesman forthwith invested in a press and a small stock of type, and canvassed everybody else for such small work as cards and envelopes — and rather than say "no," and lest the regular printer should get rich (!) in too great a hurry, he got quite a few jobs of this description. About the same time another tradesman thought he would do his own printing, and frankly told the regular printer of his intention, and asked him which was the best style of press for what was wanted. Knowing of no reason why anyone should not do his own printing, if so inclined, as freely as his own penmanship, the desired information was given as honestly as it was asked for.

Well, what was the result? What was an entertaining novelty at first, in leisure moments, was not long in becoming irksome as a matter of business, when other business had to be attended to; and now both of them come to the regular printing office when they want something neat, or in larger number in the printing line than can be accomplished

with a limited amateur outfit; and they do not find fault with regular printing prices, either.

Experience has also been had as to the competition of "newspapers" run and edited by men who have no knowledge of the printing art beyond what they have learned from the instructions of the sellers of the cheap little card presses and amateur fonts, and without experience in journalism or reporting. They were going to break down the older concern in short order, by lowering the price for newspaper advertising and job printing. Well, the old concern never weakened on its established system and prices. Some of its advertising customers, of course, "tried it on"; they could get their "ad" of such a size, and for such a length of time, for so much less in the other paper. The reply to the proposition was that the proprietor of the other sheet knew of how much (or how little) value his sheet was as an advertising medium; that what he chose to take was no criterion for anyone who knew what business was — who could better afford to go without the advertisement altogether than to take it at less than it was worth, only to have to shut up entirely in the end. After some skirmishes on this line, as the old concern held firmly to its position, it got the advertising on its own terms, and the new one did not get it at all! Of the necessity of the other concern having finally to engage a regular printer and reporter, at a big figure at first — how the poor fellow was next cut down in his salary, bit by bit, till he could stand it no longer and left in disgust — how a substitute of some sort had to be found — your practical journalist can readily imagine; and what a lively and lovely time more than one such speculative concern had in keeping up till a purchaser could be found green enough to take hold of such "flourishing" ventures.

The "amateur" does not do the small country printer half so much injury as the grasping city "specialists," who send out travelers to grab up all the commercial printing they can — and who get it, by cutting prices, and by pestering tradesmen for orders till they are given, just to get rid of the drummers, as well as to save a few cents, and send money out of town to help the big city.

Lots of things in the world need REVISING.

FROM BUENOS AIRES.

To the Editor: BUENOS AIRES, August 23, 1888.

Kindly publish a few more lines from me and let your readers have the latest from the Republic of Sunrise, or the city of Buenos Aires. As usual I must say there is lots of work and more overtime than the printers like.

One of the smartest pieces of work that I have ever seen here has been done by J. H. Kidd & Co., or rather the foreman of their lithographic department, a young man from the States. I gave him one of H. D. Wade & Co's show cards, which is worked in three impressions by the A. R. N. Co., New York, tint, "Iris" or stripes and black. He photographed the whole thing, changed the principal lines and turned it out as an advertising card for the firm. It is a very neat design, and I admire his taste.

The C. S. A. de B. de B. has the contract for all the postoffice work and are now doing the postage stamps on copperplate and steelplate presses.

The new illustrated paper has made a very favorable start, and before long *El Sud Americano* will come out as a weekly instead of a semi-monthly. Have mailed you the first two numbers. The compositor who set up most of the advertisements is Mr. Sanchez, one of your subscribers, who does not read or speak English, and Mr. Tomati, also one of your subscribers, assisted me on the presswork. The paper is printed on a two-roller press of German make. Some of the type or reading matter pages are printed on an English "Wharfedale," from Dawson. All the engravings in them were made here excepting the two full-page scenes of the interior, which were produced in Europe. The ink is H. D. Wade & Co's 25 cent book black.

Lithographing holds the upper hand in this country. Commercial work, which is done by the job compositor in the United States, and printed on typographic presses, is done by the engraver or by photography here, and printed off stone. You see very little fine jobwork done here like that turned out there. You have to look a long time to see a very neat design.

I have run across another pressman from the States, who has also worked in Chicago as feeder, and later as pressman. Some of J. L. Regan's men might know him. His name is Fitzgerald, and he is now working in the office of Mackern & Maclean. He does not seem to like the English Wharfedales very much.

Have seen the last number of the *Electrotyper*, and am surprised to read about Dearborn street, south of Adams street. It must be a regular "printers' patch." They are doing some lively work down there; but its like everything in Chicago, they always hustle.

The Argentine Republic will issue sixty million dollars' worth of new "Cidulas," or bonds, and the C. S. A. de B. de B. have the contract for printing and numbering them, and there will be another good chance to beat the record on numbering machines. I will give you the record in a short time, and would like to hear from others who do that class of work.

The weather down here is very changeable, and there is one difficulty which printers have of which the lithographer does not experience anything, and that is to have roller composition to suit all changes.

Most of the paper used in this country is imported, there being but one paper mill in all the Argentine Republic, and it makes nothing but common wrapping paper. There is a gold mine in it for the man that will start a good, first-class mill here; there is any amount of material for making paper, and I dare say the government would assist any investment of that kind.

The following article, which speaks for itself, is a fair sample of the notes which appear in the papers here every now and then:

If among all those coming to this country there would come a firm of practical machinists competent to do a good job on printing machinery, they would find abundance of work at good prices and in a few years a sure competence. The very few such workmen here have many times what they can do. While clerks overwhelm us, tradesmen or skilled mechanics are scarce.

The following advertisement appeared in two English daily papers here for one week:

WANTED—A Press Feeder for German or English Printing Machines. Apply at C. S. A. de B. de B., 258 (nuevo) San Martin.

and no one came around to claim the job although it would pay from $50 to $60 per month. It is very hard to find a printer out of work here, no matter how poor a workman he is.

The following item speaks for itself:

PRINTING.—We understand that the firms of Mackern & Maclean and J. H. Kidd & Co. are about to be amalgamated, and the new firm will erect a large printing office at Almagro. There will be one "Guia" the less, the united firm issuing an improved one in place of the two now issued.

They are two of the largest printing and lithographing firms in Buenos Aires, but the C. S. A. de B. de B. has the start and will have the finest and largest establishment by far.

One of the most pleasing features of this country is the organ grinder. He is not like the "dago" of the States, but he has an organ on wheels, and sometimes drawn by horses. He only plays in the evening, and on your way home from work you can hear all kinds of sweet music and be cheered up by some of the most popular airs. He can be heard till 12 o'clock midnight, and you can hear him a half mile off. He plays mostly Spanish and Italian airs. Sometimes you will find three in one square, and when one stops the other will start.

One of the most discouraging things for a printing office in this country is the rainy day; most of the employés come from one-half to two hours late, and some do not come at all. Presses are waiting for feeders, forms on presses are waiting for a compositor to correct them, and everything seems to be upside down. The months of July and August are the rainy months, and when it comes down it pours until the streets are one and two feet under water. Everything is damp and wet, but paper is just damp enough to take the ink nicely, and rollers have good suction. All steel parts of machinery will rust if not wiped with oil rags; but the English Wharfedales will chew the ends of the distributers all to pieces inside of two hours. I have put them on the list as "distributer annihilators." There's nothing on the face of this earth that can come up to a table distribution press made in the United States. The only machine that beats the Yankee is the German rotary made for illustrated periodicals.

The electrotyping, stereotyping, zinc and wood engraving house of William A. Way, at 629 San Martin, Buenos Aires, is quite a place, and

they would like to have manufacturers of supplies and machinery for that line of business send catalogues and price lists.

The C. S. A. de B. de B. is now running a night gang on their lithographic machines, and will probably do so till their new building is finished.

M. A. MILLER,
Nuevo 258 San Martin, Buenos Aires.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 13, 1888.

The journalists of Philadelphia are studying metropolitan journalism, but not exactly with a view to introducing the methods in vogue there. There is a vast difference in and between the two places. New York is feverish intellectually. It is surfeited with news and editorial service. Highly-seasoned journalistic viands only tempt the overwrought palate; hence new styles and methods, so to speak, are necessary there.

But *why* should we not adopt New York methods of writing and of treating subjects? James Gordon Bennett started it. What is it, does anyone ask? Well, it is simply this: Old, rigid methods of expression were cast aside. Reporters and editors were told to get down off their stilts, and to write as they would talk — colloquially — yet with hydraulic condensation and electric force in meaning. Other papers soon followed, beginning with the *World*, and in some respects the *World* now excels the *Herald*. The *World* management does not care what a man costs if he knows how to write, and no one can stay there unless he does.

What a great pity it is that Pulitzer cannot have his eyesight and health. He taught the New York journalists more in the short time he was there than they were ever taught since the days of Greeley and Raymond.

But what are we at here in Philadelphia? McClure, of the *Times*, has been down helping to unveil a monument to General Pickett at Richmond, Virginia. Pickett's, you remember, was the division which almost carried the day at Gettysburgh. McLaughlin is making the *Times* quite bulky on Sunday. Charles E. School has withdrawn from the *Evening Star*, but it will continue to shine as of old.

The *Press* made a mint last year — some $60,000 — after losing nearly $400,000 during five or six years past. It is owned by Mr. Wells, of Pittsburgh. It took grit to hold on all these years, and money to hold on with; but the corner has been turned. Its politics is to declare the devil a saint if he has been nominated on its ticket. The old *Ledger* is a wonder in the way of journalism for news — not always the freshest, however, but there is plenty of it, from what the 25-cent kings in Europe are doing down to the latest baseball election.

The *Record* is roaring for revenue reform, and is giving our protectionist friends all the fight they want and a little more. The tariff fight waxes hotter and hotter. The steel men alone of this town unbuttoned their pockets and sent grand chief Quay $100,000. Pennsylvania has put up $500,000, besides money for local expenses. The "fat-friers" are busy.

Work in all newspaper channels is quite abundant. Jobwork has picked up very much since September. Wages are unchanged. A good many country printers are dropping in. Union rates are paid in almost all offices, and the union is recognized almost universally. No strikes have taken place and everything moves along smoothly.

We have quite a rush of medical publications, and several offices confine themselves largely to this class of work. Then our bible publication houses are full of work. The pressrooms are crowded, and sometimes overtime is made; but there is objection to it on the part of the unions except when the need is urgent. Philadelphia is now turning out some excellent bible work, as well as a great deal of ordinary cheap work. The agents who are pushing business for the bible publishers and the publishers of religious and map literature say that there are growing sales. So much for the religious side of the American character.

All of our big publishers are busy. The Lippincotts, Sterns and a dozen others are on full time, and all of their presses are crowded. The publishers of magazines and periodicals are increasing their paper and presswork bills. If the carriers of the country could be heard from they would say that the distribution of printed matter of one sort or another is greater than ever before. Much of it we owe to the politicians, who are solicitous for our enlightenment on matters of political economy that we imagined we understood pretty well ten or fifteen or twenty years ago.

Typefounders and dealers in printing material are all handling considerable stuff. Country printers are good buyers, and as fast as they can squeeze out a few spare dollars they are after sorts or a new outfit. A good many new designs in lettering are out.

There has just been perfected by Mr. W. W. Jackson, letter designer and engraver for the Johnson Typefoundry of this city, a system of interlining types that will commend itself to every printer. It will enable a printer to allign, top or bottom, all the different sizes of job faces, whether with or without lower-case, and to interchange a letter without a lower-case with one having a lower-case, and vice versa. Justification can be easily made with regular sizes of leads, namely, 6 and 12 to pica. All old printers will call to mind the many profane adjectives showered on the poor, inoffensive types that would not line but by a patient application of cardboard, bits of paper, toothpicks, etc., and in many cases the use of the file in inexperienced hands. This has only been partly overcome by modern typefounding. The system referred to aims at a comprehensive, tangible line that will govern all sizes. It simplifies the compositor's work and shows the almost perfect alignment of modern American typefounding. This system will be shown and exemplified in the next *Typographic Advertiser* of the Johnson Typefoundry.

Old Edward Ruthven, who introduced the metal cutting system, is still alive, but out of active life.

It is rather difficult to interest old printers or typefounders in the discussion concerning steel or metal for matrices. Steel has certain well-known advantages, especially for book letter; it stands the constant hammering better than metal, which soon "frosts"; but for job and ornamental type, metal answers the best. Steel is out of the question, if for no other reason than the great cost. Metal matrices can be cheaply reproduced, while steel cannot.

There are six or seven steel-cutters and about five typographical engravers working in metal. When they die what will we do? Designing skill is scarce, and, like poetry, it must be born in a person. The typefounders are keeping these designers and engravers very busy. A few aspirants are seeking recognition, and in a certain way can meet some ordinary requirements; for actually original and skillful work, however, the number of capable workmen is limited to about half a dozen.

Mr. William W. Jackson, the original designer of the combination border, will soon bring out several new and attractive script designs which he has of late been making something of a specialty. He has orders in hand from all the typefounders in the country except two.

Business throughout the East is beginning to manifest signs of improvement; favorable agricultural conditions are the basis of it. Business men are impatient at artificial obstacles which impede investments and purchases. Our manufacturing establishments are fairly busy. Textile works are on about half time. Our house-builders are preparing to go into winter quarters. Trade journalism prospers; new papers are springing up. Almost every manufactured product is now represented. Our numerous technical schools have turned out a large body of intelligent, thinking, and studious engineers and mechanical experts, and these create a demand for technical journalism.

The paper makers east have had a remarkably good year. Prices have been well maintained. Competition has been restrained; supplies have been kept within bounds. Book paper has been in good request all season. Paper machinery makers have received some extensive orders this fall for the winter. Some few mills will be built in the South. The envelope combination still holds, and the various other combinations are acting in harmony.

Newspaper talent was never in greater demand, especially in our larger cities, than now. There is an oversupply of mediocre talent, and a tendency to paste and scissors. Young men complain that promotions are too slow, but the fault is with them. The managers of our great dailies are seeking for brilliancy, and it cannot long run loose. M.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. T., Williamsport, Pennsylvania, asks: Please tell me, in your "Answers to Correspondents," if you bind in the advertising with the reading pages of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Answer.—Yes.

J. C. MERRILL, Ithaca, New York: May I trouble you for the address of someone in New York dealing in zinc plates suitable for photo-zinc etching?

Answer.—Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York. We have answered this question half a dozen times.

S. G., St. Joseph, Missouri, asks: Should a period be placed after the letters O K, when they are used to convey the idea that a job or account is correct? If so, why?

Answer.—A period should be placed after each letter, thus: O. K., because every abbreviation requires a period to signify that it is an abbreviation.

"IN THE DARK," Springfield, Massachusetts, writes: Can you give any recipe in your columns for drying inks on glazed label paper? Neatness and despatch are what we are after.

Answer.—There are almost insuperable difficulties in the way sometimes, as the fault frequently lies with the paper itself having been *burnt* by passing through the rollers. The effect of a drier is to make the ink become sticky, and if too much is used, as a matter of course, the surface is pulled off the paper. In ordinary circumstances, however, heating the paper, as directed elsewhere, will secure the result desired.

A. T. C., Albany, N. Y., asks: Can you give any cause or remedy for the following? The distributing rollers on several cylinder presses, with table distribution, have been constantly tearing for several months past. Do not tear on the ends only, but in spots along the whole roller. Average speed, 1,500. Use an A 1 manufactured composition, and season well.

Answer.—We have already explained *why* rollers tear on the ends. No explanation can be given why they *tear along the whole roller*, except that the composition used in their manufacture is NOT an A 1 manufactured composition, and seasoned well.

J. H. F., Auckland, New Zealand, asks: 1. How can red ink be worked upon an iron table without impairing the color of the ink? 2. What is the best and cheapest machine for cutting, curving and mitering brass rule?

Answer. — 1. Ink is only affected by an iron table when the table becomes heated. Keep it *cool* and there will be no trouble. 2. We know of no thoroughly successful combined cutting and curving machine. The best cutting and mitering machine, as also the cheapest, is manufactured by R. Hoe & Co., New York. The curving machine made by F. A. Ringler & Co., 21–23 Barclay street, New York, is equal to any in the market. These are machines we can recommend.

A. M. S., Philadelphia, under date of September 15, writes: Will you advise writer through the columns of your valuable monthly, or otherwise, how to print successfully on glazed paper, highly finished—the same paper as used by boxmakers in making confectionery and similar boxes—samples herewith inclosed. Our first trouble is to get a jet black ink that will *not* (after several days drying) *rub off of the paper.* Putting the labels on these boxes required considerable handling, and we find the printed surface rubs off. Having now met with some success in this matter, we find it is utterly impossible to print same on cylinder press, even though we run on lowest speed, say 600 per hour; and when printed on smaller sheets, on job press (the only way we can meet success), *each sheet* has to be pulled off the form by hand. This is awfully slow work when order calls for 50,000 box fronts, sides and tops. Can you advise us on this? The question has been referred to three different ink manufacturers, and samples from each house fail to perform the desired purpose—the ink will rub off. Can anything be done to the ink, which, while it makes it hold firmly to the paper and prevents its rubbing off, will also keep its jet black color, and print without requiring it to be pulled off the form by hand? Can it be successfully printed on cylinder press? We do not want any impossibilities, but if this *can* be done, your writer would like to know "*how.*" To anyone interested I will gladly forward our minor details, as I am very anxious to further this important topic to its successful end.

Answer.—The foregoing contains a number of questions which have been frequently asked, and perhaps never satisfactorily answered. The only successful plan with which we are acquainted is to use a soft, quick drying ink of the best quality, and place the paper as near the stove as possible in order to *heat it while working.* All *mixtures* which are put with the ink will deaden its color, and rub off when worked.

PAPER-MAKING PROSPERITY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The paper-making interest in the manufacturing centers of Pennsylvania is enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. Many of the old establishments located in the Chester and Schuylkill valleys have been enlarged and otherwise improved, to meet the increased business that has come in this fall.

F. P. Miller, of Downington, Chester county, is building an extension to his mill at Chester Valley. The building is 43 by 70 feet, two stories high, and includes the space now occupied by the boilers. It more than compensates for the loss of the north wing, recently removed to accommodate the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Miller reports business very brisk at his mill.

Mr. Edward Bicking, of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, has received the appointment to a fine position at Charleston, West Virginia. He has contracted with the Kanawha Paper Company to fill the office of superintendent of their mill at Charleston. The mill has a capacity of four tons per day, and Mr. Bicking's position will be both pleasant and remunerative. He has already started for his new field of business. The Kanawha Paper Company has received a large trade in the Ohio valley and surrounding country.

The York Haven (Ind.) Paper Company has started the steam engine and line shaft of the first of their 104-inch machines, and limbered up the big machine last Wednesday, ready to put the paper over it. Everything started off beautifully. This machine is considered the finest one in America, and when it is running to its full capacity, on a 94½-inch roll (exclusively for the Philadelphia *Ledger*), it is expected to turn out 1,000 pounds of finished paper per hour.

THE VO'S AND THE MO'S.

Every reader of a newspaper which notices new books frequently meets the term quarto, octavo, duodecimo, etc., or their abbreviations, 4to, 8vo, 12mo, etc. This is the mode by which the size of a book is designated in print. These mo's and vo's indicate the number of leaves in a sheet, and correspond to the leaves, not to the pages, which a sheet contains. Take a sheet of a given size, say a medium, and give it one fold, like a common newspaper, and you have a folio, with two leaves; give it another, and you have a quarto (4to), with four leaves; give it another fold, and you have an octavo (8vo), or eight leaves, and so on. By another mode of folding you obtain a 12mo, 16mo, and by another again 18mo, etc. These figures and letters, though abbreviations of Latin words, are ordinarily, in these days, turned into rather barbarous English by printers and publishers for the sake of brevity. Thus they say a 12mo, a 24mo, a 48mo, instead of a duodecimo, etc.—*Journalist.*

TO TRANSFER PRINTS TO GLASS.

The following recipe, says the *National Druggist*, is sold by itinerants at from $3 to $5: First coat the glass with damar varnish or Canada balsam dissolved in an equal volume of turpentine, and let it dry till it is very sticky, which takes half a day or more. The printed paper to be transferred should be well soaked in soft water and carefully laid upon the prepared glass, after removing the surplus water with blotting paper, and pressed upon so that no air-bubbles or drops of water are seen underneath. This should dry a whole day before it is touched; then with wetted fingers begin to rub off the paper at the back. If this is skillfully done almost the whole of the paper can be removed, leaving simply the ink upon the varnish. When the paper has been removed another coat of varnish will serve to make the whole more transparent.

MR. ROBERT McKECHNIE.

ROBERT McKECHNIE was born in the city of Armagh, Ireland, on October 20, 1834. His father was a native of Dundee, Scotland, and a soldier in the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and had served under Wellington at Waterloo, and in the occupation of Paris by the allies, 1815–18. His mother was the daughter of an Englishman named Brierly, a native of Rochdale, also a soldier, in the British cavalry service, who was killed in the Peninsular war.

Robert was educated at the Academical Institute, Belfast, and served his apprenticeship to the printing trade in the office of the Belfast *Northern Whig*. In a strike to regulate the number of apprentices to each office, in December, 1853, Mr. McKechnie left Belfast for the purpose of going to London, but changing his mind in Liverpool, took passage for New York, where he arrived in January, 1854.

In February, 1855, he, with several other New York printers, was engaged to go to Nashville, Tennessee, to work in the Methodist Book Concern, South, just then established. Nashville union had applied for but had not yet received its charter from the National Union. It came shortly after their arrival. The scale of prices was advanced twice during the six months Mr. McKechnie remained in the Nashville union. He returned to New York in July of the same year. In 1858 he went to Belfast, Ireland, with the intention of going to Australia, but after an absence of nine months came back to New York and resumed his old position on the *Herald*, where he remained until the breaking out of the war.



On April 19, 1861, Mr. McKechnie enlisted in the Ninth New York Volunteers (Hawkin's Zouaves). In June his regiment was ordered to Newport News, and was present, though not engaged in the Big Bethel fight. Here he was promoted to be first sergeant. With a detachment of his regiment he participated in the capture of Hatteras Inlet, September, 1861, to which place the regiment was subsequently ordered, and where they remained until the advent of the Burnside expedition, March, 1862. In December, 1861, Mr. McKechnie received his commission as second lieutenant. His regiment bore a conspicuous part in the capture of Roanoke Island, and participated in most of the other engagements of the Burnside expedition in North Carolina.

Mr. McKechnie relates an incident that occurred after the battle of Roanoke Island, that we deem worthy of mention, as showing the indomitable spirit that possessed the small body of O. Jennings Wise, son of Governor Henry Wise, of Virginia. Captain Wise commanded a company in a Richmond regiment, and was severely, if not mortally, wounded in defense of a battery that commanded the principal road on the island. When the battery was carried by the Union forces the Confederates fled toward the northern portion of the island with the purpose of escaping across the sound to Nagg's Head. Wise, with a party of five or six, tried to escape in a boat from Shallowback Bay, and refusing to return when ordered, was fired into and again wounded in several places. The boat then returned, and Wise was carried dying into the house of a farmer named Jarvis, where there were a number of other Confederate wounded. It was about eight o'clock P.M. before a Union surgeon arrived at the Jarvis House, who, approaching Wise's pallet, inquired: "Where *were* you wounded, sir?" The fast glazing eyes of the dying man brightened as he turned them toward the speaker and answered proudly, "At the head of my company, sir!" The surgeon stated who he was, and explained that he wished to know where his (Wise's) wounds were located, to which Wise replied, "I beg your pardon, doctor, I really don't know." He received all the attention and care the circumstances would permit, but died at three the next morning.

Mr. McKechnie was commissioned as first lieutenant March 15, 1862, and shortly afterward the Burnside command was organized into the Ninth Army Corps and joined the Army of the Potomac. He commanded his company at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, September 14 and 17, 1862. In August he was appointed acting assistant adjutant-general of brigade and served in that capacity until after the disastrous first battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, when he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of General George W. Getty, commanding the third division, Ninth Army Corps. The last few months of his service were passed at Suffolk, Virginia, then invested by General Longstreet's command, where he participated in a gallant dash across the Nansemond river and capture, on Hill's Point, western branch of the Nansemond, of an entire battery of six 12-pounders, with its full complement of men and officers, thereby opening the Nansemond for the gunboats clear up to Suffolk.

On the expiration of his regiment's term of service he returned to New York and resumed work on the *Herald*. In 1864 occurred the strike in New York, the loss of which resulted so disastrously to No. 6.

When Mr. McKechnie was elected president of New York union in 1866, the scale had been suspended, and the membership had dwindled away to 204 in good standing, according to the printed list of March of that year. He had oftentimes to wait for over half an hour after the time for the meeting before he could get a quorum for the transaction of business. A year's effort only resulted in a little more than doubling the membership, as the list for March, 1867, shows a total membership of 452. In 1867, being reëlected president, the city was districted, and a large committee appointed, sub-committees from which were assigned to the several districts, whose duty it was made to thoroughly canvass the different offices in their respective districts, to urge the necessity of unity, and in offices where members of the union were found to appoint one as chairman. The efforts of this committee soon began to make themselves felt, and in December, 1867, there were 918 members in good standing, with a total membership of 1,079. During the year 1867 a new scale, on a basis of 50 cents per thousand, was adopted, and put into successful operation in the great majority of the offices in the city, the New York *World* being a notable exception. There were not enough union printers in that office to enforce the

scale. In October of the same year the printers of Brooklyn struck for an increase, and the *Eagle* of that city was so crippled that its proprietors applied to the *World* for assistance. The *World* furnished them with matter, which was carried across the river on galleys. This coming to the knowledge of McKechnie, he instructed the members of the union in the *World* office to protest, but they were informed that the *World* would give the *Eagle* all the assistance it required. He immediately ordered a strike, and the whole office, with the exeeption of nine men, responded. This stopped the carrying of type to Brooklyn, but the *World* succeeded, with the assistance of non-union men and women, in postponing the time of its becoming a union office. The *World* was a democratic partisan sheet, and at that time, or shortly before, it was owned by August Belmont, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, Samuel J. Tilden, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and other high-up democratic politicians. McKechnie conceived the idea of bringing the political power of organized labor to bear against the candidates for offiee of these gentlemen, and with that purpose in view wrote an address to the workingmen of the state, detailing the grievances of the printers against the chief democratic organ. But two copies were printed. Armed with one McKechnie visited the State Committee, then in session in the St. Nicholas Hotel, and laid the case of the union and the address before them. He subsequently had an interview with Mr. Tilden in his office in Wall street, but without effect. He was informed, however, that Mr. Manton Marble was then the sole proprietor of the *World*, and that they had no power in the matter. At one of the largest, up to that time, meetings of the union, the action of the president was submitted to the union and unanimously indorsed. The union, however, by a small majority, refused to issue the address.

In 1868 Mr. McKechnie was elected delegate from New York to the Washington session of the National Union, and succeeded Mr. John H. Oberly as president of that body. The most notable feature of Mr. McKechnie's administration was the issuing, by authority of the national body, of the "Amnesty Proclamation," whereby all subordinate unions were ordered to receive into membership, within a given period and without regard to former action, all suspended or expelled members on application and payment of the usual initiation fee. This met with a great deal of opposition from some of the local unions where the feeling against backsliders was bitter, and, while its effect did not come up to what McKechnie expected, still, on the whole, the result was salutary as, through its provisions, men were returned to the fold who otherwise would not have been.

In 1872 Mr. McKechnie was for the third time elected president of No. 6, and in 1880 served as vice-president under Charles B. Smith.

In 1877 Whitelaw Reid began his fight against organized labor in general and Typographical Union No. 6 in particular, which he has continued to the present time. In 1883 Reid was driven to the wall, and through his foreman, Thompson, signed a written contract making the *Tribune* a union office, which contract was deliberately broken within one month of its going into operation.

Then began the political phase of the struggle with Whitelaw Reid, the result of which is known to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. Mr. McKechnie, in conjunction with Mr. Charles B. Smith, was chosen, on account of his well known republicanism, to visit Mr. Blaine at his home in Augusta, Maine, immediately after his nomination, with a view to have him use his influence to make the *Tribune* again a union office. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that he did use his influence with Mr. Reid, he failed to move him, which led to the establishment by No. 6 of the *Boycotter*, whose work in the campaign is well remembered. Mr. McKechnie was one of the 3,000 editors of that unique journal, now known as the *Union Printer*, which is still keeping up a vigorous fight, in which action it is sustained by its members.

ON Thursday evening, September 20, the delegates to the session of the United Typothetæ of America were entertained by the New York Typothetæ at a banquet given at the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House. President Martin presided, and appropriate speeches were made by P. F. Pettibone, of Chicago; H. J. Rockwell, of Boston; Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia; J. A. Sleicher, of Albany; A. Miner Griswold, of *Texas Siftings;* H. O. Houghton, of Boston, and others.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING AT SEA.

BY JAMES BARNET.

THIRTY-SIX years ago, printing on board of a sailing vessel was very seldom mentioned. Even then, it was an afterthought with Kenneth McKenzie and myself, as we journeyed in the staunch bark Tay across the Atlantic. Not until my diary became interesting and lengthened out with incidents occurring among three hundred passengers, through storm, mutiny and smallpox, during the seven weeks of the voyage, did we agree to put it into print. Mac had a small Ruthven press, which seemed like a toy and could be carried about with your two hands. The impression plate, with frame, ran upon rails by pushing it in the center backward and forward. When drawn toward you with the right hand, after the tympan, frisket and paper had been closed above the type on the platen, a lever at the side, operated with the left hand, drew the plate down as it was held in a clutch or grip. One page at a time was the utmost that could be printed. Mae also had some long primer type and a small variety for a title page, with a two-line pica cut of a ship, a galley, whether brass or wood I eannot remember, a composing stick and rule, and last but not least, a few ounces of black ink. So far, good. There was no roller, however, and we could not get one without a mold and its belongings. We were compelled to adopt a more primitive plan of inking the form and operate with a ball almost the size of one's head. On making known to Captain Adams what we were about doing, the resources of the ship were freely placed at our service. A piece of canvas was secured, with sufficient oakum, and fastened strongly with cord to keep the ball in a round shape. Then glue and molasses were cooked and spread over its face about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. A smooth board to distribute the ink was also accepted from one of the passengers. A ream of plain note paper I had beside me completed the outfit all ready for use. The press was placed upon the top of a chest and held by willing hands whenever Mac and I operated with the jimcrack.

Typesetting could not be done below, and only above in fine, fair weather. The earpenter fitted a place for a pair of cases on the bulwarks, in a passage next to the cabin or quarter deck, so as to be free from interruption. Not being sheltered from the blazing sun, I worked away until the skin of my exposed neck was peeled off. It was so gradually and gently effected that I would not have known of the circumstance were it not for the sharp pains pricking their way outward from the sensitive nerves within. Working at the case was a slow job, but then there was plenty of time, and it could not be finished until the river St. Lawrence was entered and our sailing near to an end. Sometimes a few lines would be got up, then a shower of rain would compel a stoppage. For shelter the cases were taken into the cabin until another time. The first occasion of the type being thus housed, both the captain and the doctor were anxious to see the operation of composition; so the cases were placed upon the cabin table and I set up a few lines, at the same time explaining the *modus operandi*. Afterward the steward was ordered to bring in *something*, which was soon brought, while the cases had to be moved off the table to give room for the refreshment. It was astonishing how the doctor had grown stout and hearty from being a lean, scraggy consumptive as at first he set foot on board. The steward's something must have had a hand in his improvement. To be gentlemanly, I had to taste something, there being no cigars offered as a choice; and then it was only once, and no oath was violated in looking at the *cratur*.

It was generally understood that a slim individual named Elliott, a tailor, had been amusing himself in noting down events, and from his manuscript I had drawn a few lines about the beginning of the voyage, and the scenery on the coast of Ireland while the sun was bathing the serried rocks in golden sheen. As I had exercised a little freedom in describing the doings of a big railroad man while he was engaged in the hold among some fifty of the five hundred tons of rails that had worked loose, and were fast making a hole in the side of the ship under the water line, the tailor's name came into play on the appearance of the printed account. The railroader took offense when he was singled out and found his efforts put down in print, and he went for the tailor in

his wrath. There was such a disparity between the two in size and strength that the railroader was somewhat mollified, on being told by the tailor to find fault with the printer, who did the deed. As I noticed him making tracks toward me, I kept a staid and sober face, and innocently told him that the tailor was only fooling him, and that he should go back and tell him so. He was ashamed to lift a hand on the slim tailor, and he knew better than shove out one to me. Thus the railroader got cooled down, and everyone knew that his reported doings were correctly printed.

On account of the dreaded smallpox, everything movable was put on shore when we reached Grosse Isle, the quarantine ground. Washing clothes in spaces between the rocks, supplied with pots of boiling water for the purpose, made that day a busy one for the women, and the men who assisted them. Sheds, fitted up with sparred shelves, were in place for resting or sleeping. In spite of fatigue, it was somewhat amusing, in the course of the night, to hear some one in the lower shelf yelling out to his companion, "Od man, Jock, is it raining? Whur's yer umbrella?" The spars, seemingly, had been too far apart. The sick ones were taken to the hospital, and the ship fumigated with sulphur. Next day we got on board for the last trip, when the strains of the violin were heard giving time to the poetry of motion on deck, while I was alone below, squirming with a colic. The misery of the immigrant seemed heavy for me, and it is little wonder why Gilfillan gave out his sorrowful lay, "O! why left I my hame?"

Eighty copies of five pages of print were published, of which Captain Adams took fifty on his return to the Clyde. The only copy I could recover a few years afterward was brought from the old country, which I placed in the Chicago Historical Society's keeping, and it was consumed in the great fire of 1871.

With the exception of Mac, and two or three of my own party, none of the three hundred passengers, captain or crew of the Tay have I seen since coming ashore at the Citadel City. In the language of the hopeful, "We shall meet beyond the river by and by."

THE ABUSE OF BRASS RULE.

BY G. H. POWELL.

NO one thing in a printing office is more useful and more generally abused than brass rule. It is the target for incompetent compositors, as well as for the better class who are forever trying to outrival the true artist or the engraver. The outlay is always heavy, and any proprietor of considerable experience will testify that nothing perplexes him more than "where the rules all go to." Now and then will be found a proprietor who once worked himself at the case. He knows, in a measure, the abuse to which they are subjected, but a remedy he is not always sure of. In the majority of large city offices you will find all sizes and kinds huddled together, making blank work one of drudgery to the compositor and taking twice the time it should. This state of affairs will exist in any office as long as no system is carried out, and as long as the rule-cutter and mitering machine are allowed to run loose in the office.

There are several methods for the preservation of rules, but the following, if carried out in detail, will prove a success. There is but one man in the composing room capable of doing this — the foreman. He should arrange an alley for the special use of rule cases, the cutter and mitering machine, and allow no one to go there without special orders. In very large offices a small room would be better still. No compositor has use for rules until he receives his copy, and when the foreman gives it out he should select the proper set of rules. Suppose copy is given out for a title page which requires a double rule; the foreman or his assistant goes to the brass rule alley, selects a suitable set of labor-saving rules, and hands them to the compositor with the copy. By this means all mistakes are obviated and the compositor at once proceeds with his work. In case of legal or blank work which requires a large number of small rules, it would be necessary to send a case with the copy to be returned to the alley when through with. Where "fancy" compositors are employed, the use of the cutter and mitering machine will have to be at their disposal. As the rule used on such work is generally new, the foreman can supply a little at a time. The average "fancy" man would waste considerable if allowed a large quantity.

In stocking an office with rules only labor-saving should be bought. The foundry can do the work much better and cheaper than any compositor. In regard to double and parallel rules, an exception might be made which is now in vogue in many small offices. By purchasing two or three faces of this class of rules, the foreman can have the strips cut into solid pieces, varying in length from four to sixty ems pica and mitered at both ends. If a good supply is provided at the start, almost any job can be set up. The solid picas look better and waste less time in making good joints than several picas of labor-saving rules possibly can. A little study will enable almost anyone to see that a few picas will cover a good many sizes. The expense, however, is greater, and is not so practicable as that of labor-saving.

For legal and blank work it is a mystery why so many do not realize the utility and the money that can be saved by using fine dot leaders. Where such work is done to any extent, nothing can take the place of the old, reliable Caledonian or copperplate italic. Fine dot leaders are cast like spaces and quads, to line exactly with these types as well as scripts, and cost but a trifle. To do without them is folly. Two or three large jobs will pay for them.

Leads are subjected to almost, if not quite, as much abuse as rules. The remedy consists in refusing the use of the cutter to every compositor. Foundry-cut leads are generally better, but where it is necessary to do the cutting in the office one man only should do it. The only correct way is to cut them to the exact length of quads or rules, and not a shade longer, as many think necessary.—*Dashes.*

JOURNALISTIC CURIOSITIES.

The very smallest newspaper in the world is undoubtedly *El Telegrammo*, a journal which is published weekly at Guadalajara, in Mexico. This diminutive paper has four pages; each page is only five inches in length and three inches in breadth, and contains three columns of condensed news from all parts of the world. Underneath the title is printed the motto of the little journal: "Little straw and much wheat." The wheat, however, does not average sixty bushels to the acre.

The northernmost paper in the world is the *Nordkaben*, printed and published in Hammerfest. Another paper published in high latitudes is the illustrated Esquimaux paper, *Aluagaglintit*, edited by the Esquimaux printer and poet, L. Moller. It is published at Godthaab, a Danish colony on the west coast of Greenland, 64 degrees north latitude. The enterprising editor joined the expedition of Nordenskjold for the exploration of Greenland, in order to be able to supply his journal with illustrated reports of his journey, for which he deserves much credit.

INKS AND PAPER.

The Prussian authorities have lately issued a peremptory order with regard to inks. They are to be classified under two heads, and rules are laid down for testing them. Class 1 includes iron gallic inks, containing at least thirty grams of tannic and gallic acid (made from gall nuts), and four grams of metallic iron to the litre.

The second class is for inks which cannot be removed at the end of a week by the use of alcohol and water. Both inks must flow smoothly and not be pasty after drying.

The first class of inks must, however, be used only on papers made from rags, and not giving more than two per cent of ash, or on rag papers with an addition of wood fiber, straw fiber or esparto, but free from ground wood, and not having more than five per cent of ash.

Professor Karabacek lately translated from the Arabic the oldest book, perhaps, on paper making, and one of the recipes given therein for making ink is this: "Take the papyrus sheets which have been kept, burn them, and cover them so that their strength (blackness) may not be lost."

Paper, too, according to this old Arabian book, possesses great healing qualities. In the Persian pharmacopœia we are informed that "burned papyrus contains heat and dryness in the highest degree. It is very useful in diarrhœa and dysentery, and stops bleeding from the hemorrhoids and the nose." The so-called "sympathetic" inks are named in this old book, the principal one being diluted ammonia, then heated.—*Paper Trade Journal.*



"SUMMER."

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, by the CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

A DEADLY WEAPON.

The devil came up to the earth one day,
And he called on a friend, in a casual way,
For a quiet ten minutes' chatter.
The name of that friend I had best conceal,
And I do it more willingly since I feel
That it really doesn't matter.

They'd whisky hot — I'm inclined to think
That whisky's the fiend's particular drink —
And then they began debating
A scheme for further attacks on man —
A diabolical, infernal plan —
Which the devil was meditating.

"I want to invent," said the fiend, with a smile,
"A weapon that's cowardly, fierce and vile,
For madmen and rogues to play with.
More deadly, more brutal, more cruel, more keen,
Than dynamite, dagger, infernal machine,
Or anything Christians slay with.

"I want to improve on the poisoned shaft,
On the hellish weapons of heathen craft,
On Europe's most skilled invention;
It must beat the bullet, outstab the knife,
Its wounds must torture while lingers life;
Is there anything you can mention?"

The friend went straight to his desk and took
A weapon that lay by his blotting-book,
And held it above him crying:
"Here's the deadliest weapon that woundeth men:
Can the devil improve on a poisoned pen?"
Said the devil: "I don't mean trying."

He took his hat and he said "Good-bye,"
With a gleam of joy in his fearful eye,
As he thought of the scribes inhuman
Who make of a gift that the gods might own
The deadliest weapon the world has known,
And stab at both man and woman.

—*J. W., in Duluth Industrial Age.*

THE MAKING OF LANGUAGE.

The English language is computed to be composed, roughly speaking, of 40,000 words, of which 29,000 are of Latin origin — mostly through Norman French — the remaining 14,000 are of Teutonic extraction. Of this store (says a writer in the *Globe*) the roots are insignificantly few. Take for one example the word *sal* (salt), which enters so largely into our vocabulary. To track the history of this word is to discover that salt was, in primitive times, esteemed above all other earthly possessions. The ancient greeting, "Salve!" is "May you have salt"; salary is the wherewithal to procure salt. A sale is a barter for salt, and selling a negotiation for salt. To say a man "earns his salt," is to say he gets his living. When we pronounce a place to be salubrious, what do we mean but that it abounds with salt? To salute a man is to express a hope he has enough salt. To be in safety is to be in reach of salt. A savior is only another word for one able and willing to furnish us with the salt which all need, and salvation is the happy condition of possessing as much salt as is required. In like way every word is to be traced to its root; given the root the rest will follow. Economy is the aim at the making of language. The process of varying a word in sound to give it different meanings is one of the commonest. "Born" (come into life) is the same word as "borne" (carried). Dr. Johnson, complains Walker, has made no distinction in the spelling of the participles of "to bear, to bring forth," and "to bear, to support." They both, he admits, undoubtedly come from the same common stock, but "the necessities of men are naturally urging men to make distinctions in language when there is a difference of idea." These "necessities of men," which have produced a distinction between "borne" and "born," are to be traced in every direction. Darby and Joan retire to "rest," while the cock and hen go to "roost." Let us take the word "tick." "Tick," in the dictionary before me, is defined "to make a small vibrating noise, like that of a watch." This root is utilized in a variety of ways. Applied to the sense of hearing it becomes "tinkle," to make a quick vibrating noise; applied to the sense of sight it becomes "twinkle," a quick vibration of light; applied to the sense of feeling it is "tingle," a "quick vibration with a sensation of motion." Some crotchety people advocate the practice of spelling words "as they are pronounced." Why should we say and write "surly," when we mean "sour-ly," or "butler," when we mean "bottle-er?" The Americans are charged with vulgarity when they describe a speaker as being "highfalutin"; but this is merely "high-floating," or, as we say, "highflown." By our attempt to spell the word as it is pronounced we miss much. How many, for instance, know that "year" is the same as "ear"? To "ear" the land is to plough it. "Earth" is ploughed land. To say a man is fifty "years" old is, then, only equivalent to say he has seen fifty "ploughings." There is history in language; and the great English-speaking people, here and elsewhere, cannot, and ought not to, approve of any scheme which should insist on words being spelled "as they are pronounced."

TAXING THE APPRENTICES.

In the telegraph dispatches from Ottawa a day or two ago, among the customs rulings for September the following was stated to have been given: "THE INLAND PRINTER, 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent." To some people this would not mean much, but to a certain class it means a great deal. THE INLAND PRINTER is a publication in the United States, issued for the benefit of young printers who wish to improve themselves in the art to which they have devoted their lives. It is one of the best publications of the kind in the world and is invaluable to the young printer. There is no such publication in Canada, nor can there possibly be, as the field is far too limited. The subscription is $2 a year, but the customs ruling referred to will add about $1.12 to the cost, which simply means that many apprentices, and it circulates principally among them, will have to give it up. The duty does not protect anyone, it will not encourage the publication of such a periodical in Canada, it simply imposes a tax on a class who cannot afford to pay it. What does our local contemporary, which always defends what the Ottawa government does, think of it? If we mistake not there are a number of copies taken in its office. Will it defend such an unwarranted tax, which is not imposed, so far as we know, on any other similar publication? Has not the press influence enough to have it removed? —*Evening Recorder, Brockville, Oct. 5, 1888.*

THE STATUE OF HORACE GREELEY.

Alexander Doyle, the eminent sculptor, has completed a handsome model of the bronze statue to Horace Greeley which is to be erected by the printers of the United States, the initiative being due to Typographical Union No. 6, on the east side of City Hall Park, facing Printing House square, New York City.

The sculptor has depicted the great printer and editor, Mr. Greeley, in an excellent and striking pose. He is seated bare-headed in an arm-chair, under which lies a pile of books. His right foot is advanced, the toe of the boot projecting over the plinth, and the left leg is bent and drawn back. Mr. Greeley's right arm drops at full length by the side of the chair, and in the hand is a newspaper. The left hand rests on a chair-arm. The coat is thrown open, showing the vest. The expression is one of thought. The pedestal of the statue will be of granite, and the size of the statue will be heroic. It is expected that the cost of the statue and pedestal will be between $15,000 and $20,000. Sculptor Doyle says that when completed the pile will be a beautiful and graceful one. Those who have had a private view of the model and the designs of the statue state that the monument will be a magnificent one, and the work will reflect great credit upon the artist, and of which the American printers may be proud.

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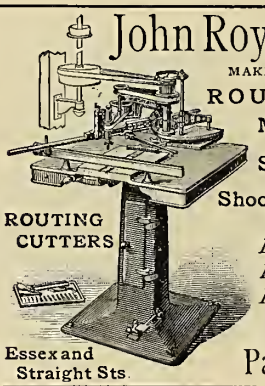
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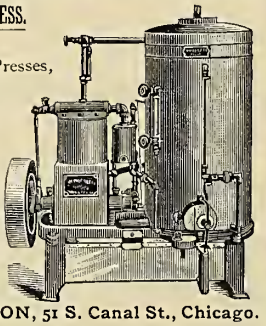
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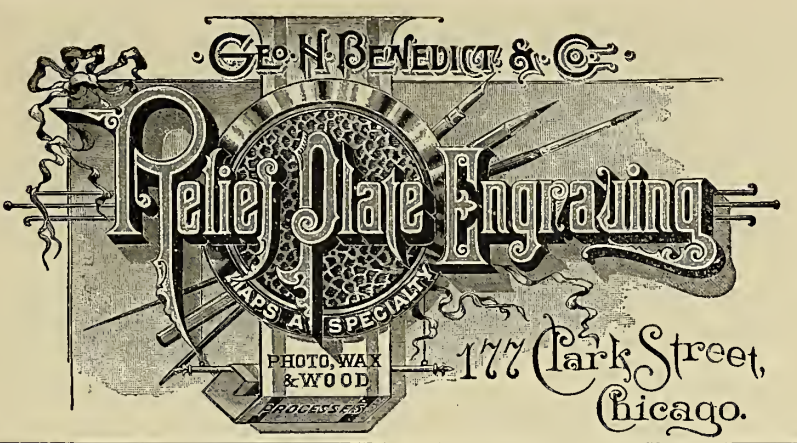
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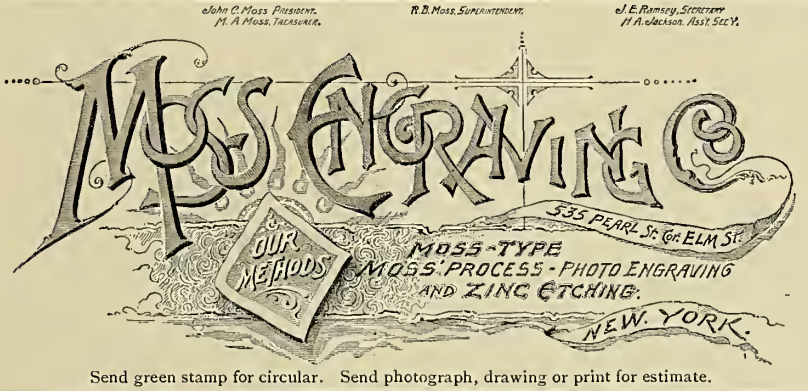
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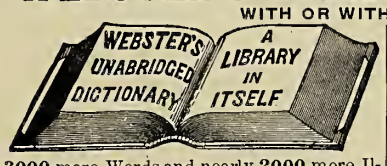
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THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—Continued.

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Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc-etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J., routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, Manager.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Dodson's Printers' Supply Depot, 29 Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia. Everything sold at manufacturers' prices.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Metz, John, 117 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds — cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc.

Simons, S., & Co., 13–19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Walker & Bresnan, 201 to 205 William and 15 and 17 Frankfort streets, New York.

Wesel, F., & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49–51 Rose street, New York.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, O., printers' rollers and composition.

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.

Buckie Printers' Roller Company, The, 421 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Osgood, J. H., & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Stahlbrodt, Ed A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y., dealer in presses and all kinds of printers' supplies. Specialty, manufacturer of roller composition. Rochester agent for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS' TOOLS.

Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printer's tools in the world.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99–101 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern printers' warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co. and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

QUOINS.

Hempel's Patent Steel Quoins, found at all dealers in printers' materials in the world. Hempel & Dingens, manufacturers, Buffalo, N. Y.

RUBBER STAMPS AND NUMBERING MACHINES.

Blakely, Geo. R., Bradford, McKean Co., Pa. Numbering machines for checks, orders, paging, etc. Metal bodied type, self inkers, daters, etc. Circulars free.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and manufacturer of conical screw quoins.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Allison & Smith, Franklin Type Foundry, 168 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Baltimore Type Foundry, Chas. J. Cary & Co., proprietors, 116 East Bank Lane, Baltimore, Md.

Cincinnati Type Foundry, The, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Collins & McLeester Type Foundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Conners' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefounding Co., Chenneville street, Montreal, Canada. Only typefoundry in British America. Sole Agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Great Western Type Foundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Lindsay (A. W.) Type Foundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), now 76 Park Place, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Manhattan Type Foundry, manufacturers of printers' novelties, 198 William St., New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Mills, J. H., & Co., Washington Type Foundry, Nos. 314-316 Eighth street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Minnesota Type Foundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

Palmer & Rey, Foundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., and Portland, Ore. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest west of Chicago. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

Ryan Co., The John, S. W. cor. South and German streets, Baltimore, Md.

Starr, T. W., & Son, 324 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Type Foundry. Point system. 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

Union Type Foundry, The, 337 Dearborn St., Chicago. Agents, Boston, Central and Cleveland foundries. All type and borders cast on the point system.

TYPEWRITERS.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 196 La Salle St., Chicago. Remington Standard Typewriter.

WOOD ENGRAVERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Celluloid type, best in market. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis. Manufacturers of holly and end wood type, borders, etc.

Morgans & Wilcox Manuf'r'ng Co., Middletown, New York. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for reduced price list.

National Printers Materials Co., 279 Front street, New York. L. S. Mack, manager. See advt. in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Page (Wm. H.) Wood Type Co., The, Norwich, Conn. Send for new price list.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

SIGMUND ULLMAN. E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.

SIGMUND ULLMAN,

ESTABLISHED 1861.

51 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK,

— IMPORTER OF —

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS,

Bronze Powders of every Shade and Grade. Pure Bleached Linseed Varnishes. Specialties in Dry Colors.

THE largest assortment of News, Job, Book, Cut, Poster and Finest Colored Inks in the country.

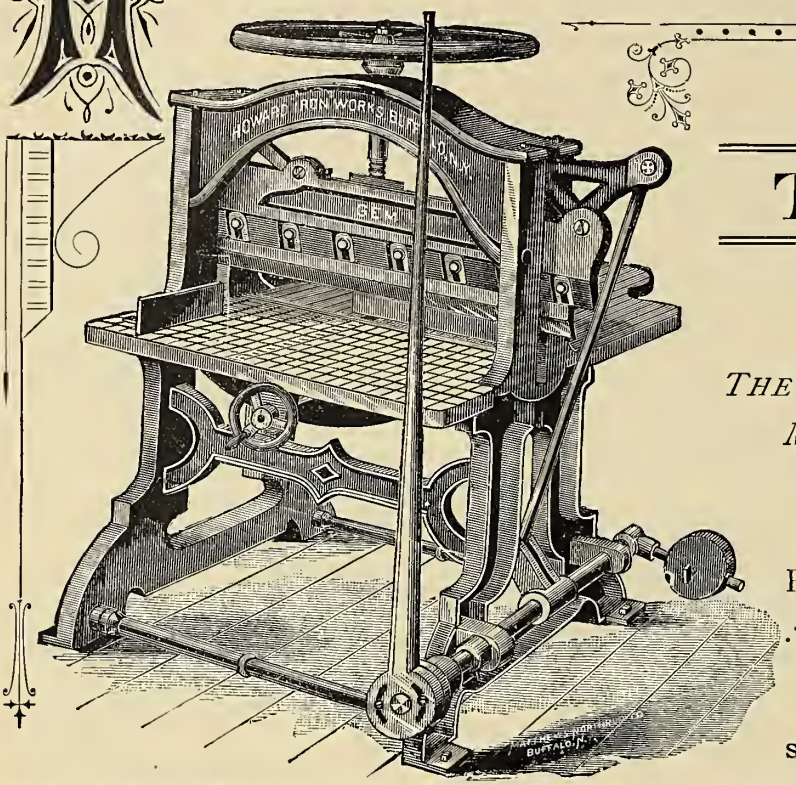
Fine Black and Colored Inks at $1.50 per lb., and upward, are furnished in collapsible tubes, each holding one-quarter pound, in which they always keep ready for use until used up. This mode of putting up Inks has proved successful, and of the greatest advantage to printers.

SPECIMEN BOOK AND PRICE LIST MAILED ON APPLICATION.

HOWARD IRON WORKS, ✠

Buffalo, N. Y.

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THE "GEM"

PRICE, $175.00.

THE BEST PAPER CUTTER IN THE MARKET FOR THE MONEY.

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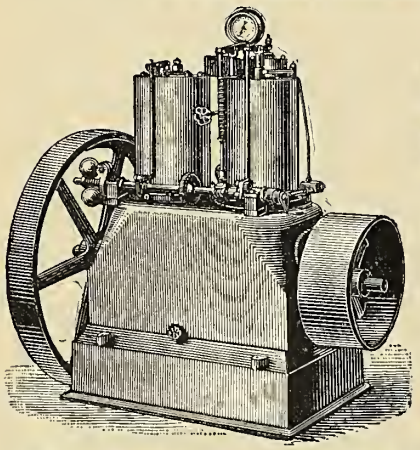
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Simpler, More Economical to run, occupies $\frac{1}{3}$ the space, weighs but $\frac{1}{3}$ as much, and costs but little more than half the price of a Gas Engine.

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ALWAYS READY.

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FUEL—Crude Petroleum or Kerosene, at the rate of one-fifth of a gallon per hour for every horse-power used.

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER FROM FIRE OR EXPLOSION.

Wherever used it is spoken of in the Highest Terms as the Most Economical and Satisfactory Motor.

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EVERY ENGINE THOROUGHLY TESTED BEFORE LEAVING THE FACTORY.

Power Guaranteed and every Engine Warranted.
Price of larger Engines and full particulars upon application.

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NEWSPAPER DRESSES. JOB OFFICE OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND NEWSPAPER **TYPE** *Cast from the BEST QUALITY of DURABLE METAL*

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

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In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

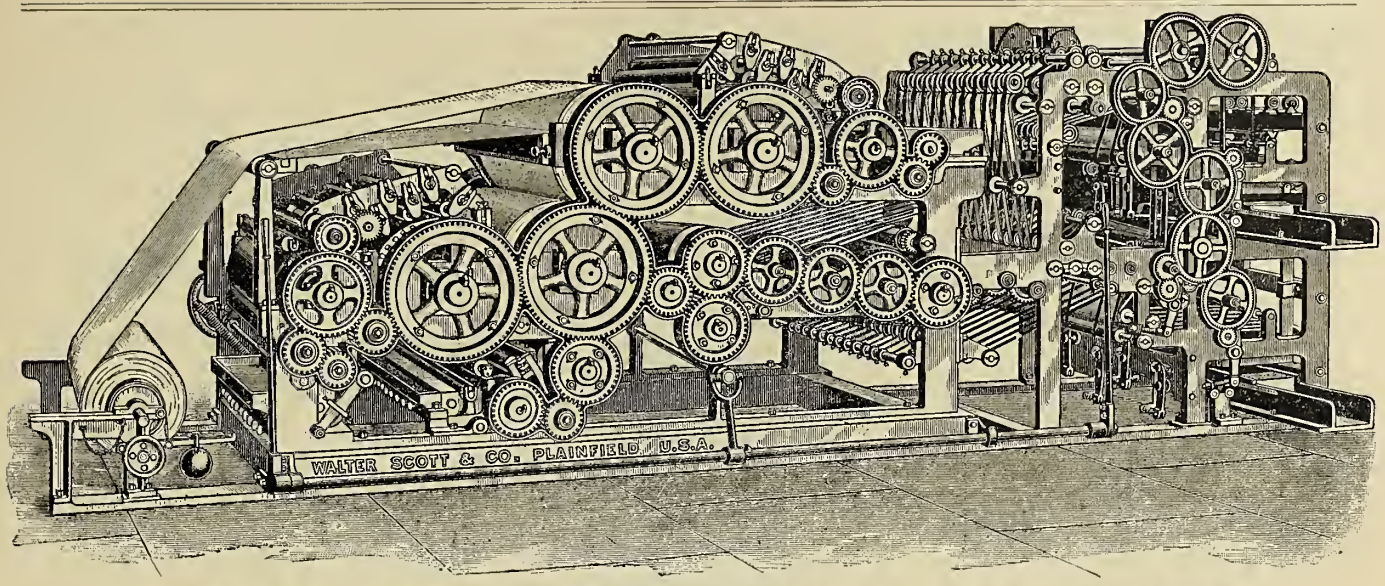
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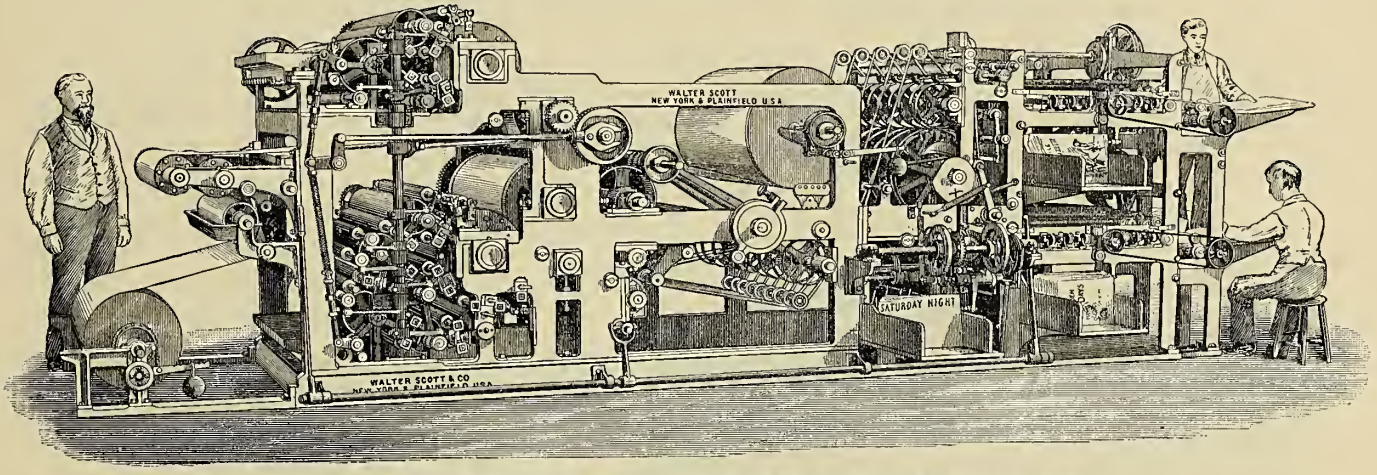
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THE SCOTT WEB PERFECTING AND FOLDING MACHINE.

Adapted for Almanac and ordinary Book Work. Speed, 12,000 per hour.



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Especially designed for Illustrated Periodicals and Fine Book Work. Guaranteed to produce work equal in quality to four roller two-revolution or stop-cylinder presses. Speed, 6,000 per hour.

OFFICE OF J. C. AYER CO.,
LOWELL, MASS., May 18, 1888.

MESSRS. WALTER SCOTT & CO., PLAINFIELD, N. J.:

Gentlemen,—The Perfecting Press and Folder combined, furnished us by you for printing and folding Ayer's almanac, is giving excellent satisfaction. We are running it at a speed of 10,000 to 11,000 books per hour. The inking apparatus is perfect, the distribution being so thorough that we do not find it necessary to "wash up" oftener than once in ten hours. The arrangements to prevent "off-set" are so effective that we change the tympan sheet only once a day. In this regard the machine is performing better than we expected, as we counted on the necessity of frequent changes. The printing is in perfect register, and the folding more uniform and accurate than anything we have had done on hand-folding machines. You are at liberty to refer inquirers to us for further particulars.

Yours truly, J. C. AYER CO.

PRESSROOMS OF THE J. C. AYER CO.,
LOWELL, MASS., June 7, 1888.

MESSRS. WALTER SCOTT & CO., PLAINFIELD, N. J.:

Dear Sirs,—In answer to your inquiry about the Printing and Folding Machine sent to this office by you nine months ago, will say that it is a wonderful machine, doing better work and more of it than I ever knew of being done by a Perfecting Press on this kind of work. The printing is well done to register, without any show of "off-set." The folder works exceedingly well, folding each sheet more accurately than heretofore accomplished on hand-feed folding machines where sheets were fed to points. We have no waste sheets, except where the web is broken or pasted together. The press is running at a speed of 10,800 per hour, to accomplish which it only requires a pressman and one helper on the press, and a boy to take the folded books away. The quality of the work produced will speak for itself.

Your truly, J. C. JOHNSON,
Sup't Printing Department.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Two-Revolution, Stop-Cylinder, Single Cylinder, Litho. and Roll-Feed Perfecting Printing Machines,

PAPER FOLDERS, ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY, ETC.

Plainfield is forty minutes' ride on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Depot, foot of Liberty Street, New York.

PRINTING INKS

ALL GRADES OF PRINTING INKS.

Lithographic, Plate, Albertype and Photogravure.

Blacks that retain their Color.

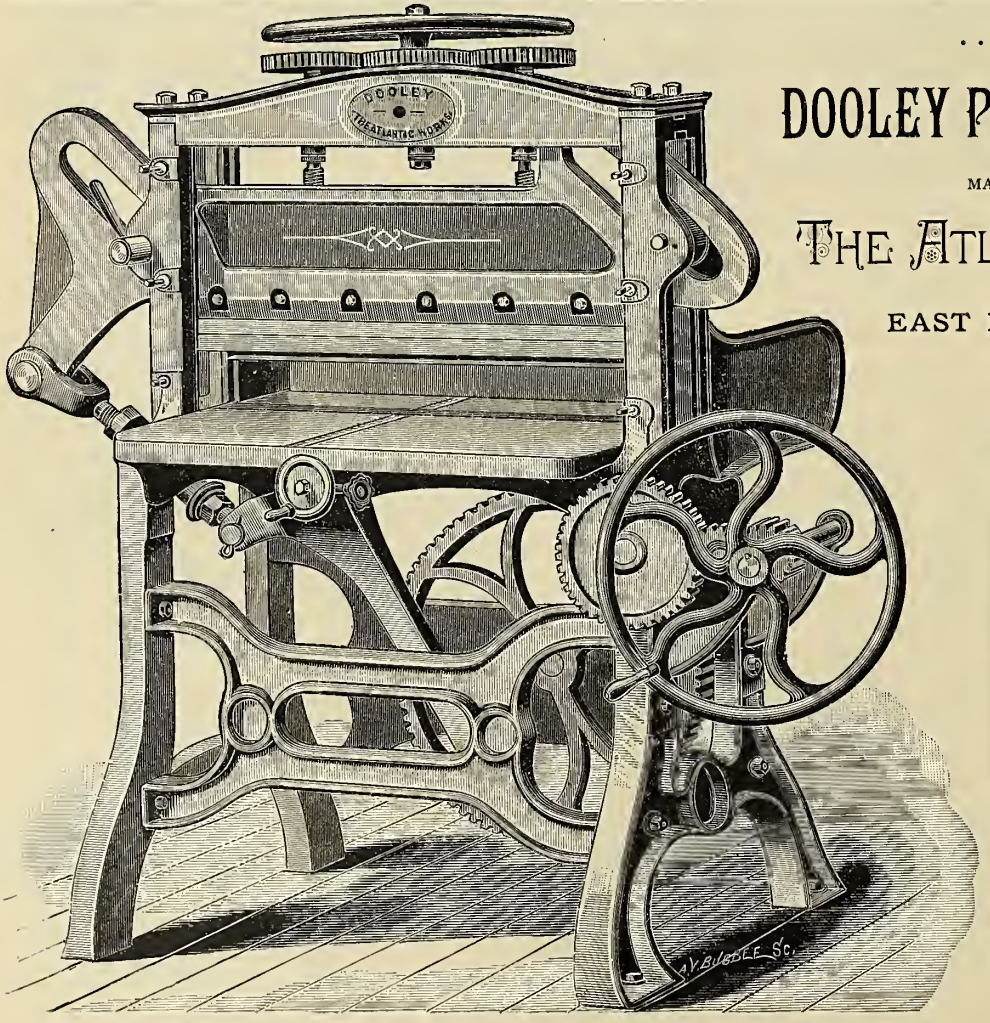
Colors that do not Fade.

Patent Reds for Label Printers.

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60 John Street, New York.



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MANUFACTURED BY

THE ATLANTIC WORKS,

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BOSTON OFFICE:
46½ FEDERAL STREET.

Send for Circular and Price List.

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GENERAL BOOK BINDER

FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,

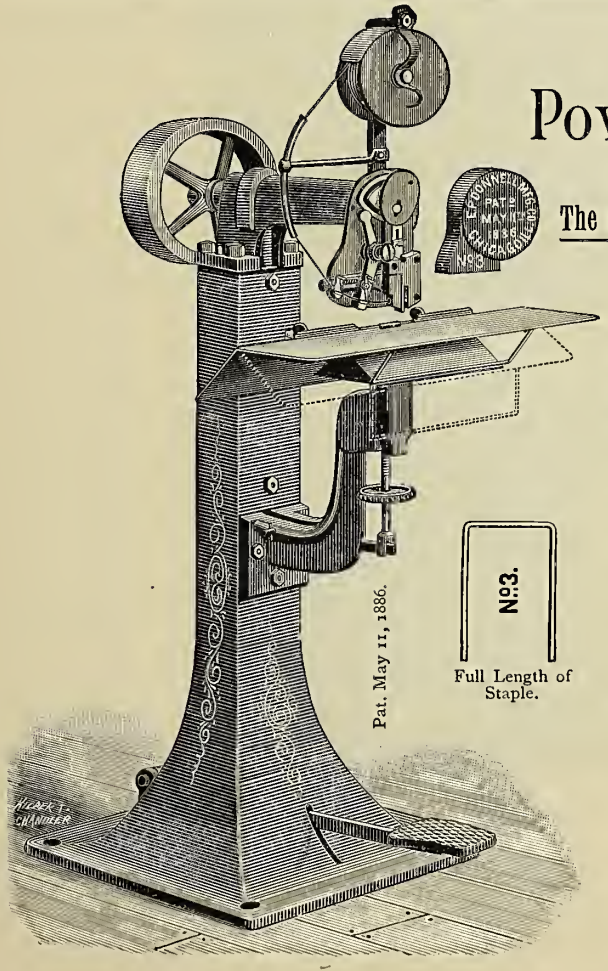
FRANKLIN BUILDING, 341-351 DEARBORN STREET,

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Our facilities for Binding PAMPHLETS and EDITION WORK are unsurpassed.

Case Making and Stamping for the Trade solicited.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.



DONNELL'S IMPROVED No. 3
Power Wire Stitching Machine.

The only Simple Wire Stitching Machine in the Market.

It does not require an Expert Machinist to keep it in order.

This Machine FORMS, DRIVES AND CLINCHES A STAPLE from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from ONE SHEET to ONE-HALF INCH THICK through the BACK or SADDLE.

There are no parts to get out of order. No clogging up with staples.

No limit to the amount of its work. Any GIRL or BOY can operate it from the start. SIMPLE and DURABLE. Weighs 250 pounds.

PRICE, No. 3, - $400.00.
Price, Steel Wire, Round, 25c.; Steel Wire, Flat, 35c.; guaranteed.

Only TWO ADJUSTMENTS—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

CAPACITY.

Will stitch from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, either Saddle or Flat. No adjustment required in changing Flat to Round Wire.

THE E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO.,
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THE DUEL.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY, 67-71 Park Place, New York.

THE CITY OF DENVER.

ITS MARVELOUS GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.—A VISIT TO ITS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

ON Thursday, September 19, we left Chicago via the C., B. & Q. R. R., for a business trip to Omaha and Denver, intending, however, as far as possible, to combine pleasure with business. After an uneventful run of thirty-three hours we were safely landed at our destination, and a short time thereafter found ourselves snugly ensconced in the *same* room in the "Brunswick" that we occupied seven years ago.

Denver, the "child of the mountains" is one of the marvels of the nineteenth century, and to the uninitiated traveler, a revelation never to be forgotten. After a lengthened and somewhat tedious journey through an apparently sterile country, he finds himself ushered into a prosperous city of 100,000 inhabitants, whose public edifices, schools, churches and private residences, will compare favorably with any on the American continent. Situated at the base of the "Rockies," with their untold store of mineral wealth, with no nearer business rivals than Omaha and Kansas City, she is the objective point of every line of road which traverses the plains, which, together with her health-giving climate, assures her permanent preëminence as an available, national sanitarium. The improvements made since our visit in 1881 are almost beyond belief. Locations which were then barren and uninviting have been covered with palatial residences, of which even Chicago might well feel proud. On the streets an air of bustling activity prevails, which speaks well for her prospects and the business energy of her people. The old air of uncertainty has departed, and the average Denverite now talks with as much assurance as a Boston schoolma'am. Nor is this to be wondered at when he points with pride to her eight-story buildings, perfecting presses and cable lines, and contrasts her position of a few years ago with what it is today.

Although we received innumerable kindnesses from old friends, which were duly appreciated, the most of our time was devoted to a ramble among and examination of the printing establishments, among which we might name the following:

THE "ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS."

The *Rocky Mountain News* office, situated on the corner of Seventeenth and Curtis streets, is an imposing building five stories in height, with basement, and has a frontage of 120 by 100 feet. It is one of the most commodious, conveniently arranged, best lighted and ventilated printing establishments in the United States, and shows the substantial progress the city of Denver has made during the past five years. Its workrooms are all that the most exacting could desire; indeed, we question if its newspaper and job composing rooms can be surpassed in any part of the country. The entrance to the counting room is on Seventeenth street, where eight clerks find busy employment. In the rear is the mailing department, under the management of Mr. W. B. Johnston, and the headquarters of the city circulator, Mr. J. C. Richville, who has a staff of twenty-seven carriers. Access to the newspaper, job and editorial departments is obtained by an elevator situated at the rear part of the office. The jobroom, which is situated in the fifth story, employs thirty-one hands, and is under the immediate supervision of Mr. J. E. Simmons. In the newsroom, clean, airy and roomy, thirty-five regulars work nightly, though on Saturday a much larger force is required. Mr. T. Faifer, foreman of the bookbindery, has the supervision of twenty men, boys and girls, and has the reputation, with the job office, of turning out excellent work. The editorial departments are very conveniently arranged, have direct communication with each other, and reporters have plenty of elbow-room, an advantage which cannot be claimed for some so-called sanctums with which we are acquainted. The editorial force consists of Colonel John Arkins, managing editor (an old Chicagoan); F. A. Meredith, assistant editor; W. R. Thomas, city editor, assisted by seven reporters, and Captain J. T. Smith, sporting editor. In the newspaper pressroom is a magnificent Hoe perfecting machine, capable of turning out 12,000 papers per hour, which is taken care of by Mr. Giles; while the presses in the job pressroom, ten in number, six cylinders and four jobbers, are attended to by Mr. Barney Hogan. We shall always reckon the *News* establishment as among the few *model* offices in the country.

THE "REPUBLICAN" OFFICE.

The *Republican* building, centrally located on Sixteenth street, between Lawrence and Arapahoe, is a substantial, handsome, well-lighted three-story stone structure, with basement, all of which is devoted to the publication of the newspaper. In the pressroom are two of the latest improved Bullock perfecting presses, each adjusted to 10,000 impressions per hour, the power to drive which is obtained from a new safety steam boiler. The entire basement is used as the pressroom and for the storage of paper, and is under the management of Mr. James Wall. On the first floor is the counting room and manager's office, 22 by 40 feet, both of which are handsomely embellished and neatly fitted up in cherry. Mr. K. G. Cooper, general manager, is a genial, wide-awake gentleman, and one of the proprietors of the establishment. Ten clerks are employed in the counting room, under the supervision of Mr. F. Robinson, as energetic and whole-souled a business hustler as it was our good fortune to meet. The remainder of the first floor is devoted to the mailing and stereotyping departments, the former employing nine and the latter three men, under the respective charges of Mr. Robert Brown and Mr. Charles Bishop. The second floor, 22 by 125 feet, is exclusively occupied by the composing department, which employs thirty-nine regulars, under the efficient foremanship of Mr. John Dabler. The third story is occupied by the editorial and reportorial corps, and is a model of convenience. The following are the names of the gentlemen connected therewith: Editor-in-chief, William Stapleton; assistant editor, Robert Gauss; city editor, W. S. Alexander, and twelve reporters; telegraph editor, C. F. Rhodes; night editor, F. O. Dickensheets. In the political arena the *Republican* is a power in Colorado politics.

The entire building is lighted by electricity, and fitted up with all necessary modern improvements.

The job department, situated at 1616–1622 Blake street, employs ten men, and is under charge of Mr. C. F. Hynes, formerly of Rand, McNally & Co., of this city. In the pressroom are three Campbell book and job presses, one improved pony Potter, and two Peerless quarto jobbers. Mr. Banks B. Hall is foreman. A bindery is also attached thereto, under the supervision of Mr. Louis Williams, where five men and fourteen girls are constantly engaged. Taken altogether, the establishments are well arranged, well conducted and prosperous, and an honor to the city of Denver.

THE "TIMES" OFFICE.

The *Times* building, situated on Lawrence, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, is a credit to the city, but we are sorry to say that the annex in which the newspaper, job and press departments are situated is *not* a "sight for the gods." Now that the paper has become the property of a millionaire, and new and enlarged quarters are demanded, it is to be hoped a structure will be put up in the construction of which the laws of hygiene and a due regard for the welfare of the workmen will be observed. During the time of our visit it was rumored that the job office had been disposed of to Collier & Cleveland. A handsome new perfecting press was awaiting erection, though we thought it a pity to put it up in such dingy quarters. Why it is that any hole is generally considered good enough for a pressroom is a conundrum we are unable to solve. The employés, however, are "all right," and a number of the very best printers in the city may be found at this establishment.

COLLIER & CLEVELAND.

The four-story and basement building, 25 by 125 feet in depth, 1540-1542 Holladay street, is occupied by the well-known printing and lithographing firm of Collier & Cleveland, state and county printers, who employ in the various departments from seventy-five to eighty-five hands. Their specialty, however, is executing large orders for lithographic and book work. The following named gentlemen are at the heads of the various departments: Book and job room, E. F. Russell, foreman, Daniel Mullins, assistant; engraving department, E. Eisle, foreman; artist department, T. Tenwickle; bookbinding department, A. Prater. The pressroom contains six cylinder and three Gordon presses, under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Haffey. This firm is one of the

most prosperous in Denver, and has the well-earned reputation of turning out first-class work.

THE QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK COMPANY.

We also paid a visit to the branch office of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, 25 Clayton block—R. O. Boyd, western manager—which was established two years ago in the face of many obstacles, discouragements and prognostications of failure. Mr. Boyd, however, has, with commendable energy and attention to the demands of western trade, succeeded in building up his firm's business in the territory of which Denver is the center, to a highly satisfactory degree. The company carries a well-assorted stock, and from it supplies the trade in Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah and Montana. This shows grit, enterprise and good management on the part of its representative, who, although a young man in years, thoroughly understands the ink business and the wants of his customers.

MR. JAMES M. CULVER,

located at 1744 Blake street, who is well and favorably known in this city, is agent for the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, and is doing an excellent business. He also manufactures printers' rollers and composition, and furnishes printers' supplies. He is a general favorite with the trade and deserves to be, for it would be a difficult task to find a more agreeable, genial gentleman.

MR. JOHN CRESWELL,

whose place of business is 1616 Blake street, also an old Chicagoan, dealer in type and printers' materials, and agent for some of the leading typefounders, is likewise doing an extensive business, and is now in a position to supply all orders with promptness and satisfaction.

We also visited the printing establishments of Smith & Ferl, Arapahoe street, one of the most prosperous firms in Denver. The Excelsior Printing Company, presided over by J. W. Nevatt, formerly foreman of the *Tribune* jobroom; Mr. John Dove, Chamber of Commerce building, and a number of others whose names and location we have unfortunately mislaid, and which for the time being must accept our apology for their non-mention.

We must not omit to mention that Denver Typographical Union is in a flourishing condition, and the utmost harmony prevails between employer and employé. The "boys" have already taken steps to entertain the delegates to the International Typographical convention, in June next, in a right royal manner. The following well-known gentlemen, all of whom are ex-delegates, have been appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements and supervise matters, and their names are a guarantee that they never do things by halves. It consists of O. L. Smith, chairman; J. D. Vaughan, secretary; C. W. Rhodes, treasurer; John W. Hastie and William H. Milburn. The public at large have also taken an interest in the matter, and propose to give their visitors a genuine western welcome.

But our time was not altogether devoted to a tour among the printing offices. We had the pleasure of spending an hour in the company of C. J. Driscoll, deputy commissioner of labor statistics for Colorado, and his able assistant, John St. Cleveland, who was for many years connected with the Chicago *Evening Journal*, and afterward private secretary for Mayor Heath. These gentlemen were busily engaged in the conclusion of their first annual report, a work which will make an interesting volume of 450 pages, and which reflects credit alike on their research and deductions.

We were fortunate during our visit to secure the services of Mr. James P. Hadley as agent for THE INLAND PRINTER for the State of Colorado. Mr. Hadley is a young, energetic gentleman who deservedly stands high in the estimation of the citizens of Denver, and also of the craft with which he is so prominently identified. Commendation in his case is unnecessary.

We should like to continue, but space forbids. We cannot conclude our reference to this marvelous city, however, without tendering our sincere thanks for courtesies received from many kind friends during our stay, especially to Messrs. J. M. Culver, Vaughan, Smith, Rhodes, Hastie, Merideth, Johnston, Creswell, Dove and Cleveland. Also to a number of friends not identified with the printing business, all of whom we hope to meet again.

LAID OVER.

Our "Omaha Notes" are unavoidably laid over till our next issue, but we must not in the meantime omit to mention that Mr. W. M. Kimmel has been appointed agent for THE INLAND PRINTER, and will be pleased to supply copies or take the subscriptions of those desiring it.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

YE PRINTER MAN.

A curious chap is ye printer man,
Always open to just convictions;
Not given to quarrels, but all his life
A "bundle" of contradictions.

He may have a "bank," and plenty of "quoin,"
Yet never a cent can pay;
May "stick" like a martyr to the truth,
Yet be "lye"-ing the livelong day.

His "signature" not be worth a rap,
Though the "script" is fair to the eyes,
The "paper" be highly "calendered,"
And "imperial" in its "size."

He may never have a wife or child,
But of "small caps" keep a good stock;
Have plenty of "furniture" but no "form"
Of a babe in his "cradle" rock.

May have a "bed" and may spread "sheets,"
Yet never upon them lie;
May make every day and put it away,
Yet never can eat his "pi."

He may carry no revolver around,
May no gun when "tramp"-ing choose
With which to defend, yet always has
A "shooting-iron" ready for use.

A "dagger" he always has at "hand,"
But no blood sheds in strife or jars;
And, though no astronomer, has a way
Of deftly handling "stars."

He may work in "dead matter," and be no "rat,"
May "copy" all vain digressions;
And yet, if "boiled down," his talk will be "proof"
That he has but the best "impressions."

A "rolling" disposition may have,
Though by travel ne'er be informed;
May have a "sheep's-foot," but not the least
Be crippled, marked or deformed.

May have learned all there is to know of a "case,"
And a man of "letters" be,
But of law or medicine never a word
In his life has studied he.

He's neither policeman or jailor grim,
But in "locking-up" takes delight;
And though called a "devil," wears the crown
Of Christianity, pure and bright.

He's constantly "embracing" something new,
"Making ready" some "form" for "press"-ing,
"Making-up" for the night, yet alas, no lass,
Made happy with love's caressing.

He handles the "lever" that moves the world,
"Corrects," "errors" as they arise,
And if he has followed the golden "rule,"
Will find a "new dress" in the skies.

WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

PERSONAL.

DURING the past month we had the pleasure of receiving calls from the following gentlemen: W. B. MacKellar, of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; Howard Lockwood, of the *American Bookmaker;* G. M. Cobb, *Times*, McKeesport, Pa.; John G. Greenleaf, New York City; R. O. Boyd, representing the Queen City Printing Ink Company, Denver, Col.; Harry Mason, representing H. D. Wade & Co., New York; E. F. Rychen, Queen City Printing Ink Works, Cincinnati; A. B. Stovel, of Winnipeg, and Louis Theyson, of Fredk. H. Levey & Co., ink manufacturers, New York.

CHICAGO NOTES.

BELFORD, CLARKE & CO., Chicago, have filed certificate of increase of capital stock from $250,000 to $500,000.

THE business of Samuel Bingham's Son, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $20,000.

THE American Press Association, Chicago, has been licensed to effect an incorporation, with an authorized capital of $800,000.

MR. CHARLES J. STROMBERG, of the J. M. W. Jones Printing and Stationery Company, has returned with his family from a tour of Europe.

MARDER, LUSE & CO. expect to issue their fall edition of the *Specimen* on or about November 1. It will contain several pages of new specimens of type.

MCGUERRIN, the typewriting expert from Salt Lake City, gave an exhibition recently in Chicago, writing 583 words in five minutes, or 116 words per minute.

BRADNER SMITH & CO., paper dealers, are building a new warehouse at 204 and 206 Desplaines street. It will be a brick structure, 50 by 130 feet, six stories and basement. Cost, $45,000.

AUER & KNEDENDORF is the name of a new firm, established at 14 and 16 Calhoun Place, who are manufacturers of and dealers in bookbinders' machinery, printers' rollers, and roller composition. We wish them success.

MR. S. K. PARKER, a well-known member of No. 16, has accepted the foremanship of the *Call* (South Chicago) printing department. Mr. Parker is a number one printer, and the *Call* folks can congratulate themselves upon having secured his services.

A. B. BELFORD, of the publishing house of Belford, Clarke & Co., of this city, was married September 12 to Miss Helen M. McNally, daughter of Andrew McNally, of the firm of Rand, McNally & Co. The wedding was a notable society event, and among the bride's presents was a $20,000 house from her father.

JAMES CONLEY, with J. P. Elliott & Co., 208–210 Randolph street, and C. O. Barnes, of A. R. Barnes & Co., have just returned from a pleasant six weeks' trip to Europe, in which time they visited Germany, France, England and Scotland, and came back recuperated in health and strength, and truer Americans than ever, if such a thing were possible.

THE HON. JOHN WENTWORTH, familiarly known as "Long John," one of the oldest and best known citizens of Chicago, died at the Sherman House, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, aged 74 years. Mr. Wentworth was for twenty-five years publisher and proprietor of the Chicago *Democrat.* He was an honorary member of the Old-Time Printers' Association.

W. & H. ERDTMANN, 252 Pearl street, New York, have opened a branch office in this city, at room 2, 341–351 Dearborn street, under the management of Mr. Gustave Varrelmann, where they carry in stock a carefully selected and complete assortment of fine dry colors, printers' and lithographers' inks, bronze powders, etc. Also a supply of the Universal Safety Quoin, which is claimed to be the simplest, safest and most efficient chase lock.

C. L. GOODRICH, of Belize, British Honduras, writes as follows: "Can an opportunity be found in Chicago, to apprentice a smart boy (to be five or six years bound) from the tropics (white boy who speaks and reads English and Spanish) to learn job printing, lithographing, electrotyping, etc., where he would be properly instructed and well treated. If so, upon about what terms?" Parties desirous of obtaining further information should address as above.

THE Illinois Supreme Court has at last rendered a decision reversing a decree by Judge Tuley, in which he held that Mrs. Maria P. Storey, the divorced wife of the late Wilbur F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, was not entitled to $2,000 alimony from the estate after the death of the latter. The Appellate Court sustained Judge Tuley's decision, and the case was then carried to the Superior Court, with the result stated. The payment of alimony was secured by a trust deed held by John Quincy Adams on the old *Times* lot on Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison streets.

AT a recent meeting of the Chicago Typographical Union, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, an overwhelming sentiment exists among members of trades unions in this city against the harshness of section 46 of the Illinois Criminal Code (the so-called Merritt conspiracy law) as being inimical to the cause of organized labor, in that it imposes an oppressive minimum penalty for acts often trivial in their character; and

WHEREAS, Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, as voicing this sentiment, unanimously adopted resolutions instructing its executive officers and its legislative committee to demand pledges from candidates for the legislature that they will work and vote for the modification of the existing law, and will make use of every endeavor to compass the defeat of candidates who will not so pledge themselves: Therefore

Resolved, That we, as such joint committee, knowing it to be to the interest of all labor organizations to eliminate the unreasonable and inequitable features of said section 46 from our statutes, most respectfully and urgently request your coöperation, believing that if a proper effort is made throughout the state by labor organizations to elect legislators friendly to our interest, we can accomplish this much-desired end.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

On September 25, 1888, the employés of Henry O. Shepard & Co. gathered in the composing room at noontime, and Mr. J. A. Van Duzer, on behalf of the firm and the employés, presented Mr. Frank C. Linden, one of the compositors, who was about to leave the office to follow the profession of physician, with a full set of surgical instruments, in the following neat words:

MR. FRANK LINDEN,—As you are about to leave the ranks of the followers of Ben Franklin and other illustrious men connected with the "art preservative," and become a disciple of Dr. Galen, it has been determined by your employers, H. O. Shepard & Co., and those who have been associated with you during the past four years, to present you with a token of their esteem and good wishes, and give you a "godspeed" in the profession of your choice, in which we all hope you may achieve honor and success.

Many noble and honorable men have passed before you in the profession you have adopted, and have secured the distinction and wealth that ever awaits zealous, industrious and honorable practice. That you may also be so rewarded is the earnest wish of those who now surround you; and if that wish will aid you to grasp the honor and the reward, you can appreciate it, as we all appreciate the kindness, gentleness and manliness that have characterized your intercourse with us.

This case of instruments has been chosen as the testimonial of your associate printers, and in passing it into your hands we acknowledge your worth and standing as a printer and a gentleman, and trust you will accept the same in the sense and spirit in which it is tendered, and keep a warm spot in your heart in memory of those who make the gift.

Time is a great corroder, and some of these instruments may become spotted with rust, but we hope that no stain of dishonor will ever be found upon them.

Mr. Linden responded as follows:

KIND FRIENDS AND FELLOW-WORKMEN,—For the first time in my life I find myself placed in a position such as the present one, feeling completely unable to make a suitable and fitting reply to the kind words just delivered, and to express, in an appropriate manner, my sincere gratitude to each and every one of you.

In accepting this magnificent and costly case of instruments, allow me to say that I sincerely thank you, gentlemen, one and all, for your kindness to me in years gone by, at the present time, and for your kind and generous wishes for my future welfare, and should any of you meet with trouble in which it is possible for me to render you any assistance in my power, professionally or otherwise, be it night or day, I assure you of the fact that you will find me ready and willing to do so. Again thanking you for your kind wishes and useful and elaborate gift, I trust you will excuse me from attempting to make any further remarks, as my feelings of gratitude are such that to say more would be almost impossible; so I wish you all happiness and health, and remain with great respect,

Your humble servant.

The presentation had been kept so quiet by those having it in charge that Mr. Linden was taken wholly by surprise. It was a success in every way, and was one of the most pleasant events that has happened in the office for some time. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes Mr. Linden abundant success and a long life of usefulness in his chosen calling.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

TRIBUNE STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, Independence, Kansas. Specimens of pamphlet and commercial work. The average register of the colored specimens is very good.

C. C. BARTGIS & BRO., Baltimore, Maryland. A few samples of good commercial printing. The firm cards are plain, neat and attractive. The presswork on all the samples received is excellent.

MCQUEEN & WALLACE, Washington, D. C. A number of unpretentious but really meritorious specimens of every-day work. They show what good workmen can accomplish with plain, serviceable material, without the aid of the grotesque, nonsensical embellishments which are too often considered necessary to produce an artistic job.

JOHN HOUGH, JR., of Guelph, Canada. Two handsomely arranged cards in colors; as also a twenty page octavo business pamphlet, on one page of which is the following: "Awarded a premium at THE INLAND PRINTER'S competition at Chicago, against a field of the best American printers." We consider Mr. Hough one of the best printers in the country.

C. B. FISK & CO., Palmer, Massachusetts. Several specimens of truly artistic work, some of them in colors. We have heretofore had occasion to speak highly of the jobs turned out by this office, and the samples now before us but corroborate our previous statements. Every line is in character, and the presswork, always an important factor, is excellent.

CARTAIN'S STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, Union City, Tennessee. Several specimens of colored work; the composition, arrangement and presswork of which are commendable. In a circular recently issued we are informed the office has just been replenished with a large and well-selected line of the latest styles of types, borders, etc. What is more, the choice has been made with excellent judgment.

HANEY & KLIPPERT, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. A large batch of every-day, ordinary work, all clean and creditable, many of the specimens being executed in a really artistic manner. Coming, as they do, from a locality which has turned out more abominable typographic productions than any other with which we are acquainted, they are as refreshing as is a clear, cool spring of water to a thirsty traveler.

GRIFFITH & AXTELL, Holyoke, Massachusetts. A few of as perfect samples of truly artistic work it has ever been our privilege to receive; the prospectus of the Young Men's Christian Association star and special courses being especially worthy of praise. The pages, embossed at top and bottom and secured by a ribbon, are printed alternately in green and purple and on glazed paper. The designs are neat and attractive, and as a matter of course, the presswork corresponds with the composition.

ALSO from the Kokomo (Ind.) *Sentinel;* Kibbe Printing Company, Toledo, Ohio, quite a large assortment of colored work, creditably executed; John J. Daily, 267 Tenth avenue, New York; Western Printing Company, Omaha; Clapper's Printing House, Wooster, Ohio; Falmouth *Local* office, Falmouth, Mass.; Johnston & Speers, Toronto, Ont.; *Evening Telegram* Print, St. John's, N. F.; Lane Brothers, Hyde Park, Mass.; Bishop Brothers Company, Kansas City, Mo.; John W. Dolan Press Company, Albany, N. Y.; Louis C. Hesse, St. Louis, Mo.

OHIO PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

E. B. Wolf, of Chillicothe, Ohio, has established a Printers' Specimen Exchange for the State of Ohio, on a plan similar to that of the American Exchange of Buffalo, New York, except that he will issue two volumes each year instead of one. He asks the job printers and pressmen of his state to coöperate with him in the undertaking, feeling that it will promote the interests of the craft, by exchanging ideas in regard to different styles of work and teaching valuable lessons that could be taught in no other way. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes him abundant success in his new project, and hopes that the printers of Ohio will avail themselves of this opportunity to reap the practical benefits sure to follow. Write to Mr. Wolf for circular giving plan and cost of contributing, rules for contributers, and all information.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE New York *World* has forty-five reporters.

DANBURY, Connecticut, has a new daily, the *Democrat.*

THE Batavia (New York) *Morning Advertiser* has suspended.

THE Finnish newspaper recently published at Ishpeming, Michigan, is dead.

EASTMAN, Georgia, rejoices in a new daily paper—the *Morning Journal.*

TWO more new monthlies for the "Hub" are the *Poultryman* and *Progress.*

PHILADELPHIA has a new republican paper in the *Saturday Evening Mail.*

THE *Chronicle* is a new daily paper recently established at Aspen, Colorado.

THE *Morning Enterprise* is the title of a new daily at Seattle, Washington Territory.

A FINNISH paper is to be started at Astoria by August Nyland, a journalist from Minnesota.

THE Conyers (Ga.) *Solid South* has come out in eight-page form, and is now printed on a steam-power press.

A HANDSOME, new, nine-column folio, the *Orleans County Herald,* has made its appearance at Albion, New York.

THE *Times* is the name of an afternoon paper just started at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. W. C. Jemison is the proprietor.

A NEW monthly in New York is called the *Scottish World.* It will be devoted to the interests of the Scottish-American community.

HON. JOHN H. NEGLEY has sold his interest in the Butler (Pa.) *Citizen* to his son, W. C. Negley, who will edit the *Citizen* hereafter.

THE *Arcanum Enterprise* is the name of a seven-column, four-page sheet, published at Arcanum, Ohio. It is devoted to home interests and is neutral in politics.

A NEW paper called the *Capital Item* has recently been established at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, by W. G. Annis and P. H. Le Sueur. It is independent in politics.

THE *Democratic Times* is the name of a neatly printed, six-column quarto paper, published at Wapakoneta, Ohio, by William M. Linn. In politics it is democratic.

RICHARD SMITH, of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette,* has bought the *Morning Commercial,* Toledo, Ohio, for $28,000, and will take possession after the campaign.

FIVE prominent Louisiana newspapers are owned and edited by women. The principal of them is the New Orleans *Picayune,* which is controlled by Mrs. E. J. Nicholson.

THE Camden (N. J.) *Daily Courier* has changed hands; the price agreed upon is said to be $20,000. Mr. John Harper, formerly of the Philadelphia *Call,* will act as managing editor.

A CLUB has been organized in the city of Mexico which is composed of newspaper men who have been imprisoned for political offences. It has a large membership of able men.

THE *Observer,* the colored men's paper at Los Angeles, California, having taken sides with the present administration, a number of the colored residents of that city are raising money to start a republican paper. The more the merrier.

WE have received numbers 1 to 4, volume 35, of *Die Abendschule,* published by Louis Lange, St. Louis, Missouri, a weekly illustrated paper, gotten up in neat style, and printed in a most creditable manner. The illustrations are good, and the matter of much interest to German readers.

WE acknowledge receipt of the *Progressive Age and Water Gas Journal,* of October 1, published semi-monthly by the Progressive Age Publishing Company, New York, a trade journal devoted to gas interests, electric lighting, manufacture and the industrial arts. It is neatly printed, and is replete with information of value to those intcrested in the topics of which it treats.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE New York *Mail and Express* has at length become a union office.

FIVE new frames were recently given out in the New York *Times* office.

TRADE in the printing business in all parts of the country seems to be picking up.

IT is reported that the linotype machines now in use on the Washington *Critic* will shortly be discarded and hand composition resumed.

THE printers and pressmen of St. Louis have followed the lead of their New York brothers and organized a building and loan association.

SHERMAN CUMMIN, a well-known union printer, has secured the foremanship of the New York *Mail and Express* The right man in the right place.

PRESSMAN'S UNION No. 8, of Boston, turned out on Labor Day three hundred strong, headed by a brass band. They made a fine show in dark suits and black derby hats.

IN the state printing office at Austin, Texas, seven book and two job hands are employed, and one large Hoe, one medium, and one large Gordon press are running full time.

SAN FRANCISCO Typographical Union is reported to be in a flourishing condition. It recently elected John J. Tobin an honorary member and presented him with a set of resolutions, in recognition of his services as a labor commissioner.

IT is given out in New York that there will be shown in that city, probably at the American Institute Fair, now open, a new fast-running job web press, which is about ready for the market. There is room for it if it proves a good one.

ON September 20 the contract for the state printing of Texas was let, and secured by three members of the Austin Typographical Union, Smith, Harrington and Jones, the latter a pressman. They took first-class matter at 40 cents (union scale), but there is "pick up" enough in it for them to make something.

DENVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION gives a ball in the Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday, October 23, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to entertain the delegates to June (1889) session of the International. We know they will have a good time, and only wish we could accept the invitation to be present.

AT the last regular meeting of the New York Pressman's Union, No. 9, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James McIntyre, president; Alfred Rockwell, vice-president; Martin Burke, treasurer; John Deasy, financial secretary; F. F. Blomeker, recording secretary; John Brewer, Jr., sergeant-at-arms.

THE register of traveling cards shows that over eight hundred printers, representing every state and territory in the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France and Australia, have deposited their cards with No. 6 during the past twelve months, and that an equal number have been withdrawn.

A LIVELY and interesting typesetting match was performed on the afternoon of Monday, October 8, in the composing room of the *Sun*, New York City. The contest was the result of a bet made by a *Times* compositor that no compositor in New York could set up two thousand ems of solid nonpareil and correct the same in one hour. Joseph W. McCann, a compositor of the *Mail and Express*, and a member of Typographical Union No. 6, took up the bet. He commenced to set type at a quarter past one o'clock, and an hour later he had won the bet by having set 2,127 ems. McCann has won many a contest before, his record being that of the second best typesetter in the United States.

THE following, received from our Louisville correspondent, came too late to insert it in its proper section:

I have waited later than usual to forward my letter in the hope of being one of the first to announce a settlement of the trouble between the *Courier-Journal* and Typographical Union No. 10, which has existed since last January, but time has become precious, consequently I lose this chance for a "scoop"; however, I can give a synopsis of how things have thus far proceeded. The Arbitration Committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly received a request from the Courier-Journal Company for a conference some weeks ago. The committee responded promptly, and a half dozen conferences have since been held, the prospects being very bright for an immediate adjustment of the trouble. President Plank, of the International Typographical Union, came down from Indianapolis and was closeted with representatives of both sides the better part of two days, after which a special meeting of the union was held Sunday, September 30, and a proposition was presented which was said to have received the sanction of the Arbitration Committee, but the union, after some consideration, concluded to refer it back to the committee for further action, which no doubt carried with it a polite request for more concessions by the *Courier-Journal*. It is extremely unfortunate that interests other than those of No. 10 and the *Courier-Journal* are receiving entirely too much consideration in the settlement of this matter, and while I am not at liberty just now to give the inside facts in the case, it can be stated that the compositors of the *Courier-Journal*, as well as the politicians of the opposite party, are making all of the capital out of it as is possible, and they will endeavor to prevent a settlement as long as possible. That it will be amicably adjusted very shortly is the earnest wish of every friend of both parties.

THE following notice has been issued by Public Printer Benedict:

TO ALL EMPLOYÉS: On and after this date all time lost (after one year's continuous service) by the employés of this office, by reason of absence with leave, or from sickness or disability, will be allowed and credited under the provisions of the acts granting leave of absence with pay to the employés of the government printing office, provided, that such leave with pay shall not exceed two and one-half days per month.

This ruling will apply to absences for the above reasons that have already occurred during the present fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1888.

Payments for such absences will not be made upon the regular pay-rolls, but on a special-leave roll, at convenient periods, either monthly or quarterly.

No such credits for leave of absence will be allowed except upon the approval of the foremen of printing and binding, or their authorized assistants, and all applications under this notice must be made to said foremen and not at the time clerk's desk.

TH. E. BENEDICT, Public Printer.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, October 1, 1888.

FOREIGN.

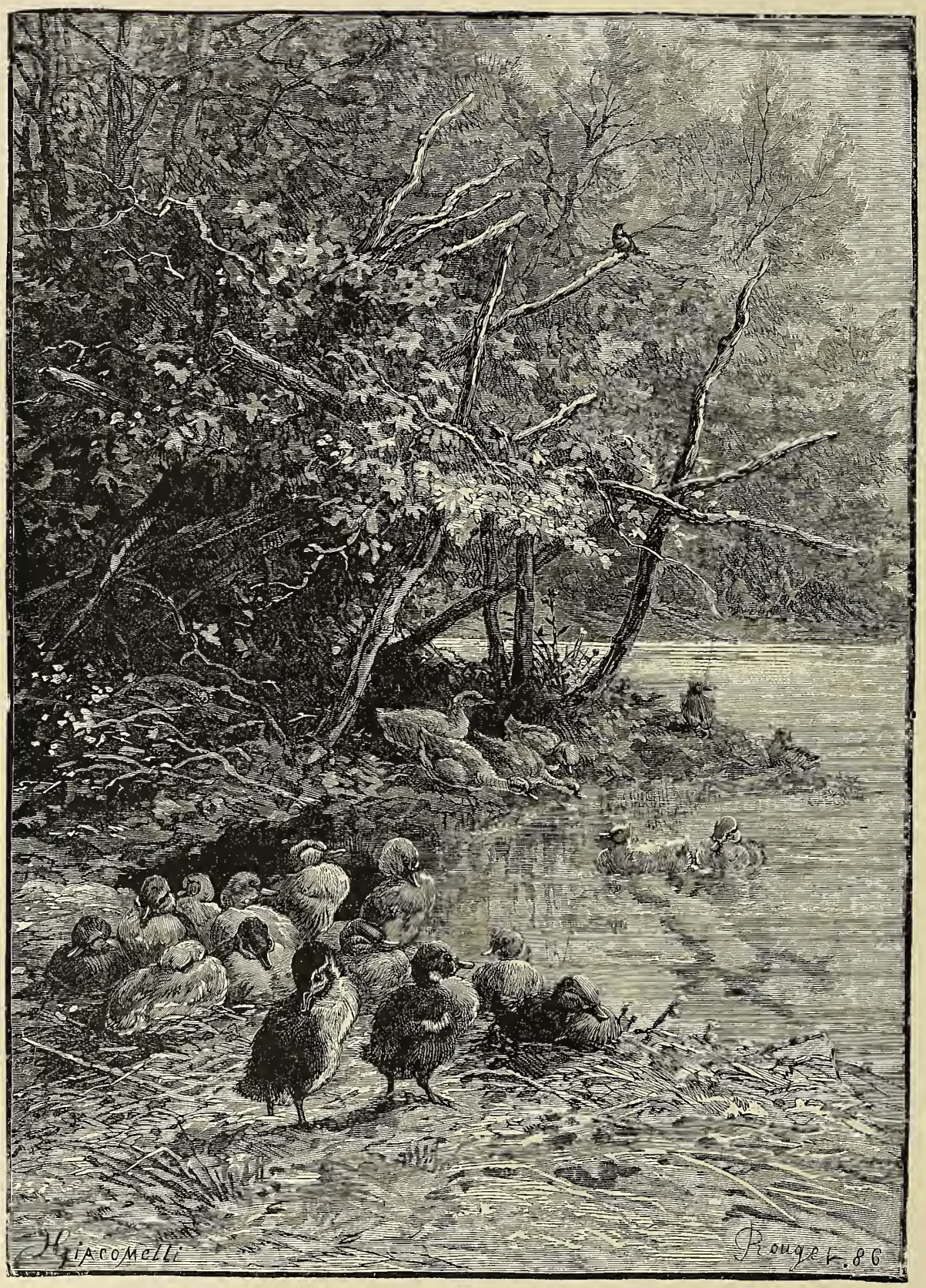
THE London *Daily Telegraph* uses from one hundred to one hundred and twenty tons of paper a week, and keeps three paper-making machines constantly going all the year round, except Sunday.

PARIS possessed on January 1, 1888, 1,648 periodical publications, distributed thus: Political journals, 94; advertising sheets, 34; commercial papers, 66; financial, 146; trade organs, 85; literary and political reviews, 83; medical and pharmaceutics, 134; fine arts, public works and technology, 128; science, 71; educational, 72; administrative, 34; agriculture and horticulture, 43; bibliographic, 32; illustrated papers, 66; jurisprudence, 84; literature, 56; diplomacy and political economy, 16; assurance, 17; religious, 86 (of which 63 were Catholic, 21 Protestant and 2 Jewish); fashions, 60; freemasonry, 21; military, 27; sporting, 25; theatrical, 20, and miscellaneous, 143.

ACCORDING to statistics compiled during June by the scale committee at Leipsic, that town, with its suburbs, contained 103 letterpress printing offices, with 566 printing machines, 143 hand presses and 73 treadle presses. The number of overseers, readers, compositors, machine-minders and pressmen was 2,140, and there were 504 apprentices. Of the men, 119 were without work when the census was taken, 67 were on the sick-list, and 73 were pensioners for old age or infirmity. The average weekly earnings of the compositors on piece were 23 marks 14 pfennigs (about 23s. 2d.); on the 'stab, 24 m. 66 pf. (24s. 8d.); while the weekly earnings of the machine-minders and pressmen were 25 m. 29 pf. (25s. 3½d). Only 89 workingmen were earning more than 30s. per week on the average.—*Printers' Register*, London.

DURABILITY OF PAPER.

Modern methods in paper making have forced attention to the probable durability of paper for documents and other matter required to be preserved. A dissertation offered to the Berlin University was rejected recently because the paper on which it was printed contained too much wood, and its writer was informed that it must be printed on paper that was more solid and contained less adulteration. Experiments in Germany with ninety-seven weekly papers and magazines show that thirty-one of them contained so much wood and straw and mineral matter that they could not be expected to last more than fifty years. Sixty-three, made from wood pulp, were even less durable, and only three were of lasting quality. For cheap work and transient use, wood and adulterated papers are unobjectionable, even desirable. It is well, however, to have some regard in the selection of papers for printed matter to the probabilities of its value for preservation.



DUCKLINGS.

From the stock of JNO. G. GREENLEAF, Electrotypes of Fine Wood Engravings for illustrating books, magazines, juvenile and religious publications, etc., 7 and 9 Warren street, New York.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

In the matter of the Detroit Paper Company, Detroit, Michigan, a second dividend of $3\frac{2}{100}$ per cent has been declared.

The South Edwards Pulp Company, of Canton, New York, is the name of a newly incorporated company, with a capital of $12,000.

The Newman Paper Company is building a mill at Kokomo, Indiana. The main building will be a two-story brick structure, 60 by 125 feet.

A large paper warehouse has been established at Birmingham, Alabama, which announces its intention to furnish paper, stationery, etc., at eastern prices.

The Newman Paper Company has been organized in Kokomo, Indiana, with a capital stock of $30,000. The main building will be a two-story brick structure, 60 by 125 feet.

The Wauregan Paper Company of Holyoke has just issued a nice sample-book of its cream-laid linens in all the popular weights. It is a creditable book, and shows many fine samples.

It is estimated that there are 138 tons of paper manufactured by the mills in the Fox River Valley daily. Of these, 91 tons are news, 31 tons writing and book, 12 manila and 4 colored poster.

Mr. William A. Russell, of the Russell Paper Company, Lawrence, Massachusetts, has purchased the right to use the process for bleaching paper pulp by means of an electrolyzed solution of chloride of magnesium.

The Kanawha Paper Company of Charleston, West Virginia, lately reported as organized with a capital stock of $50,000, to manufacture paper, extracts, etc., have purchased the mill property formerly operated by Thomas Wright, at Charleston.

Mr. R. H. Emerson, of Jackson, Mississippi, has stated his determination to erect a pulp mill at Toledo, Ohio, before next spring. It will, like all Mr. Emerson's enterprises, be a stock company, the capital being $150,000. The mill will afford employment to forty hands.

The Walla Walla Paper Mill Company is building a mill to be run on news paper at Walla Walla, Washington Territory. The mill will be run by water. A wood-pulp mill is also to be constructed at the same point, and another mill, at Milton, Oregon, to be run on straw wrapping and strawboard.

The Whiteman Paper Mills, at Dansville, New York, have adopted a peculiar and ingenius method of securing straw. They have erected a thresher and binder on their grounds, and will thresh rye for the farmers at less than cost, while the latter carry away their grain, and pay $6.50 a ton for the straw remaining at the mills. That's a scheme worthy of a Yankee.

The Wisconsin paper manufacturers have secured important concessions from the railroad companies, which enable them to compete with eastern men in certain markets. The following are the rates recently established: From Fox river points to Indianapolis, 16½ cents; from Fox river points to Louisville, 23½ cents; from Fox river points to New Albany, Columbus, Jeffersonville, and all Ohio river points, 20½ cents. These rates put Fox river manufacturers on an equal footing with those of the East. Another important concession is on wood pulp, the carriage of which has been reduced to regular lumber rates.—*The Western Paper Trade.*

What are called "boards," as bristol-board, cardboard, binders'-board, pressboard, and the like, are simply as many sheets of paper as are necessary to make the desired thickness consolidated by pressure. The cheaper kinds, such as "strawboard," are usually made by running together the wet sheets from a number of cylinders, by an ingenious arrangement of felts between a set of rolls, which press all into one sheet simultaneously with the process of drying. Another method is still more ingenious: paper is rolled over and over the lower of a pair of press rolls, of which the upper one is so adjusted as to be raised by the thickening jacket of the lower. When the desired thickness is reached, the upper roll touches a little bell; the machine-tender, a boy, then draws a knife across a guide lengthwise of the roll, and the sheet of board drops off below.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The new *World* building will also be a monster, and a marvel of completeness and beauty.

Nearly half the newspapers published in the world are said to be printed in the English language. The total number is estimated at 35,000.

A substitute for bronze may be thus compounded: 30 parts of good brass (35 parts of zinc, 65 parts of copper), 16 parts of copper, 4 parts of phosphor-tin, No. O.

A cheap and quick method of producing pen and ink designs on stationery is to draw the sketch on smooth-finished paper with prepared ink. The lithographer presses the paper on stone to which the ink adheres. He then applies the acid, and in a few minutes it is ready for printing.

The new *Times* building in New York, is a model of architectural taste and beauty. It is thirteen stories high; its top story will be 23 feet from floor to ceiling. Work is done on it day and night. The basement is from 16 to 30 feet below the street. The dimensions of the lot are 102 by 60 and 96 feet.

A printer's galley has been patented by Mr. Frederick Schley, of Brooklyn, New York. The side and end pieces have a rib on the outer edge at the bottom, over which the bottom piece is bent and held in engagement therewith, thus reducing the cost of manufacture and making a galley that will stand hard usage.

A new French invention, the thermographic press, is designed for printing on wood by means of hot type. As neat an impression is claimed as is obtained in lithography, and by the use of a specially prepared ink, it is said that cold type may be used with equally good effect. Its speed is four hundred impressions an hour on flat wood.

So great has been the success of the *Writer*, the Boston magazine for literary workers, that its publishers propose to enlarge it in January, at the beginning of the next volume, and to increase the price to two dollars a year. The *Writer* was started only a year and a half ago, but it has already made itself a permanent place among the standard monthly magazines.

To make a white varnish for paper, dissolve copal, seven and one-half ounces; camphor, one ounce; proof alcohol, one quart; then add mastic, two ounces; Venice turpentine, one ounce, and strain. This white varnish, when dry, is capable of a high polish. Another recipe is sandarach, eight ounces; mastic, two ounces; Canada balsam, four ounces; alcohol, one quart.

During a recent visit to Riverside Cemetery, in Denver, our attention was called to the following inscription, on a tombstone, and in the belief that some of our readers would be interested in seeing it in print, herewith present it: "O. J. Goldrick, Born in Ireland, March 30, 1834. Died November 25, 1882. Founder of the First Sunday School and First Public School in Colorado."

A book of information valuable to all job printers, and especially those employed in country offices, is "The Job Printers' Companion and Guide," by D. L. Stump, of Carthage, Missouri. It gives many useful hints and "wrinkles" for those who wish to produce novelties at small expense in the printing line, and is well worth the price charged for it. Send for a copy. Price, 50 cents.

About $2,500 has been raised for the Menasha sufferers of the Whiting paper mill accident. Appleton, Oshkosh, Kaukauna and Neenah have all sent in large subscription lists, and, together with the proceeds of the various entertainments, etc., have swelled the sum to considerable proportions. Congressman Charles B. Clark's donation of $1,000 will be given in quarterly installments of $250 each.

A recent issue of the New York *Herald* contains the following announcement:

> The paragraph that is now appearing in the newspapers which purports to describe both the machine and the kind of type used in connection with my system of setting corrected and justified type automatically did not emanate from me, is altogether inaccurate and misleading, and gives wrong data from which to form an opinion of my scheme. James E. Munson, Postoffice box 3,722, New York.

TRADE NEWS.

GLASS & Co., printers, Davenport, Iowa, have sold out.

THE Lincoln News Company, printers, Lincoln, Nebraska, have sold out.

VIRTUE & COGAN, printers, St. Paul, Minnesota, have dissolved partnership.

MORRIS & MCINTYER, publishers, Lake City, Michigan, have dissolved partnership.

SHERRILL & FORMSMAN, printers, Louisville, Kentucky, have dissolved partnership.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS have commenced building shops at Westerly, Rhode Island.

HENNIG & HOEBEL, printers and bookbinders, Minneapolis, Minnesota, have sold out.

DUDLEY & KIBBY, printers and publishers, St. Ignace, Michigan, have dissolved partnership.

THE *Evening News*, of Buffalo, New York, has added another perfecting press to its plant.

SHIELDS & Co., job printers, Mobile, Alabama, have dissolved partnership. D. W. McGaughey will succeed.

THE *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, Missouri, has put in a new Hoe press and a new dress of copper alloy type.

J. H. PARRY, formerly of J. H. Parry & Co., Salt Lake City, has opened a printers' supply house in that city.

HANEY & KLIPPERT have succeeded Charles L. Haney in the job printing business at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE Savannah (Ga.) *News* and the News building have been sold by J. H. Estell to the News Publishing Company for $300,000.

J. H. CRANSTON, manufacturer of the Cranston printing machine, now has a Boston office at 54 Oliver street, where machines are on exhibition.

PRINTING in Austin, Texas, opened up with considerable stir in October, owing to the state department getting their reports ready for the legislature.

ANOTHER triumph for America. The gold medal was recently awarded to the new style "Liberty" press at the "Grand Concours International à Bruxelles."

THE Kibbe Printing Company, of Toledo, Ohio, have issued the third edition of their pamphlet containing specimens of society emblems. We have received a copy, for which we thank the publishers.

THE Acme Manufacturing Company, of Wilmington, North Carolina, manufacturers of tar paper, etc., will put in machinery by next year to extensively manufacture bagging from pine fiber for baling cotton.

THE Globe Printing and Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ohio, changed their corporate name on the 1st instant to The Winters Printing and Lithographing Company. They have added a lithographing outfit to their plant, and are ready for orders in this line of work.

THE Hastings Card Company, Limited, of 26 Beekman street, New York, have issued a neat thirty-four page pamphlet, entitled "Cut Cards and Cards Cut," giving full information in regard to this branch of their business, which should be on the desk of every printer in the land.

THE State Printing Board, of the State of Texas, has awarded the contracts for "first-class" printing to Smith, Harrington & Jones; second and fourth class to C. Von Boeckman; third class to Southgate & Son; furnishing printing paper, both classes, to Joseph A. Nagle, and stationery to the latter.

THE Peninsular Printing and Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan, has filed articles of incorporation. The company will carry on the business of book and job printing and publishing, with a capital of $25,000, of which $6,250 is paid in. The incorporators are Fred. H. A. Backus, Theodore L. Backus, Charles F. Backus, A. D. Boyer, J. H. Gould and Charles F. Kammerhoff.

PRINTING INKS.

The following notice on printing inks, translated from the "Dictionnaire Typo-Lithographique," appearing in the *Typologie-Tucker*, may be of interest to our readers.

Ordinary printing ink is composed of a strongly-carbonized black coloring matter and a fatty substance. The coloring matter consists of materials rich in carbon, and is usually obtained by the combustion of tar, naphtha, resin, etc., to which various kinds of finely-pulverized charcoal are sometimes added. The remaining ingredient is linseed oil, which is first purified with sulphuric acid, and afterward boiled in iron, or, preferably, copper caldrons, till combustible vapors are emitted. These are ignited, and, after being allowed to burn for some minutes, are extinguished by closing the caldron.

In factories where the vapors are not ignited in a closed caldron the oil is allowed to boil until of the required consistency. Treated in this manner it does not penetrate the paper, and dries much quicker than ordinary oil. Its viscosity is increased by the addition of a certain quantity of colophany. The operation of boiling requires great care and skill, in default of which the varnish will be too stiff for use. Indeed, this is one of the most delicate operations.

The manufacture of printing ink consists of three operations:

1. Preparation of the black.
2. Preparation of the varnish.
3. Mixture and incorporation of the varnish with the black.

The products used for the preparation of the black are fatty substances decomposed by heat. The gases produced by this decomposition are ignited, and a current of air carries the black into large chambers where it is deposited.

The heavier black, which is the first to fall, is not used; but the lighter is carefully collected and employed in the manufacture of printing inks. The oil may also be burnt in special lamps instead of being decomposed as described above, and in this case the black obtained is used in the manufacture of fine inks only. But, whichever method is adopted, the black produced must before use be purified and divested of the fatty matters or tar which it may have retained. When this has been done by calcination in reverberators, the black may be mixed with the varnish. Varnishes are of two kinds, one of which is produced by boiling drying oils, especially linseed oil. The other, which is used in the manufacture of news inks, is made of resinous oils or solid resin. The oils are first purified by decantation, and afterward boiled till of the required consistency. The grinding of the varnish and its incorporation with the black is effected by three granite cylinders. Granite is employed in preference to iron on account of its hardness, and likewise because it is a bad conductor of heat. Experience has proved that whenever the cylinders become heated during grinding the varnish decomposes, and the ink is then of very inferior quality. The mixture falls into a receiver, from which it is taken up and reground if necessary, this being one of the most important phases of the manufacture. The proportions of black and oil, and the rapidity and fineness of the grinding, depend on the quality of ink required. News inks are usually low-priced and required to dry immediately. Book inks should also be quick drying, but of a deeper black than news inks. A larger quantity of black and much finer grinding are, therefore, necessary in the manufacture of these inks. Lastly, cut inks require the finest black and very slow grinding. To give an idea of the importance of this operation, it will suffice to say that the black used for fine cut inks undergoes no less than nine or ten different grindings.

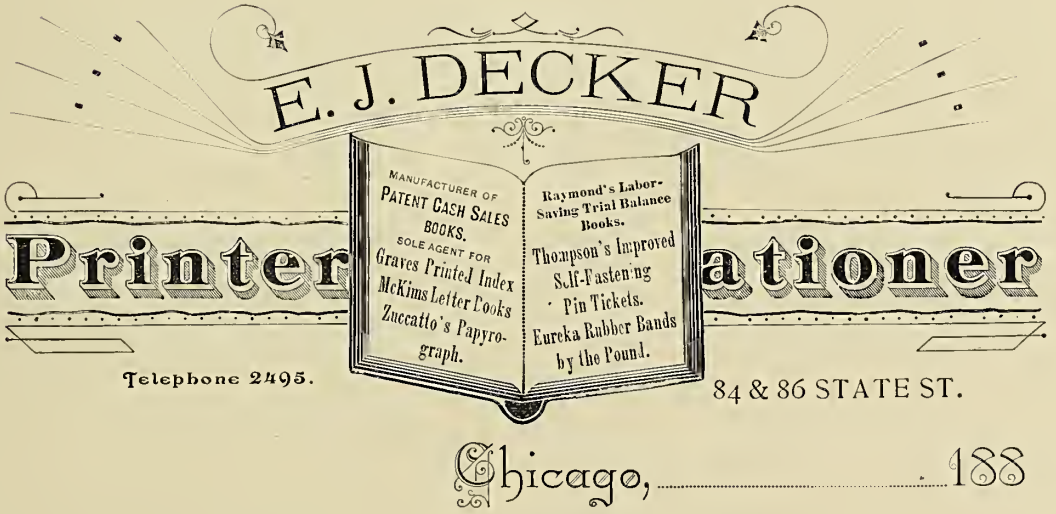
Colored Inks.—The manufacture of colored inks differs from that of black inks only in the mixture of the varnish with aniline colors, cinnabar, Prussian blue, indigo, etc. The colors are previously ground, according to their composition, with a varnish compound.

THE type specimens, shown by the Dickinson Typefoundry in our pages this month, appeal to the æsthetic and practical printer. The Cursive Script is a *rara avis*, and the Outing and Jagged series are dainty and effective, emphasizing the established reputation of this concern as the leaders in originating new departures in stylish job faces. The combination gothics are shown in variety, and will be appreciated by every practical printer.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



No. 16.—G. F. M., Chicago.



No. 17.—C. S., Chicago.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening (female), 16 cents; bookwork (female), 18 cents; job printers, per week, $7 to $12. A new democratic daily has lately made its appearance, but will, in all probability, only live until election.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, dull; prospects, unfavorable; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16.20. Work in book and job offices is very dull. Great many idle printers in town. There is some talk about starting another morning paper here. Only hope it is true.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Mr. J. Bourne, one of our oldest members, is having a very severe time of it with an affection of the eyes, and has not been able to do any work for over six months.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $17.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Bookwork dull—fall business not having opened up. Subbing fair on newspapers.

Denver, Col.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. State work will commence in one or two months.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not much better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 26½ cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. The strike in the *Times* was declared off by the union at its last meeting, and the office ratted.

Duluth, Minn.—State of trade, nominal; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $17. The fall season is always the best for the printing business in Duluth, and the departure of many tourists and tramps for warmer climes makes more work for resident workmen. The coming winter promises to be dull.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $9; job printers, per week, $9. The probabilities at present are that this will be a fair winter for the trade in this city.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, increasing for fall trade; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. Another morning paper has been started (or rather resumed), the *Morning Telegram*; it is strongly democratic, and was seized and "cleaned out" completely, for libel, three or four months ago; so that now we have three morning and two evening papers, beside two Sunday papers.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, active; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. Not a sub. in town.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17. The Rigby Printing and Stationery Company (successor to Rigby & Hinds) has incorporated with a capital stock of $22,000; the incorporators are Geo. Dugan, Walter C. Carr, and Robt. M. Rigby. Newspapers are running more cases than during the summer, and advertising seems to be on the increase.

Little Rock, Ark.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not so good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. A new morning paper gives employment to about half a dozen union men.

London, Ont.—State of trade, excellent; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $11. All union men are employed. The new papers have secured a place in the affections of the people. Robt. Ormsby, who died in Denver early last month, was buried at Woodland Cemetery, the pall-bearers being Messrs. White, Melbourne, Clarke, Davidson and Fletcher.

Nashville, Tenn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, moderate; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. There are enough printers here to do all the work that present and future prospects indicate.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, not brisk as yet; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15, the scale. The *Register* has reduced its Sunday morning paper to four pages, thus sliding four frames. The trouble with the *Evening Union* still continues, but hopes are entertained of adjustment soon. When Yale University is in good running order, work will improve here.

New Orleans, La.—State of trade, extremely dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. A lockout on the *Evening News*, on account of the men refusing to work for one-third of what they make.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, healthy; prospects, dull for next month; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. Your agent, Mr. Dunlop, secured a number of subscribers for THE INLAND PRINTER while here. A one dollar excursion to New York took away a few of the boys.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, hard to tell; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. The condition of trade is a shade better than last month, but nothing to get hilarious over. The town is full of "tourists," fifty-five having arrived in the last two weeks.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. The boycott has been lifted from the Oregon *Times* and East Portland *Star*. It still remains on the *Siftings* and *Vindicator*. W. E. Peck, corresponding secretary, resigned, and E. R. Botsford was elected to vacancy. Twenty-five dollars received for Childs-Drexel Fund.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, dull, but improving; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Great many travelers arriving. Heavy phalanxes on some papers. Book and job work slightly better. Union men receiving more consideration (not financially).

Scranton, Pa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Business has never been so bad for many years.

South Florida.—Situation, gloomy; prospects, good after a frost and when business is resumed. Composition, on most papers, 25 cents; some offices pay 30 cents, while a few which employ girls pay 20 cents; job printers, $10 to $12 per week. There is little demand for workmen outside of Jacksonville, and few printers will care to go there at present.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, still slow; prospects, better than last month; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, average $12. The *Gazette* has appeared in a new dress lately, and all agree that it is a great improvement on the old one. It is expected that the *Spy* is doing the same thing, but it hasn't shown up yet.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Wheeling had a grand labor day on September 29, having over three thousand men in line in the parade. No. 79 took an active part.

Williamsport, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $13. The printing business has doubled during the past four years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Chicago Printing Ink Company, 115 Dearborn street, have just issued a new specimen book of printing inks, showing colors most in use by the trade, but not all the grades and colors which they manufacture. Any special colors not shown in the book will be furnished on application. A trial order is solicited by this firm, and they will be glad to quote prices on request. Write them when in need of ink, and ask for specimen book.

THE C., B. & Q. R. R.—THE MODEL ROAD.

The vestibule train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, which leaves at 1:00 P.M. for Omaha and Denver, is one of the finest equipped trains in the world, and runs through the garden of Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. The road-bed is the smoothest in the country, its rolling stock equal to the best, its conductors attentive, and its dining car and service thereon all that can be desired. To the traveler or man of business it affords the most direct route, while all annoyances of transfer experienced on other lines of roads are avoided.

COSACK & COMPANY.

One of the finest lines of calendars for 1889 has been issued by this company at their lithographing and publishing establishment in Buffalo, New York, and we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to their advertisement on another page of this issue. In addition to calendars, this firm manufactures an unusually elegant and attractive variety of cards, panels, folders, banners, etc., which printers will do well to send for list of before looking elsewhere. Do not fail to notice their liberal offer, and to send for the set of calendars mentioned.

A VALUABLE WORK ON PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

We acknowledge receipt of the American (third) edition of that useful volume, "Photo-Engraving, Photo-Etching and Photo-Lithography in line and half-tone; also Collotype and Heliotype," by W. T. Wilkinson, of London, revised and enlarged by Edward L. Wilson, 853 Broadway, New York, which contains additions to the former editions, that bring the book down to date, the most concise compendium of matters relating to the photo-reproduction processes we know of. It contains 184 pages, numerous illustrations and is neatly bound in cloth. The work will undoubtedly have a large sale.

ST. LOUIS PRINTING INK WORKS.

We have received a copy of the new specimen book, showing samples of lithographic inks manufactured by B. Thalmann, 210 Olive street, St. Louis. It is bound in cloth, beautifully printed, and contains over fifty pages of samples, of great brilliancy and richness of color. The inks used in printing this book were not made specially for the purpose, but were taken from the stock upon the shelves of the firm, and the work was done on an ordinary steam press, so that the specimen book shows to best advantage the appearance of work on which inks manufactured by Mr. Thalmann are used. Although the book does not show all gradations of color made by this firm, any special color can be furnished on request. Having had over twenty years' experience in lithographic printing and in ink manufacturing, Mr. Thalmann is in a position to produce inks that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. Give him a trial order, and send for a specimen book.

J. H. CRANSTON PRESSES.

Printers are invited to look into the merits of this make of presses before placing their orders for any in the cylinder line. The cut shown in the advertisement of this firm in the present number is the improved two-revolution four-roller press, which is considered by all who have tried it to be a model of durability and excellence. This press has the common-sense cylinder-lifting mechanism, air springs and all modern improvements. It is a substantial, well-built press in all its details — solid castings, no wear, lost motion or strain. The popularity attained by it is due to the careful selection of all material entering into its construction, the pains taken in finishing, and its reliability under all speeds and on all classes of work. Other sizes and patterns are manufactured by this company, each with the same care in regard to all details. We ask our friends, when contemplating the purchase of a cylinder press, to send for circulars, giving sizes, prices, etc., which will be cheerfully sent on application to the manufacturer, J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Connecticut.

A TESTIMONIAL.

The following letter speaks for itself and is a sledge-hammer blow in favor of the Liberty:

Union Typefoundry, Chicago, Ill.: ST. LOUIS, September 8, 1888.

DEAR SIRS,— In reply to yours of September 4th we have THIRTY SIX Liberty presses in use. The first four were purchased in 1870 and are still in use. You can judge from this that we have a very high opinion of them. In fact, we think they are the strongest and handsomest presses we know of. Respectfully,

JAMES HOGAN PRINTING CO.,
413 to 419 North Third street, St. Louis.

We will venture the opinion that there is no one office in the West having THIRTY-SIX jobbers of any one make other than the Liberty.

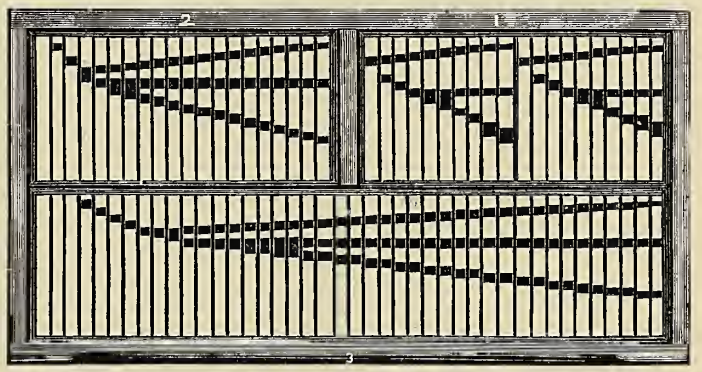
James Hogan, Esq., is one of the shrewdest and most sagacious printers of the West. This could not be shown more conclusively than by his independent persistence in hunting out the *best job* press and *going after it*, instead of taking what he saw around him without investigation. When a man who has made a fortune out of printing speaks in this quiet tone of conviction about the Liberty, the printer who intends to buy and who has had no practical experience with the Liberty will surely examine the "King of Jobbers" before he decides upon any one. — *The Press and Type.*

THE STANDARD AUTHORITY.

A work that no editorial room, proofroom or printing office should be without is Webster's unabridged dictionary. Questions are constantly coming up that can only be satisfactorily settled by reference to this work, which is the acknowledged standard authority in the government printing office in Washington, in the offices of the leading newspapers of this country, and is indorsed by leading writers, poets, editors and historians of the world. THE INLAND PRINTER has used Webster as its authority since its first issue, and keeps copies at the editor's desk and in the proofroom, both of which are referred to many times in the course of a day. We commend the work to all our friends in the printing and publishing business as the best. Let no printing office be without it.

HARRIS' IMPROVED RULE CASE.

One of the most important of the late inventions in printers' outfits is this new rule case. The cut shows the way in which case is divided. No. 1 on the cut is just one-fourth the size of an ordinary blank case. No. 3 is now made in two parts, so that the four cases fit the regular blank case, and any one of them can be readily taken from the case when desired, and moved to any part of the office, without the necessity of carrying the whole case. The boxes are so constructed that the different lengths of rule are held "standing," so as to be easily and quickly taken from the case, and when in this position, the rule is less



liable to be nicked and battered by careless handling, as it often is in the old-fashioned rule case, where it falls down and lies flat in the bottom of the boxes. Case No. 1 will hold two complete fonts or kinds of labor-saving rule of eight pounds each; No. 2 holds the same quantity (16 pounds), but is arranged for one font or kind; No. 3, which is in two parts, intended to be used together, will hold 32 pounds of rule. We cannot in a notice of this kind give a full description of the case, or mention all of its advantages. It should be seen and tried to be appreciated. M. C. Harris is the patentee. Shniedewend & Lee Co., Chicago, are general agents for this case in the West. Send for circular giving full information.

ANOTHER NEW (OLD STYLE) GORDON.

The Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Co. advertise in this number of THE INLAND PRINTER another candidate for printers' favor in the Jones Gordon, of which they are agents. It is the latest production of a successful inventor and an experienced builder of presses. For the information of the craft we will enumerate the modifications of the old style Gordon which are made in this machine. It appears to be more heavily built, which is in itself a good feature. It has an impression set, independent of the screws, which may be adjusted even while the press is running. A good pressman, of course, can regulate his impression by means of his tympan, but this is a quicker and easier method. An extra distribution of ink can be secured also by the movement of a lever. This brings out false ways which carry the rollers in operation over the form without inking it. Many a pressman will bless this improvement. Then there is a self-locking chase hook; an automatic form starter; a fountain which attaches to the upper side of the ink disk, and a friction attachment on the steam fixtures which starts the press

gradually. The agents say they are making numerous sales and receiving enthusiastic indorsements from printers using them, among them some second and even third purchasers. It may be seen at the American Institute Fair, which opened in New York on the 3d of this month and continues till in December.

THE UNIVERSAL SAFETY QUOIN.

The following indorsements of the Universal Safety Quoin from a number of the leading printers of the United States tell their own tale:

CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER,
W. & H. Erdtmann, New York: MILWAUKEE, December 24, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—The Universal Safety Quoin bought from you, and which we have used for the year past, is the best thing in the shape of a quoin we have yet tried, and shall add largely to our present supply the coming year. It is all you claim for it, and has our hearty indorsement.

Yours truly, CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER.

WILLIAM P. ATKIN, 16 & 18 CHAMBERS STREET,
W. & H. Erdtmann, New York: NEW YORK, December 22, 1887.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used your patent quoin on one of the largest forms in my office for the past six months every week, and think it cannot be beat by any in the market. It is a *sure* lock-up, never slips, and in fact, works like a charm.

Yours truly, WILLIAM P. ATKIN.

THE WERNER PRINTING & M'F'G CO.
W. & H. Erdtmann, New York: AKRON, Ohio, December 23, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—We are glad to state that the Universal Safety Quoin is a first-class article, and should be used in every job composing room.

Very respectfully, THE WERNER PRINTING & M'F'G CO.

JEFFERY PRINTING CO., 159 & 161 DEARBORN STREET,
W. & H. Erdtmann, New York: CHICAGO, December 24, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—The Universal Safety Quoins for which you are sole agents have been in use in our printing establishment during several months past, and thoroughly tested. They possess all the merit claimed for them by the maker, have given complete satisfaction, and we unhesitatingly assert that they are the best quoins we have ever used, being adapted for any kind of form. Where accuracy of register is a requisite they cannot be surpassed; while their leverage is so great that the largest and heaviest form may be locked up with ease and without straining the chase.

Yours very truly, JEFFERY PRINTING CO.

UNIVERSITY PRESS, JOHN WILSON & SON,
W. & H. Erdtmann, New York: CAMBRIDGE, December 24, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—We have used the Universal Safety Quoins something over a year, and find them all you claim for them—indeed, cannot say too much for them.

Yours very truly,
JOHN WILSON & SON.

ISAAC FRIEDENWALD, 32 S. PACA STREET,
W. & H. Erdtmann, New York: BALTIMORE, December 24, 1887.

GENTS,—It affords us much pleasure to say that we find the Universal Safety Quoin which we purchased from you and have had in use for several months, excellently adapted to its purpose. In our opinion it is the best quoin yet devised.

Very respectfully, ISAAC FRIEDENWALD.

J. C. BLAIR,
W. & H. Erdtmann, New York: HUNTINGDON, PA., December 27, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to advise you that the Quoins we had from you some time since have proved to work very satisfactorily. The foreman of our pressroom is very much pleased with them, and thinks they are superior to anything he has ever had.

Truly yours, J. C. BLAIR.

THEO. L. DEVINNE & CO.,
W. & H. Erdtmann, New York: NEW YORK, May 13, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—The Universal Safety Quoin is worthy the attention of every printer. The surety of the lock in not unloosening, by vibration, is one of its many merits. The locking of forms requires nicety and extreme gentleness. In the hands of an unskilled workman matter will spring with wooden sidesticks, resulting in incalculable injury to the type. With this quoin the pressure in locking is downward, thus keeping the type on its feet; it bears strictly on the type, or matter proper, making the pressure equal on all parts. It is a most desirable article for all job and book printers. Yours truly, THEO. L. DEVINNE & CO.

HASKELL PRINTING CO.,
W. & H. Erdtmann, New York: ATCHISON, KANSAS, September 1, 1888.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Quoins and furniture are the best of the three kinds we use, and are now indispensable. Yours, HASKELL PRINTING CO.

THE REED-MARTIN PRINTING CO.,
W. & H. Erdtmann, New York: TOPEKA, KANSAS, September 12, 1888.

GENTLEMEN,—Replying to your request of August 29, we would willingly add our testimony to the excellence of your new patent "Universal Safety Quoins." We have had four sets of them in constant use for over a year and can honestly say they are better than what is claimed for them; no first-class printing office can afford to be without them. Very truly yours, THE REED-MARTIN PRINTING CO.

LOOMIS & ONDERDONK,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, September 7, 1888.
W. & H. Erdtmann, New York:

GENTLEMEN,—We have used the combined Universal Safety Quoin and Sidestick with much satisfaction, as they save a great deal of time, and are absolutely safe. A valuable acquisition to any printing office. Very truly,

LOOMIS & ONDERDONK.

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, September 1, 1888.
W. & H. Erdtmann, New York:

GENTLEMEN,—It gives us pleasure to testify to the merits of the Universal Safety Quoin which we purchased from you some time ago. We have given them a very thorough trial and think they are superior to anything we have ever used. It is the only sure lock-up we have ever seen. Very respectfully,

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING CO.

INKOLEUM.

It is remarkable how rapidly this ink reducer and drier has come into public favor. But a short time ago almost unknown to the printing fraternity, it has, by its own merits, become absolutely indispensable to those who have but tried it. The Electrine Manufacturing Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota, who are the manufacturers, inform us that they have recently sent 5,000 bottles to London, and have had large orders for it from Lima, Peru, and Madrid, Spain, the last order from the latter place being for thirty dozen bottles. Twenty-four dozen bottles are sent each month to Australia, and inquiries are coming from Portugal, France and Italy, and from Copenhagen, as to what it is and its merits, and before long shipments will be made to these places. One trial will convince the purchaser that it is all its manufacturers claim for it. The advertisement on another page gives full directions. We hope the printers of this country will not be behind those in other parts of the world in taking advantage of such a boon as this preparation has proved to be.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE of Printing Outfit, consisting of 4 fonts of English and German body type, 16 fonts job type, stone and frame, 26 by 44 inches, 1 pair chases, 1 lead cutter, galleys, cases, stands, etc., etc. Cost originally $265. In excellent condition; nearly new. Must be closed out at once for cash. Make offer. Address "ABBOTT," care of INLAND PRINTER.

"EL CORREO DE LA TARDE"—The only daily newspaper on the Pacific coast of Mexico. It contains news from all the world, translations of chosen English, French and German novels, and special local news of the different states of the Mexican Union. Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 96 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

FOR SALE—An old-established republican weekly paper in county seat of one of the best agricultural and stock counties in Northern Iowa; over 2,000 republicans in the county. Can be purchased on favorable terms. Address or call on BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, 115-117 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

FOR SALE—An old-established and well-equipped job printing office in one of the largest and best cities in Michigan. The proprietor has other business, and will sell at a bargain. For particulars address JAS. GRAY, Box 603, Bay City, Michigan.

FOR SALE—By all typefounders in Chicago, TYPOGRAPHICAL HANDBOOK, treating of Calculations in Typography. Contains new and valuable tables, rules and illustrations for computing every conceivable calculation connected with the art of printing. Price, 50c. Sent, postpaid, by J. H. GRIFFES, Box 420, Chicago. Liberal terms to agents.

FOR SALE—Printing, engraving and rubber stamp office, in manufacturing and growing town, established in 1877. Proprietor wishes to engage in other business. Address "FLOUR," care of INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—The best 24-inch paper-cutter in Chicago, $40. INGAL BROS, 468 Garfield avenue.

I WANT to buy a Job Office—first-class plant, but no fancy prices. M. C. MILES, 325 Jefferson street, Joliet, Illinois.

RARE CHANCE.—I have Vols. 5 and 6 of *Paper and Press* (unbound), perfect in every respect. Will exchange for Vol. 3 of INLAND PRINTER. Address, B. J. BAILIE, 326 Franklin avenue, Scranton, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED.—Young man of fifteen years' experience as reporter, editor and proofreader; strictly sober; capable of taking editorial management. Position in any capacity. Address, "G. W. S." care of INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED.—Young man of good habits desires permanent employment. Experienced foreman; competent to take charge of country newspaper and job office; proofreader. References. Address FRED. R. PUTNAM, 241 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—By a job or news printer of eleven years' experience, a sit in town of about 5,000. Address WILL ESKEW, Quincy, Ill.

WANTED.—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, 10 and 12 of Volume I, if in good condition, to anyone sending them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.



WANTED.

Those in need of Counters to send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED.—Boy, age twenty, wants to finish apprenticeship in a good office; has had four years' experience; considered fair on jobwork, good on newspaper; can run most any platen press; recommendations as to ability and character furnished from previous employers; samples of work shown. Address L. B. PERRING, Kendall, Kan.



INKOLEUM Warranted to be the Best INK REDUCER and Quickest DRYER in the World.

Directions for Use:

Remove all skin from ink in can, then pour in about a spoonful of Inkoleum, and mix thoroughly to consistency desired. Thin for cold room; thicken for warm room or sticky rollers. Any press can be started up without washing the rollers, upon which it can be worked clear, free and easy on any kind of paper the coldest morning in winter, regardless of fire, or the hottest day in summer, by simply putting a few drops of Inkoleum on the rollers with the fingers.

Printing or Lithographic Inks of any color or stiffness can be reduced quickly without in the least impairing the color. For fine tint work Inkoleum works miracles, as it makes the ink cover charmingly, and dries quickly. No spreading of jobs necessary, and urgent work of any kind can be delivered immediately without off-setting. On rollers it *never dries*, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. Inkoleum is a perfect "cure-all," and saves double its cost every day in the year, and makes pressmen do better work. A trial will convince the most skeptical. Testimonials from all parts of the world to prove these assertions. **Price, half-pound bottles, 50 cents.** For sale by all typefounders, wholesale paper and printers' supply houses; or, it will be sent anywhere in the United States, express paid, for **75 cents.**

Put up only by **ELECTRINE MANUF'G CO., St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.**

GANE BROTHERS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Leather and Binders' Boards,

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

WE REPRESENT THE BEST MAKERS OF

BOOKBINDING MACHINERY,

No. 182 MONROE STREET,

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Great Western Type Foundry,

1114 HOWARD STREET,

OMAHA, NEB.

. . . . CARRY IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF . . . .

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER'S

FAMOUS SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,

Old Style Gordon Presses.

Estimates and Catalogues cheerfully furnished.

A. F. WANNER, PRESIDENT. H. P. HALLOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT. H. J. PICKERING, TREAS. & MANAGER.

The Omaha Type Foundry

SUCCESSORS TO THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY OF OMAHA.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE

419 S. Eleventh St., OMAHA, NEB.

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WESTERN BRANCH THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY OF CHICAGO.

Dealers in New and Second-Hand Machinery.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND MONTHLY BARGAIN SHEET.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC

INKS

Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable House in the West.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND SPECIMEN BOOK.

ST. LOUIS PRINTING INK WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

B. THALMANN,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL GRADES

TYPOGRAPHIC —AND— LITHOGRAPHIC



INKS

AND VARNISHES.

Office, 210 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE LEADING ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTRY



When you need winter rollers, we suggest that you give the YALE Composition (not Elm City) a trial. We guarantee it fully equal to any in the market. Send for circulars and samples.

GEO. E. IVES, Mfr.,
379 State Street,
NEW HAVEN,
CONN.

P. F. STODDARD,
Manager.

The Best and Cheapest Bronze for Calendar Printers.

METAL LEAF
BRONZES
FOR
Printers & Lithographers
MANUFACTURED BY
FUCHS & LANG
NEW YORK & CHICAGO.
Factory, 97-101 N. 3d St.
BROOKLYN, E.D.

Price, $1.50 per Pound.

THOMAS KNAPP,
THE
FRANKLIN PRESSROOM
—FOR—
PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS
EXCLUSIVELY.
VAULTS FOR PLATES.
Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn Street,
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H. E. MEAD, Pres't. A. T. HODGE, Sec'y. W. C. GILLETT, Treas.



Manufacturers and Dealers in
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PAPERS.
ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD, AND ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.
Send for Catalogue.
120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

Genuine Wood Type, Galleys, Cabinets, Stands, "Strong Slat" Cases, etc.
FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J.
Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Type, Presses, Chases and Paper Cutters,
EAST COR. FULTON AND DUTCH STS
NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Engravers' Turkey Boxwood, Too's and Implements.
Large stock of used Presses, Types, etc., Guaranteed as represented.

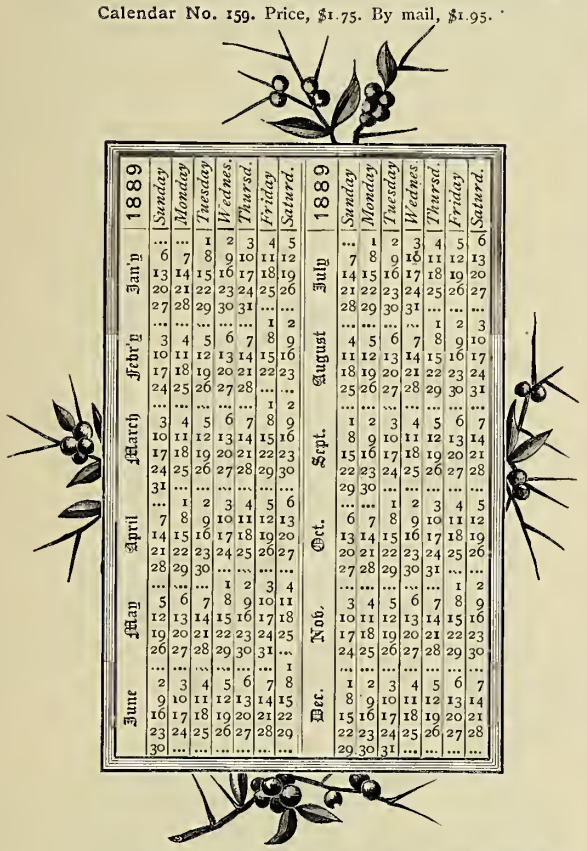
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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE
Book, Cover, News, Manila, Rope Manila and Express Papers.
LOCKLAND, OHIO, AND CHICAGO.
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MILLS: LOCKLAND, RIALTO AND CRESCENT.

Specimens of Calendars for 1889,

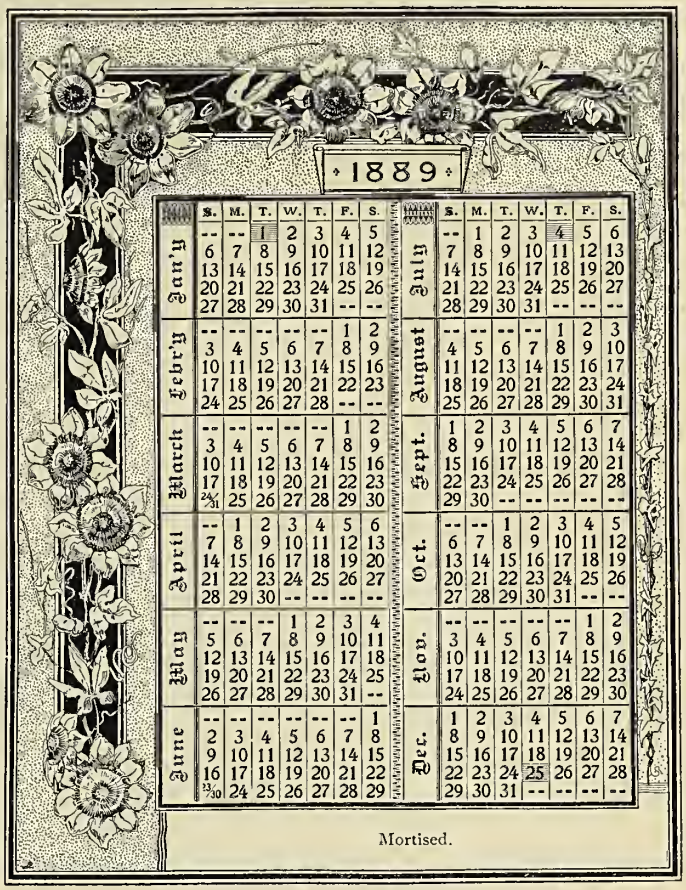
FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A. ZEESE & CO., 341-351 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

The most complete Exhibit of Calendars for 1889, consisting of 85 different styles, is shown in the October issue of our ELECTROTYPE JOURNAL, a copy of which will be sent upon application.

Calendar No. 159. Price, $1.75. By mail, $1.95.

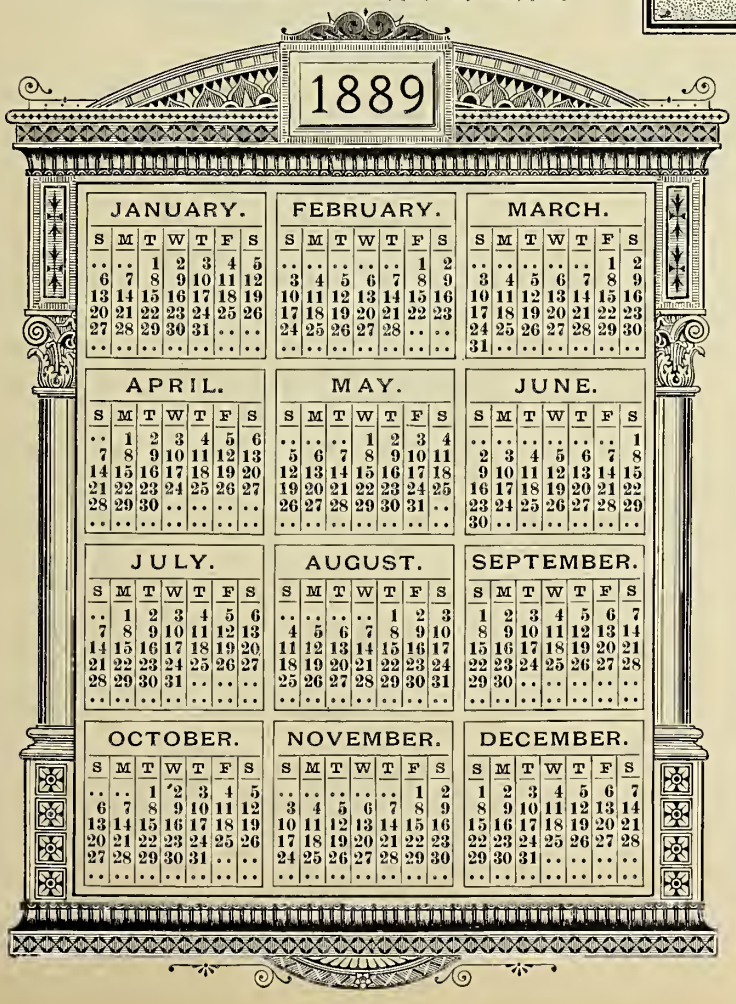


Calendar No. 178. Price, $2.50. By mail, $2.85.

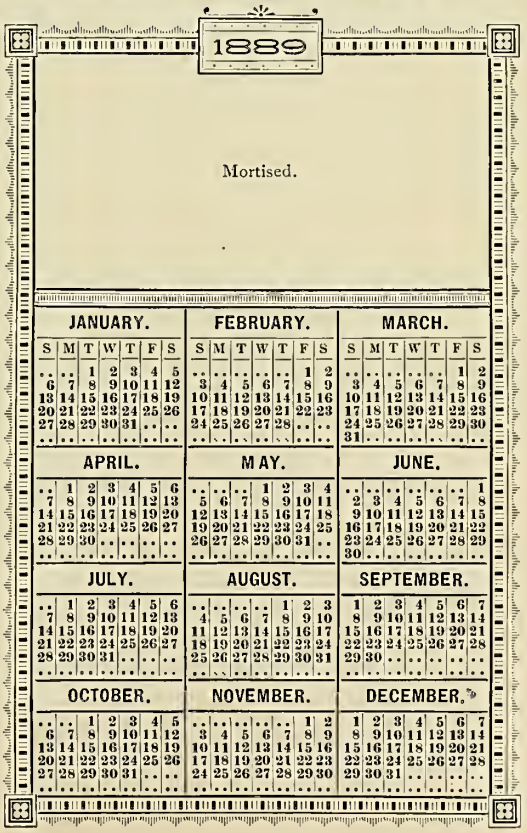


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Calendar No. 111. Price, $2.50. By mail, $2.85.



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Paper.

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F. P. Elliott & Co.,

208 & 210

Randolph Street,

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Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Paper.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S

PATENT COMPOSITION

FOR PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS,

Is superior to all others; it lasts for years, and is always ready for use; it does not "skin over" on the face, shrink nor crack, and seldom requires washing. Sold in quantities to suit, with full directions for casting. Give it a trial and be convinced.

ROLLER CASTING A SPECIALTY.

Our **PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK**—Superior to all others, all colors. In 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. packages.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

45 Maiden Lane, New York.

H. Barth, Pres. W. P. Hunt, Treas.

THE

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES

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Printers' Tools of All Kinds.

All Goods First-Class, and at prices to suit the times

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

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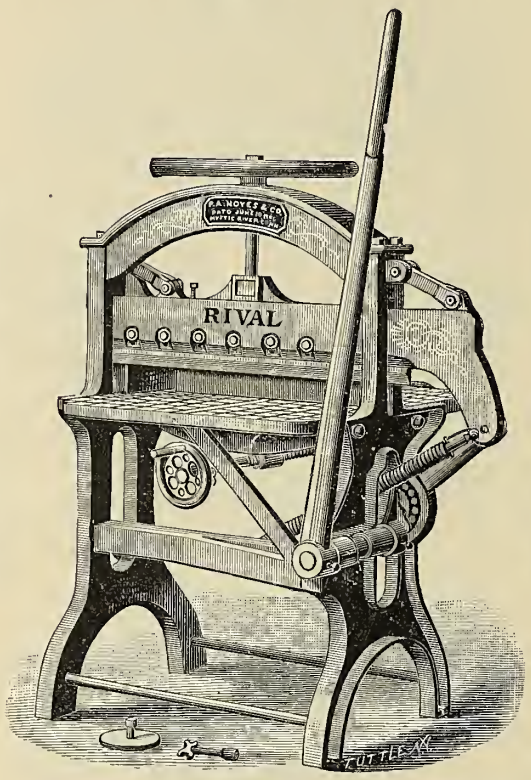
P. A. NOYES & CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

MYSTIC RIVER, CONN.

Rival Paper Cutter.

SEE DISK AND ANTI-FRICTION ROLLERS.



(Mechanical Movement Patented June 15, 1886.)

CUT OF LIGHT CUTTER.

The Best in the Market. Has all the Improvements of other Cutters. Greater Thickness of Paper can be Cut. Less Power required to do the same work.

THE patentee of this new Paper Cutter, the "RIVAL," having had many years' experience in designing and manufacturing Paper Cutters, feels confident that this Cutter will fully meet the demands of all who wish a good Paper Cutter at reasonable prices. It has all the improvements of other Cutters, such as sliding motion of knife, side and back gauges, etc.; also has rules inserted in front and back tables. In design and finish it has no superior; in workmanship and material it is first-class. Its claims of superiority over other Cutters are based on the patented mechanical movement for operating the knife, consisting in the novel arrangement of a disk having anti-friction steel rollers, this disk secured to end of lever shaft as shown in cut; by this arrangement four inches thickness of paper can be cut with perfect ease. This being the principal point to gain in a lever Cutter, we are confident the "RIVAL" will "fill the bill."

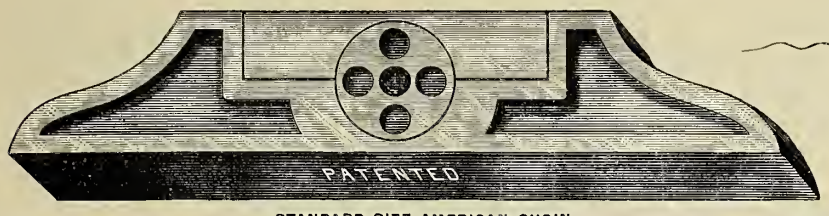
24-inch,	will Square	24	inches,	-	-	-	Price, $110
30-inch,	" "	30	"	-	-		" 150
30-inch,	" "	30	"	Extra	Heavy	-	" 200
33-inch,	" "	30	"	"	"		" 250

F. O. B. Cars, Mystic River. Extra charge for Boxing and Crating, $3.00 to $4.00. No charge for Skids.

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Stock constantly on hand.



STANDARD SIZE AMERICAN QUOIN.

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PRINTING INKS,

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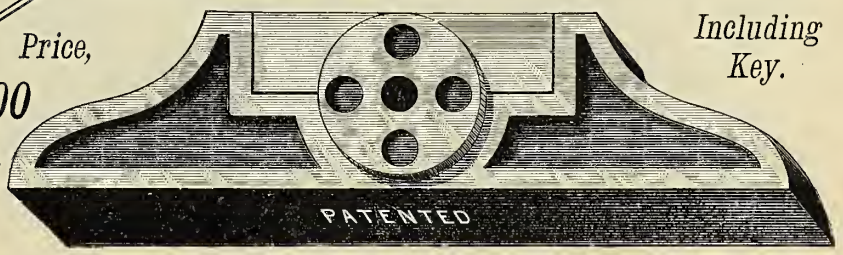
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PATENTED UNIVERSAL SAFETY QUOIN

POSITIVELY THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY SAFE LOCK-UP.

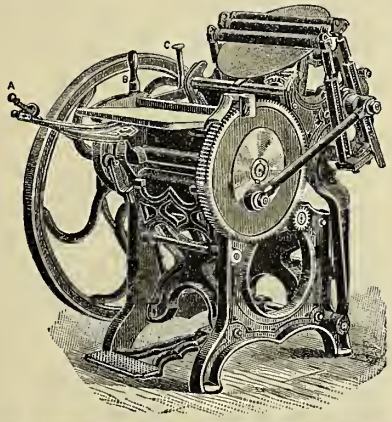
Price, $4.00 Per Doz. Net.

Including Key.



SPECIAL SIZE No. 2, 4-INCH QUOIN.

The Jones-Gordon Press.



This Press has several important improvements which make it a very valuable machine.
The Rollers may be run without inking the form, securing extra distribution.
The Impression may be changed without stopping the press.
The Chase-Hook is self-locking; the Grippers depressible; and there is an automatic Form Starter.
The steam fixtures start the press gradually by friction.
It has an upper fountain which is simple and perfect.
It is heavily built, runs easy, and has no superior in the character of its workmanship.
Sizes made: 8 x 12, 10 x 15, 14 x 20.
For prices and references to machines in use, apply to

MORGANS & WILCOX MFG. CO., Agents,
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Manufacturers of Printers' Materials, and Dealers in Metal Type, Machinery, etc.

A. ZEESE & CO.

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Photo-Zinc Etchers,

RELIEF-LINE AND MAP ENGRAVERS,

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ALMANACS

—AND—

CALENDARS

FOR 1889.

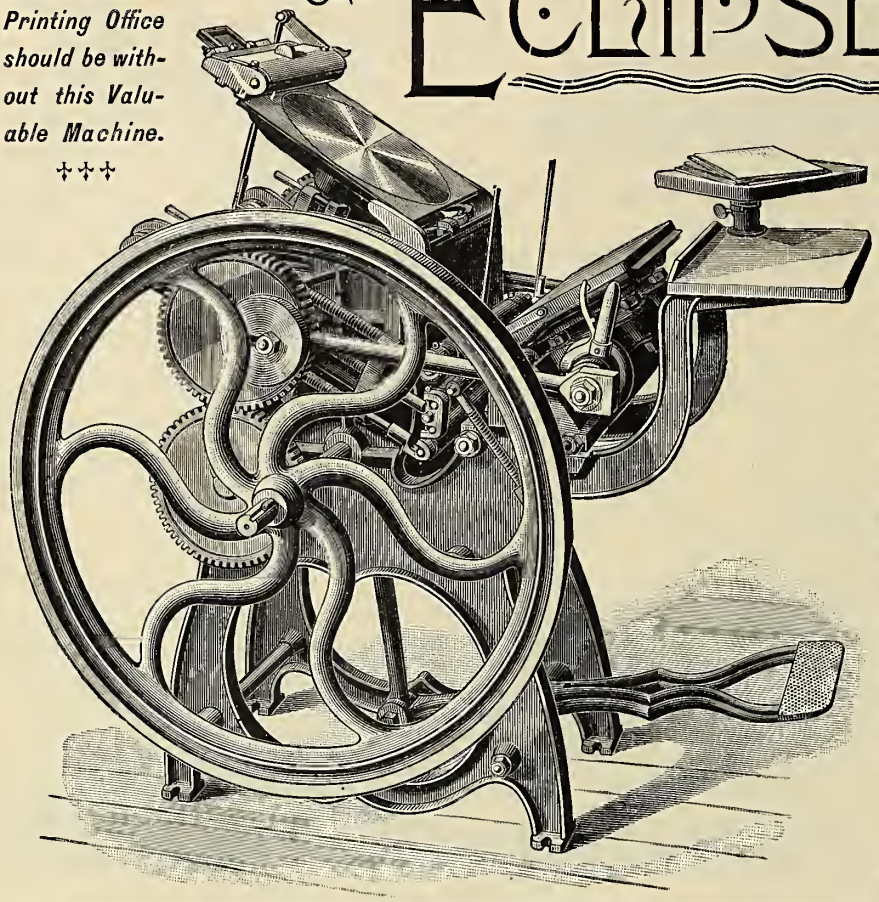
SPECIMENS WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

No First-Class Printing Office should be without this Valuable Machine.

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The ECLIPSE JOB PRINTING PRESS

A Mechanical Triumph! Without an Equal!



THE ECLIPSE is the best Job Press that has yet been made.

The Ink Distribution is obtained by a new Vibrating Distributor, combined with the Disk and Fountain, which is equal to any revolving cylinder and distributing rollers, and without their complication and friction.

The Platen slides squarely against the form when the impression is made, rendering it unnecessary to move the impression screws when changing from a small to a large form. The Platen has a positive dwell when open for feeding.

The Fountain is the most perfect ever made to work in connection with a Disk plate. It cuts off completely, and cannot spring in the middle.

The Grippers lay on the Tympan when making ready. The Throw-off is simple and perfect.

A Friction Brake under the Ink Disk insures its revolving the same distance at every turn.

This Press embodies all the distinctive and important features of a perfect machine—strength, accuracy, durability, beauty and convenience.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1.—	Chase 8 x 12 inches inside, with Fountain,	$ 225.00
No. 2.—	" 10 x 15 " " " "	300.00
No. 3.—	" 12 x 17½ " " " "	350.00

With three chases, one set (4) rollers complete, one set (4) roller stocks, one roller mold, hand roller, oil can, two wrenches, and two sets roller wheels—large and small.

J. F. W. DORMAN,
MANUFACTURER,
217 E. German St., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

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11 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK,
(Two doors below Tribune Building)

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRASS GALLEYS,

PATENT STEREOTYPE BLOCKS,

BRASS AND STEEL RULES,

BOOK, NEWS AND STEREOTYPE CHASES,

COMPOSING STICKS,

MITER MACHINES,

AND OTHER PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

AGENTS FOR

Shniedewend & Lee Co. Old Style Gordon and Challenge Presses, The Dooley Paper Cutter, The Inland Printer Co., Paper and Press.

WE ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND A

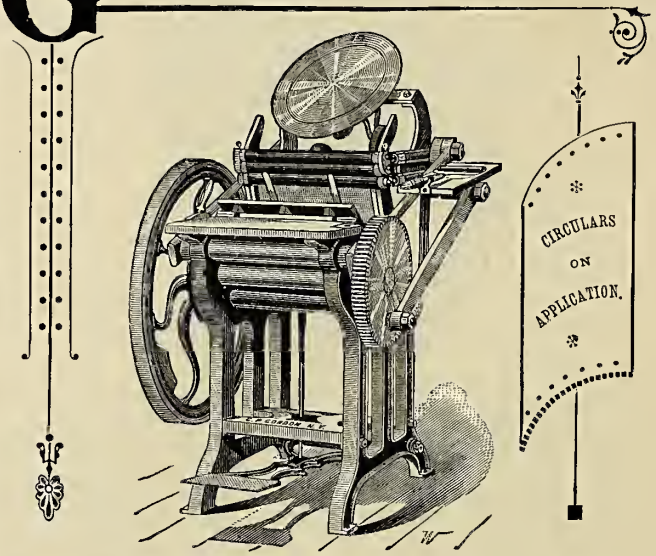
FULL STOCK OF JOB PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, STANDS, CASES, CABINETS, ETC., ETC.

Complete Outfits for Job and Newspaper Offices.

☞ SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST. ☜

THE NEW STYLE

GORDON·PRESS.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

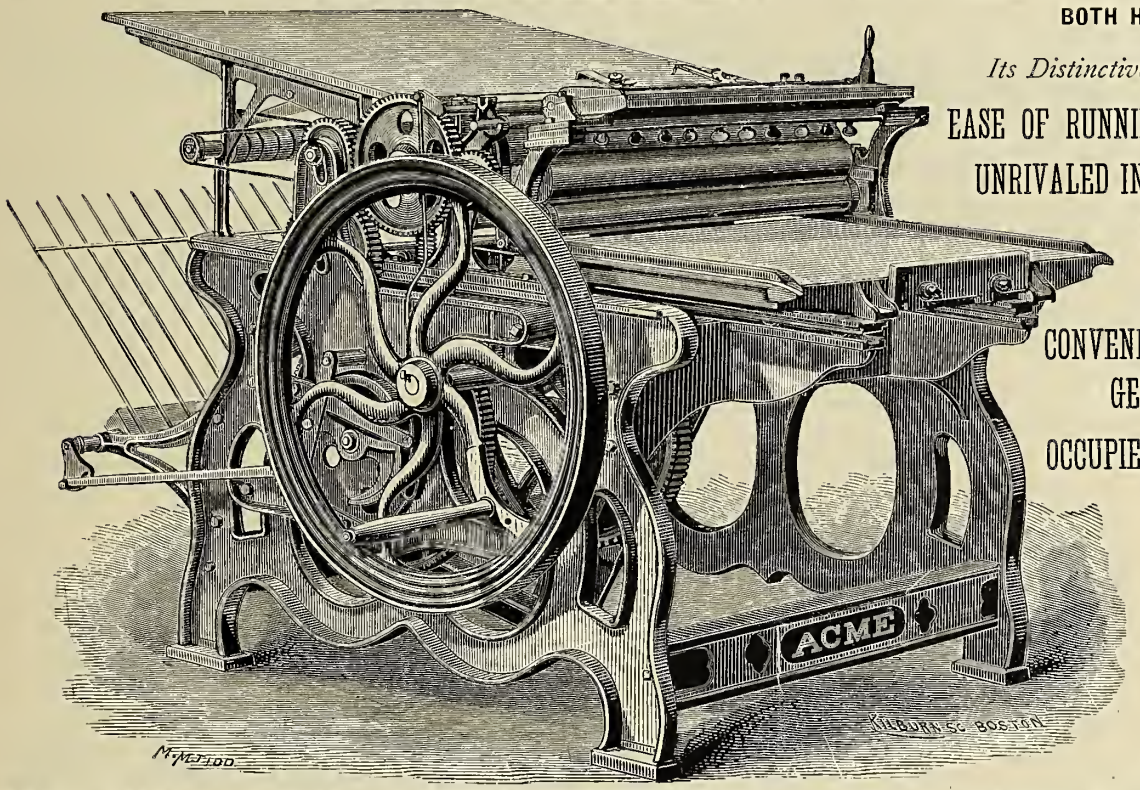
GORDON PRESS WORKS

No. 99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Acme Improved Two-Revolution Press

FOR NEWSPAPER AND JOB WORK

BOTH HAND AND POWER



Its Distinctive Features are

EASE OF RUNNING,
UNRIVALED INK DISTRIBUTION,
PERFECT THROW-OFF,
CONVENIENCE OF GETTING AT FORM,
OCCUPIES SMALL SPACE,
EXCELLENT REGISTER.

Send for Testimonials from Users, and Price List.

THE CHILD ACME CUTTER & PRESS CO., 64 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

LISTEN!

We want the attention of Printers, Bookbinders and Engravers.

WE are continually striving to meet the demands of the trades to which we cater and flatter ourselves that we are fairly successful. We have lately begun the manufacture of End-Wood Type, and are now prepared to furnish either **HOLLY** or **END-WOOD TYPE**, at prices which will surprise the consumer and still leave a satisfactory profit for us.

ENGRAVERS' WOOD.

Turkey, Boxwood or Maple of selected quality and superior finish.

ELEGANT CABINETS AND STANDS.

Our new Polhemus Cabinet surpasses anything put upon the market in points of utility and beauty. The ideal book compositors' Cabinet. The High Art Cabinet of the trade.

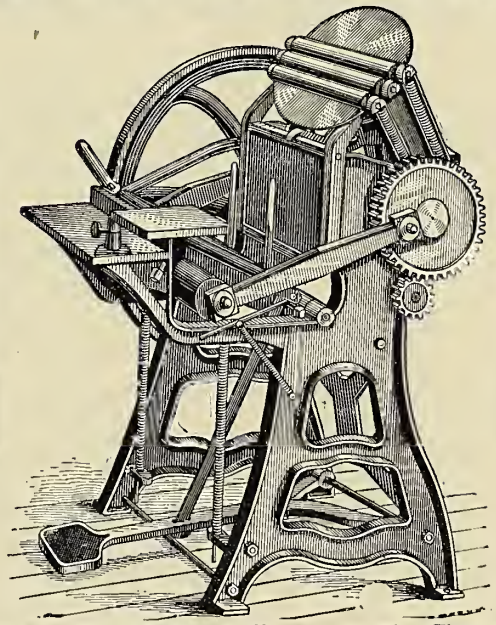
We manufacture a complete line of Printers' Wood Goods, and carry a complete line of Tools and Appliances. Send for our Catalogue and let us furnish you with our figures on anything you may want in our line.

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TWO RIVERS, WIS.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS

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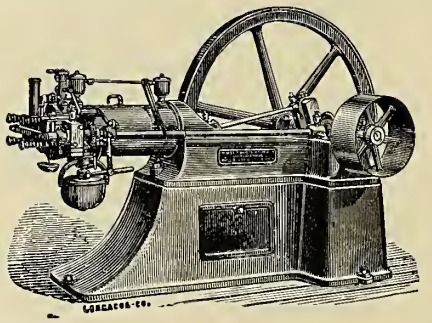
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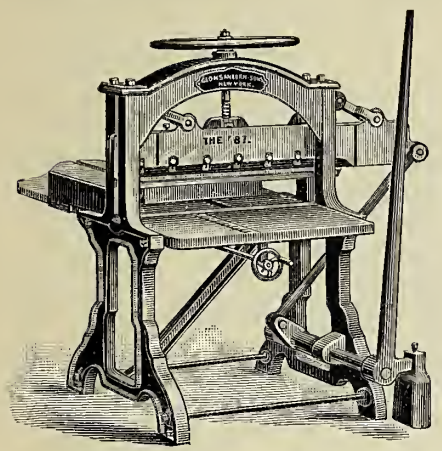
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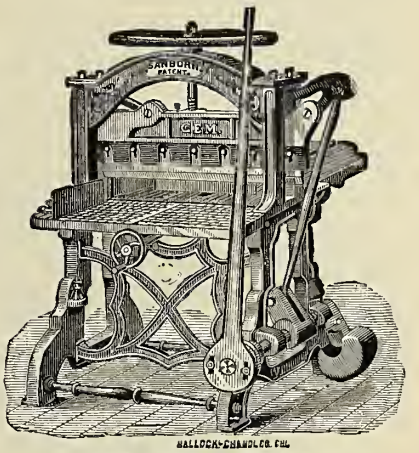
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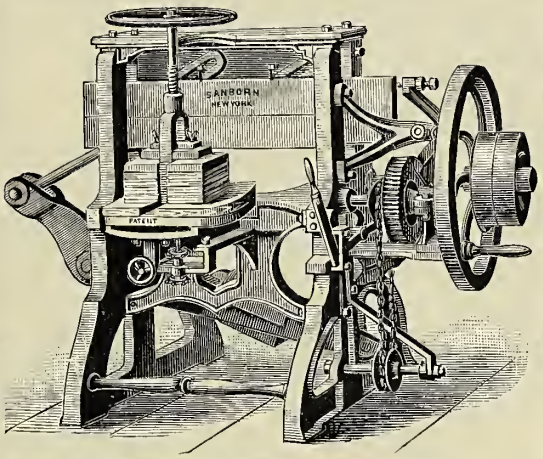


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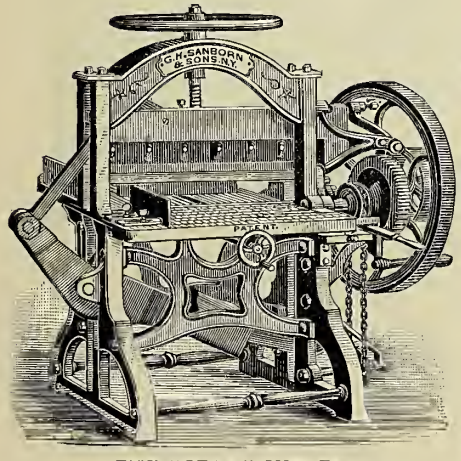
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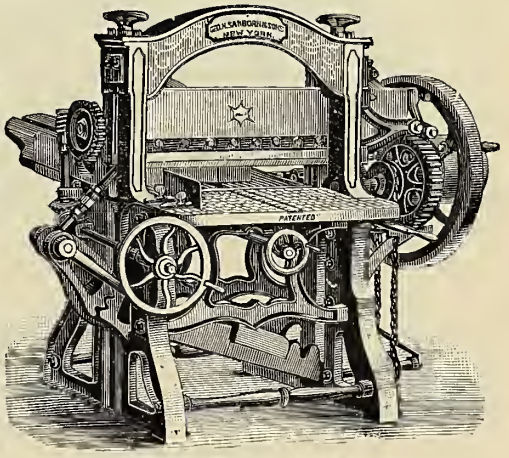
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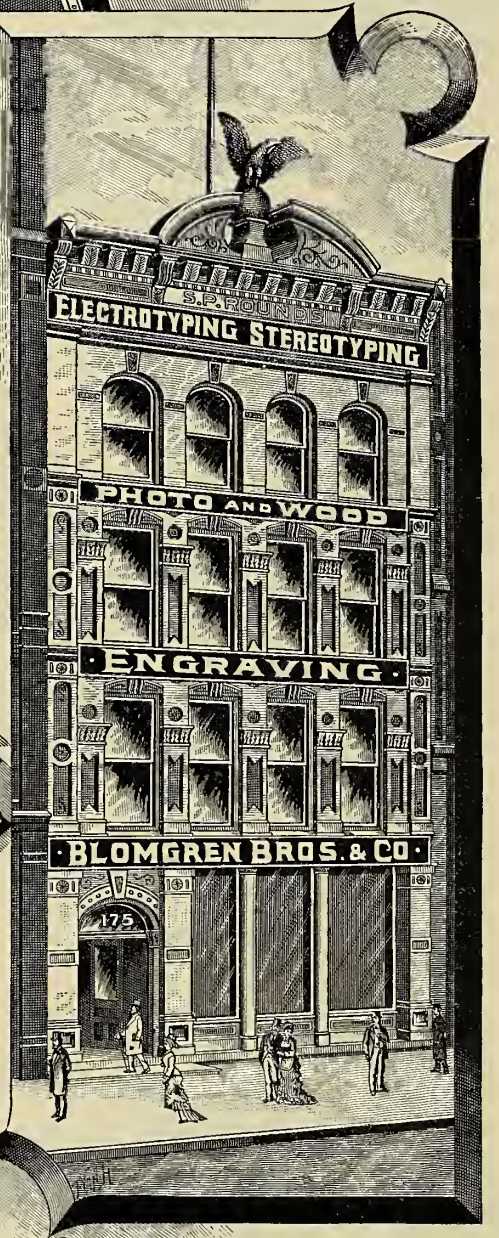
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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VI.—No. 2. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1888. TERMS: { $2.00 per year in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

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THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT.

HAVING treated of the various processes of the printer's art, it is now necessary to consider the methods of conducting business. And at the outset it is important to emphasize the fact that there is no business more dangerous as regards the liability for failure than that of printing. Perhaps not more than one-fourth of those started ever reach a paying basis, and less than that number ever make anything like a success. Indeed, the number of successful printing businesses cannot be more than ten per cent of those which are begun. These are stern facts, and safely within the bounds of truth. Therefore, those who contemplate making a start for themselves need to be careful lest they go with the great majority.

But, at the same time, there is money in the business, if properly handled. The chief danger lies in the fact that there are so many incompetent men trying to conduct printing businesses, who take work at ridiculously low prices (many of them not knowing that they are doing so) that a new beginner is compelled to compete with them, and is in danger of losing sight of the important fact that he cannot do a job at a certain price because someone else does it for that amount. He is in danger of forgetting to figure on the cost of production, and of losing sight of the fact that someone else doing work at a loss will be no consolation when he fails. There is only one safe way of doing business, and that is seeing that a fair profit can be made on all work done. The head of one of the largest printing businesses in America lately said that the amount of net profit made on their total output for a year was only ten per cent; and it is safe to say that more than half the printers in the country do not get such good prices as does that firm. *Net* profit is a thing that very few men ever get to understand. They figure roughly or approximately, and flatter themselves that they are making profit when they may be getting poorer every year. They sometimes forget the amount that the capital they have invested in the business would bring them in if invested at compound interest. They also lose sight of the fact that their plant depreciates in value to the extent of at least ten per cent per annum, to say nothing of the materials—furniture, reglet, leads, brass rule, etc.—which are being used up all the time, making the depreciation more like twenty per cent per annum! They sometimes also lose sight of the fact that their own time and labor has a market value outside of their own business.

Take a sample case: A man has $25,000 invested in a printing business, the plant having cost $20,000 and the working capital being the other $5,000. Now, that amount invested at six per cent would net him $1,500. Then add to this the ten per cent depreciation on the $20,000, making $3,500. Next, take his services at, say, $2,000, and you have a total of $5,500 a year. Now, suppose his business pays him that amount every year, what are his net profits? Just the $2,000 which we have allowed for his services! For the interest on the money he could get anywhere, and the $2,000 allowed for depreciation has to be spent in buying new plant to replace that which is being worn out all the time. But suppose he should draw out the $5,500 a year, and spend it, what would he be worth when his plant was worn out? Why, absolutely nothing. Whereas he would have no difficulty in investing his $25,000 at seven per cent interest, which would net him almost as much without his services, and he would still be worth $25,000 all the time. And this argument holds equally good where a smaller or larger amount than that mentioned is invested.

It may be that in some instances a better result than the above might be shown, but it is just as likely that even a worse result would represent the majority of cases. There are hundreds of employing printers who have all their capital invested in their business, and who give more hours of their own time than anyone in their employ, whose net profits do not amount to more than the salary of some of their employés.

These facts are here stated for the purpose of pressing home upon the mind of the beginner the importance of adopting right methods in the conduct of his business, and to make him cautious and watchful against the many liabilities to failure and loss which are before him; for the more deeply he is impressed by the foregoing remarks the less likely will he be to indulge in cutting prices

for the sake of getting work, or to allow any other bad practices to ruin his business.

It does not follow that because a man is a good printer he will necessarily make a successful business man when he starts for himself, as many have found to their sorrow. At the same time it does follow that he will not be so likely to give his work away for less than it is worth, as will a man who has never had to earn his living as a compositor or pressman — and that is a strong point in his favor.

BUYING PLANT AND MATERIALS.

After a printer has been carrying on business for a number of years, he looks back and sees some of the mistakes which he has made during that time, and mentally remarks that if he were to have his time over again he would do many things differently.

As he walks around his establishment and takes an inventory of his plant and appliances for carrying on his business, he is apt to make a comparison between the amount of money it has cost him and its intrinsic value at the present time — the result often being far from encouraging. He sees some things nearly worn out and others quite so, and unless he has been allowing a proper amount each year for depreciation, his thoughts are likely to be very gloomy. He thinks of many things for which he has paid high prices that have not yielded him the profits he expected. Some of them he could have done almost as well without. He sees materials which have not been bought in proper proportions, the result being that one-half of such materials were never brought into profitable use. And so he mutters to himself as he returns to his office: "If I had the buying of this plant over again, I would buy differently."

Is this merely an imaginary picture? Or is it what may be found in actual fact? Nine printers out of every ten will be ready to admit that it is more fact than fiction.

Now, that being the case, will it not be of advantage to those who are only now beginning to buy if they can get some few pointers on the subject? Undoubtedly it will; and with a view to this end the writer ventures to make the following suggestions:

In the first place let it be distinctly remembered whenever purchases are being made that "the best is the cheapest." Well, of course, that saying is as old as the hills; but that is in its favor, so don't forget it. Low-priced articles are, as a rule, dear enough in the end. It is better to buy less in quantity and have more quality. This is especially the case with presses and machinery. It is best to buy presses of standard makes that have a reputation among printers generally; though there may be now and then some really good article that has yet to make its name, and in such cases it is well to look closely into its merits; but great caution is needed in buying a new invention.

Having decided to put in a certain make of press, it is better to buy several of that kind than to have a variety. And this for various reasons, not the least important of which is that all your pressmen get used to them and can easily change off from one to another. The manufacture of printing presses has reached such a point that there really is not much choice between the several standard and accepted makes; of course, special kinds of work will sometimes call for special presses, but this does not weaken the point in the least.

The same remarks apply to machinery of every description in each department.

And type is no exception to this rule, either; for unless it come from a good foundry, where the appliances are of the most approved kind and the metal is of the best, it would be real economy to throw it away, rather than suffer the loss it will occasion if once put into use.

In buying for the job composing room great care should be exercised. Here, everything should be not only of the best, but in proper proportions. It too often happens that the contents of a job composing room gives the idea that the buying has been done by half a dozen different individuals, each acting independently of the other; for instead of there being harmony and proportion in the different kinds and quantities of types there is just the reverse.

Now, with regard to harmony of design and character, it is a great mistake to attempt to carry all the various faces that are made by all the typefounders. What should be aimed at is the bringing together of such of the best designs as will make a harmonious whole. At the same time, contrast must not be lost sight of; for contrast and harmony are both essential to make the beautiful in design or color.

Then, with regard to proportion, there is just as much care needed. It is better to buy all the sizes that are made of a certain face than to pick out two or three sizes at long intervals. If you have the whole of a series, it will be of more use to you than twice the amount picked out from several series; though, of course, where a man has limited capital and yet has to have some measure of variety, he may find it difficult to purchase the whole series of each kind of type.

But this brings us to the most important part of our subject, and that is the difference between buying many kinds and buying much of a kind.

IT IS BETTER TO HAVE FEWER KINDS AND PLENTY OF THEM THAN TO HAVE MORE KINDS AND LITTLE OF THEM.

One hundred fonts of job type, weighing four hundred pounds in the aggregate, will be twice as useful as two hundred fonts weighing the same amount.

It is safe to say, where there are so many kinds, not more than one-third of them are brought into actual daily use. The rest lie in their shrouds of dust waiting for the day when they will return to the melting pot.

Of course, all that has been said about type applies equally to wood letters. Indeed, so far as the question of small fonts is concerned, there is a special need for care in regard to wood letter, as the fonts contain fewer letters of each kind. What is the use of a three A font in an office where much poster work is done? It is worse than useless; and yet, how many such fonts there are.

Type and printing materials have two values: one is the price they will sell for, and the other is the amount they can be made to earn. But whether this latter value is commensurate with their cost depends more upon how

they were bought than upon how much was paid for them.

There is another point of importance to be mentioned, and that is the advisability of buying a sufficiency of quads and spaces, leads and reglets, furniture and quoins. These materials cost less than anything else, and yet they play a very large part in the operations of every-day business.

COST OF PRINTING INK.

A very important item of expense in running a printing business is that of ink, and yet it is often left out of calculation when prices are being given for work. Of course, it may be that in the majority of jobs the ink forms but a proportionately small part of the entire cost, but that is no reason why it should be left out of our calculations entirely, for there are times when it forms a large proportion, and if we get into the habit of neglecting it all the time, the chances are that we shall forget it when it should be thought of.

Granting that the quantity used on a single thousand of a small job is but very little, how about figuring on ten thousand of the same job? Is it not the rule to say, "Well, the composition is the same, the paper will be ten times as much, the presswork so much per thousand runs after the first thousand," and to omit the ink entirely? Then, on printing a single thousand a trifle better price is generally charged, which may cover the cost of the ink; but when a larger quantity is figured on the price has to be made proportionately lower, and unless the ink be made an item in figuring the cost, it will certainly be an item in the lost profit.

Then, again, the habit of leaving it out of our calculations entirely results in ignorance of what quantity to allow for when it has to be considered. How few seem able to calculate the quantity of ink required to run a certain number of any job! Say, for instance, on poster work. A case came under the notice of the writer where the cost of the ink used on two thousand three-sheet block bills, printed in red and black, came to one-third the amount charged for the job; whereas the person who did the figuring had just allowed a "dollar or two" extra for the red ink.

It is difficult to lay down any definite rule as to the quantity required on different jobs, as they vary so much, but what is urged is the importance of taking the matter into consideration. After a little practice any man with ordinary ability to figure will be able to calculate closely enough to prevent making a loss on that score.

It is well to bear in mind, too, that certain colors go further than others. The writer has a small memorandum book in which are jotted down points of importance in regard to ink and other matters that affect the cost of production, and on the ink page is a line which reads—"Beware of red!"

There is no economy in using poor ink because it appears cheap. A better grade will often be cheaper in the end, as it will go further and work better, saving not only on the bulk of ink used, but also saving in the time of pressmen and presses.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROGRESS IN LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

NO. II. BY ALFRED PYE.

THOUGH there is evidence of marked progress in the typographic art during the past ten years, when we compare the productions of the present day with those of the past period, there is undoubtedly room for much improvement both at present and in the future, and in order to keep pace with the progressive spirit of the age it is necessary that the rising generation of printers should be taught how to improve the opportunities they have to learn all they can, and that thoroughly, in relation to their business. There is little use in attempting to teach a boy or young man anything unless one is reasonably certain that he will stay long enough to learn what you wish to teach him; yet, without some kind of restraint — such as an apprenticeship indenture or binding agreement for a certain term — it is more than likely that, after a little teaching, the learner will consider himself much superior to his teacher, and be disposed to wander off into fresh fields and pastures new in the hope of improving his position financially, without giving thought to the more vital interests which should guide him to a position in the front ranks of the profession in which he has elected to serve, and which would eventually bring him far higher pecuniary reward than he could ever hope to obtain by going off to fight his way through the world with his trade only half learned. Some of the older members of the profession, more especially those from the Old World, look back to the days when they had to serve seven or more years to learn the "art and mystery of printing," and when it was considered one of the most honorable professions for a young person to learn; and though at the time many of them thought it a great hardship that their freedom should be curtailed, and felt the yoke heavy to bear, yet, since they have arrived at an age when they can think and act for themselves, and judge of the value of learning, they are not slow to proclaim that the discipline was good for them, and their productions speak to the wisdom of their training and the excellence of their teaching.

It is the purpose of the writer to show by practical illustration what progress has been made in the letterpress branch of the art preservative, by reproducing specimens of work done at various times and in divers places, to the end that those wishing to still further help onward the progressive movement may see what has been accomplished, and find out what can yet be done with type, rule, etc.

A short time ago, while looking over some specimens of typography produced by various printers in different parts of the country during the past few years, we were struck by the tendency to lavish use of ornamentation in even the simplest kinds of work. While in many cases artistic talent is developed and taste shown in the arrangement and disposition of the ornaments, etc., at the compositor's disposal, in others there is such a lack of beauty and attractiveness that one is tempted to wonder why the ornaments should have been used at all, as they rather serve to smother up the reading matter than help to throw the same into prominence, which it should be the aim of

the printer to do. It does not follow that, because an office is equipped with all the latest styles in type, rules, borders, ornaments, etc., that particular office is going to turn out the *best* work. Something more is needed. The "gray matter," as the newspapers of the present day facetiously term the seat of human intellect, must mingle with and arrange the inanimate pieces of metal, in order to present them in a form that will arrest the attention of a critical public. Some printers, with a very few fonts of type, will produce far more effective results than others possessing every known face can ever hope to do, simply because they have the "knack" of arranging the material at their disposal in the best possible manner, and have

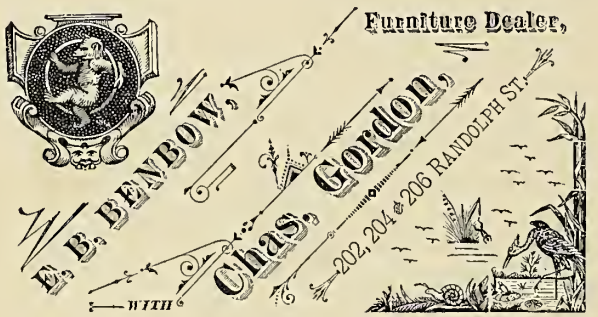


Fig. 1.

more inventive faculties. We once saw a title page of a large catalogue set entirely in light-face gothics — without rules or ornaments of any description — which struck every competent judge of letterpress printing as being a real work of art; and we have also seen a job produced in which all the latest faces have found a place, only to provoke the



Fig. 2.

remark, "Well, if I could not have made a better job than that, I would not call myself a printer."

Here are shown two specimens of business cards for comparison. Fig. 1 is a sample of a class of printing which has found favor with some; and is a style affected by a great many printers (or *alleged printers*, if you like) not many years back. Now, this is the card of a representative of a furniture dealer, but what connection the dancing bear in the upper left-hand corner, or the hungry stork, the leaping frog, or flying birds in the lower right-hand corner, have with the furniture business it is past our comprehension to determine. Here ornaments are used without regard to fitness or business association with the interests represented by the person tendering the card to his patrons or prospective patrons. It is simply a picture card — a poor one at that — yet it was produced in one of the largest cities in the United States.

In contrast to the above we give a reproduction of a business card (Fig. 2) which, though simple in design and free from ornamentation, serves its purpose far better than the first; the nature of the business represented standing out boldly in unmistakable clearness.

Though it would not take half the time to set, the palm would undoubtedly be awarded to the workman who designed and set it, in preference to the other. This is the kind of work that is needed to place plainly before the public the aspirations and intentions of the person or persons who employ the printer to make known his or their desires; and the clearer this can be done, and the more striking the manner in which their ideas can be conveyed, the better is the printer fulfilling his mission. Though an office may be limited as to quantity, variety and newness of type, yet ingenuity will often triumph over the want of material, and produce surprising results.

(*To be continued*)

Written for The Inland Printer.

THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

THE EFFECT OF ITS ADOPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE EFFORTS TO INTRODUCE IT INTO THIS COUNTRY.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

IN all the industrial branches of business throughout Great Britain the Saturday half-holiday is now an established fact, and judging from the testimony of men who have had an opportunity of practically testing the effects following its introduction, the result has been a gratifying success from every point of view, and in direct contradiction to the predictions of a class of people who stoutly claimed that it would lead to nothing but idleness, drunkenness and dissipation on the part of the working classes, and consequent want and increased poverty to their families and those dependent upon them. The carefully prepared statistics of that country show clearly that the measure has been an unqualified blessing to the people who have been most directly concerned in the matter; and where drunkenness has increased, or lawlessness of any kind has become more prevalent than in former years, the cause has never been directly or indirectly traced to having any connection whatever with the adoption of the Saturday half-holiday. On the contrary, in communities where its adoption and its practical workings could be clearly traced to cause and effect, it has been admitted on all sides that its introduction has worked a marked change for the better, not only in the physical and mental condition of the working people, but also in the more cordial relations established between the laborer and his employer. That this has been the result in the only country where the measure has been tried to some greater extent than a mere experiment, would seem to be unanimously conceded at the present time.

Nothing like a fair or impartial trial has yet been given the short-hour Saturday in this country. To be

sure, efforts are constantly being made looking to a general suspension of business at the time mentioned, but so far these efforts have been devoid of energy and entirely lacking in unity of action and purpose. Different houses in various branches of business have adopted a certain hour for the early closing of their business on Saturday during a few months of the year, and the hour named varies all the way from one o'clock to six. This is the extent to which we have progressed in this matter, notwithstanding a more or less lively agitation during the past ten years. The race for wealth, which the people of other countries say we are so deeply engaged in, may have something to do with the tardiness attending the adoption of this measure here, providing the charge is true. But I fail to see wherein this race is any more eagerly contested in America than elsewhere, and if I am right in that observation, we must, of course, look in another direction for a solution of the problem. In all ages and in all countries the desire to become rich has been the prevailing passion with the mass of the people, and if a short work-day on Saturday was to seriously interfere with the money-making opportunities of the manufacturers or merchants of Great Britain, the working people of that country would not have obtained their Saturday half-holiday without far more effort than they were called upon to put forth when this measure was confirmed and made general by an act of parliament.

But the truth of the matter is that this curtailment of the working hours on the day mentioned can be brought about without any loss to the employer, and the relaxation from business during the hours contemplated will result in the long run in as much or more benefit to him than it will to anyone in his employ. The exacting attention paid to business matters by the business men of this country, and how they could withstand the wear and tear necessarily involved in so much work and care, has long been a puzzle to the observant visitor from abroad; and we have been told numberless times that we could go a little slower and attain our ends just as well. We must remember that man is in some respects a good deal like a piece of complicated machinery, capable of performing a certain amount of work before it collapses, and the shorter the period the work is crowded into, the quicker the machine will be worn out or rendered worthless. I am quite positive that if this question could be met in the proper spirit, the difficulties which now seem so hard to surmount could easily be removed, and a scale of working hours adopted that would be fully as profitable and far more pleasant than the present arrangement. The argument that the working classes would put the extra leisure time to no good use, but spend it in riotous dissipation or demoralizing idleness is one that is wholly unworthy of serious consideration. If that would prove a good argument for Saturday, it would prove equally good for Sunday, or any other day that is now given to the working people.

But how to bring about the change without throwing the burden entirely on the shoulders of either the employer or the employed is the question to be considered at present. Presuming that the employer is not only willing, but anxious, to adopt any measure that will be for the unquestioned benefit of the people in his employ that will not place himself under too heavy a load, and admitting that the Saturday half-holiday would be beneficial to both parties, would it not be well to see if, by making some little concessions on both sides, this system could not be given a full and unprejudiced trial for at least a year? Then, if it should prove of no benefit, or if it should turn out unsatisfactory in its results, a return to the present system could not be met by any successful argument. Judging from the experiments that have been made in this city, there is little doubt but what this could be accomplished. For instance, the usual dinner time of one hour could be made shorter without any inconvenience to the working people. In certain localities, and under conditions that would admit of a man's going home to dinner, the full hour was probably a desirable arrangement. But in our large cities, where men invariably carry a lunch, or procure one at a restaurant, it has been found that one-half that time would be all that would be necessary for the actual requirement of the case. The remainder of the time is certainly not put to as good use as it could be were it all to be had at one time. Allowing this to be true, this would give us three hours in the six working days to apply on the Saturday afternoon account, and the other hour could certainly be satisfactorily arranged for, if both parties to the issue were to take it up and discuss it in the proper spirit.

The recent contention over the question of shortening the hours of labor in the printing business in America was attended by so much acrimonious discussion, and resulted in so much ill-feeling in some quarters, that I have no desire whatever, at the present time, of reopening that question. But I am satisfied that the measure I am now advocating would result in substantial benefits, and an improvement in the condition of the working classes, and at the same time could be brought about without any loss to the employer. A firm conviction in the truth of this assertion is the only thing that would induce me to open this question now, and my observations among my fellow-workmen further convince me that nothing would be lost by a fair experiment of the matter.

It may be asked what good use could be made of the time thus given to the employé, or what practical benefits he would derive were he to have a Saturday half-holiday. I will say that the uses that he could put the time to are many and various. Take Chicago, for instance. The innumerable cheap suburban trains would offer him and his family a source of enjoyment and recreation that he cannot now take advantage of. The opportunity that is occasionally called for to transact some outside business, that will now and then fall to the lot of most men, could then be done without loss of time, as is now the case. The relaxation from business cares for so many more hours at a stretch would be a godsend to him and his employer alike, while the family man would be at liberty to take those dependent upon him on some little excursion, without feeling that he was losing the time from his business necessary for their proper support and education.

But to make the Saturday half-holiday in any way enjoyable, or what it should be, it should be accompanied

by a Saturday pay-day. Of all the vexatious abominations that have crept into our business, the departure from the Saturday pay-day is undoubtedly the worst. There is no good reason why this departure should ever have been made, or, if made, why it should be continued in. There is nothing that the man working day-work grumbles so much about as the failure to receive his wages when the week's work is completed. There is no time when he can put his money to such good use, or when there are the same opportunities for a family man to lay in his supplies, as there is on Saturday, and there is no good reason why this system should be continued. It may be said that the man will squander his money in dissipation and drink if he receives it on Saturday. The same man will do exactly the same thing whenever he gets his money. But this is not a good reason why the deserving man should be deprived of his money when it is due him, and when he has earned it. Let any employer look over his establishment and see how many men he has that are liable to squander their earnings because they receive it on one particular day more than another. He will undoubtedly come to the conclusion that the number is infinitely small to what he thought it would be, and that it would probably be better for him to dispense with these men altogether than to continue to do an injustice to the really deserving men about him.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PLEASURES OF AUTHORSHIP.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

AN Author! But six letters in the word, and what a siren song! What hopes and aspirations, what an amount of training, and studying, and reading, and disappointment do they inclose within their souls! They are the altar upon which many a young and striving life is sacrificed, the *fata morgana* vainly sought to be reached by numberless legions. A famous author — to become one is the desire of many; to be one is a benefit but rarely bestowed upon the few. And yet, although it is a crime that aimless, useless scribbling, daily committed at the foot of the altar called authorship, it possesses a charm of almost oriental splendor, which enchants him who has experienced it in a manner as opium does its victim. Beware! poor soul. Do not attempt the taste of that hardship, innocently believing that you may choose to stop whenever you please — once in its grip you will not be able to abandon it. To fret one's life as an unread, neglected, minor scribbler is an existence which well-nigh borders on the edge of one of life's failures. Be a cobbler if you cannot be anything better; but be that rather than one of the many who uselessly waste their lives and that of their innocent readers with the assumption to authorship. This is a standard advice given to almost every young writer by the god of his prayers, some one or the other whose luck or success would give him a position of fame and fortune.

For example, ask any one of these admired fortunate creatures, whether they would not prefer even an existence of obscurity as a writer to that of opulence in any other sphere, and they will invariably answer you: We swear to the flag of the knights of the pen.

What explains this apparent paradox? We simply cannot explain.

We find the young — often the aged — author or poet 'way up in some garret, with cheeks reddened from the excitement due to the handling of the puppets of his own creation — the characters of his novel, his poem — satisfied with the dim light of a sperm candle in this age of electric illumination; satisfied with the covering of a blanket to keep the frost from his limbs, in this age of steam radiators and hot-air furnaces; and if we ask him why he would not choose some more profitable work, choose some occupation which will afford him greater luxuries, why he would not become a market man, cheesemonger or the like, and exchange his talents for a value, he will look at us in astonishment — yea! in amazement — with his big, moist and hollow eyes, and, with a painful smile enlightening for a moment his worried features, will tell us: Not for the diamond fields of the world, not for the riches of all India. And why should he? Is he not to be envied, with his power of imagination? Has he not millions at his disposal? Is he not king over all the masses and peoples he may choose to create in some corner of his active brain! O, do not doubt this, ye Philistine mortals! He is a god in himself with all the powers of a god at his command. He can give birth to all the beings he should desire to create; he can make them happy or miserable as he pleases; fame, fortune and the otherwise almighty tyrant of humanity, death, even humbly bow their brow before him, and unhesitatingly obey his orders.

These are the pleasures of authorship; these are the charms of an existence often bitter to the cup's very margin, for which he, who has chosen it, would not exchange a world of earthly goods and opulence. Let them smile, they who are of a more practical turn — but do not let them doubt it. It is only he who can form a judgment who himself has swung the scepter, during bitter cold nights in a hardly heated garret room, at the edge of a desk; he, alone, who has nourished his soul with the delicacies from imagination's table. There is no feeling equal — not one — which can be compared with that which fills the soul of an author who thrones above a number of manuscript sheets containing his world of imagination. Where is the millionaire who, after some lucky speculation in the money market, could be placed beside the starving poet, who has just brought a chapter or a story to a satisfactory close? One loses all feeling with the actual surroundings; one breathes and lives, suffers and weeps, with the world peopled in one's brain. Hunger loses its power, thirst its terror, circumstances fade away like pictures of a *laterna magica* before the all-powerful command of a poet's imagination.

Ask Robert Louis Stevenson; ask any of our living story-writers if it is not as I have described it; more so, ask any of the mass of scribblers who never find a market for their work, who scribble and scribble by the dim light of the candle, and who know that they aimlessly waste their time without any other purpose but to satisfy their craving to write; to create and to destroy, as they may

deem proper; and every one will answer you: It is so; there is no greater joy, no greater satisfaction on earth than the pleasures of authorship. They are a heaven which man may enjoy while on this mundane globe.

These are the psychological properties of authorship.

Let us now consider the mechanism of story writing. Although impulse is a *conditio sine qua non* of a perfect poetical creation; a quality which is at once felt by the reader; which possesses the power to vibrate that cord of the readers, the accepting individual's soul; which has originally vibrated a similar cord in the poet's, the spending individual's, soul; there is a certain amount of mechanical labor demanded to make a novel, a story or a poem acceptable. This mechanism is often hard work for the writer, and the more genial the author the harder the task to bridle his impulse, to press his boundless imagination into the yoke of the required system; but still it is imperative. An author's study is as good a workshop as that of a tradesman. His materials are ideas; he must prepare a beginning, climax and catastrophe, as the cobbler invariably handles leather, last and nails. The laws of poetry are as ancient as the system of trades. They must be complied with, even at the expense of genius. The manner of working differs with different authors. Some work during the day, some during the still hours of the night. With some it is a hard task to cast their intellectually complete story into flesh and bone, i. e., to write it down, thus imparting it to the rest of the world; while others, again, sit down at the desk and hardly look up from their manuscript, writing and writing as if some clockwork arrangement were in the back of them. Some do as Anthony Trollope did, i. e., treat the subject of writing in a rather business-like manner. They sit down to work at a certain hour and work their stipulated *pensum*, filling, with the promptness of an accountant, a certain quantity of time every blessed day, same as a clerk resumes and quits his daily task at certain hours. Others, again, wait in vain for weeks, months, perhaps still longer, the inspired moment that they may undertake to reproduce the picture of their brain in a satisfactory manner.

Habit and imaginary necessities have a good deal to do with the "poet in harness." The circumstances accompanying the work of an author frequently border very near to the ridiculous — even to insanity. One pretends that he cannot write without having his slippers on his feet; another must have a bottle of Mumm near him, to do his best; a third requires the most exact order and cleanliness of his surroundings to cover his task, while a fourth demands the very opposite — a genial disorder of manuscript, paper, postage stamps, old pen-holders, remainders of luncheon on his desk — to "write like a lord"; and I have known a prominent religious writer who could not pen a line unless a small cup of salt was placed near him. These trifles have, in most cases, a very decided character; some of the authors in question simply decline to write a single line unless the above mentioned conditions are fulfilled.

Apparently incredible, still true.

I could spin this theme into lengthy volumes, instead of pressing it within the limits of a magazine article, without exhausting it. It is not my intention, however, to abuse the kindness of the editor, who has already been imposed upon by an undue extension of the space originally allotted to the writer. I will, therefore, close with the assurance that the indescribable charm of authorship can only be felt by those preferred beings of the human community who have the good fortune to be possessed of so much "nervous sensibility" as to enable them to create a world of their own imagination, over which they throne in godlike majesty, with unlimited power. To create and destroy, to have the destiny of so and so many beings at one's own command, is a pleasure of indescribable charm — a charm which can only be fully understood by him, or her, who has been there.

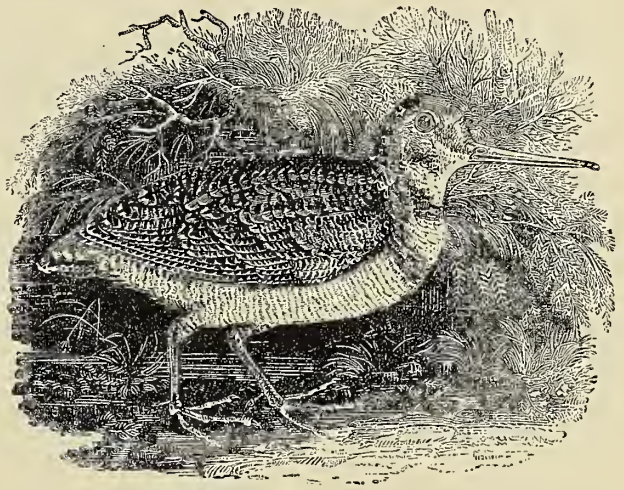
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLV.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE cuts of birds and tail pieces, which subsequently appeared in later editions, are neither as numerous nor as well executed.

Bewick's style, as shown in his cuts of "The Birds," is exclusively his own. He adopts no conventional style



of representing texture or producing effect, but adopts the most simple and expressive means which the art afforded to comprehensively and effectively represent his subject, never wasting his time in attempting to display his mechanical ability, but studiously working with the higher aim of representing nature, making every line have a meaning. The way he represents the feathers in his birds is admirable and perfectly original with him, and in accordance with the knowledge of his subjects and the capabilities of the art in faithfully translating them to graphic illustration.

The above cut of the woodcock, which is a copy of the original, is an instance of the able and comprehensive manner in which he has availed himself of the capabilities of the art, having produced a most excellent likeness of the bird by a most excellent effect and skillful arrangement of light and shade.

Among the very best of Bewick's cuts as a specimen of wood engraving is that of the common duck, which is most singularly true to nature, even in the minutest

details. The tail pieces, taken as a whole, in his first edition of "The Birds," are the best to be found in any of his works.

He was not a success as a caricaturist. While he possessed some sense of humor, he did not have the faculty of portraying successfully the ridiculous with any great ease or merit. He was too practical, and his tastes and talents were more at home with literal facts than extravagances.

When the second volume of the "British Birds" was published in 1804, Bewick had reached his fiftieth year. Although his powers as a wood engraver continued unimpaired long after this date, he did not produce anything to extend the fame already achieved. Bewick never enjoyed any satisfaction or pleasure in engraving designs and drawings made by others, and never was a success in figure drawing or engraving. He made his reputation by his representation of birds, animals and landscapes; and in this class of engraving he took great pleasure, and found true enjoyment.

His fables, which first appeared in 1818, were rather a disappointment to his friends and admirers, who had been led to expect much from his previous success in illustrating birds and quadrupeds, and the work was not very favorably received, although some of the cuts were excellent for the subjects they represented, but in these cuts the opportunity for a display of his particular line of talent was not afforded him, and as a consequence they fell short of the expectations of his friends. The cuts, however, were not all engraved by Bewick personally, or even drawn by him, but were done under his supervision by pupils.

The letterpress was selected and arranged by Bewick personally, and one or two of the fables are of his own composition. Several years previous to his death he devised an improvement, which consisted in printing a subject from two or more engraved blocks, not in the chiaro-oscuro style, but in a manner to obtain a better variety of tint and effect than could be obtained without great labor from a single block and single impression. This improvement had been suggested by Papillon in 1768, and Bewick proceeded to carry it into effect. He chose for his subject, in which to illustrate or exemplify this new method that he considered his own discovery, an old horse waiting for death. He accordingly made the drawing on a large block consisting of four different pieces, and at once set about engraving it, but did not live to even complete this first or key block; and the second, which was to finish the picture, he never touched.

He, however, finished all of the first block except a part of the horse's head, and, when thus near completed, his anxiety was so great to see the result of his labors thus far that he had four impressions taken from the cut about a week before his death. It was on this occasion that he is said to have exclaimed when the pressman handed him the proof:

"I wish I was but twenty years younger."

The cut, with the head said to have been finished by another person, was published by Bewick's son, "Elliott," in 1832. The cut is eleven and five-eighths inches wide by eight and three-fourths high. It is entitled: "Waiting for Death. Bewick's last work, left unfinished and intended to have been completed by a series of impressions from separate blocks printed over each other." This is the largest and last cut ever engraved by Bewick.

As he was not spared to finish it, it is impossible to even surmise the effect he would have produced had he lived to work out his ideas to their fullest extent.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REMINISCENCES.

BY JAMES BARNET.

IN looking over THE INLAND PRINTER for October, 1887, my eyes rested on "Printing in England, with particulars regarding recent changes," by John Bedford Leno, which recalls some of my experience and observation. In 1845–6, while working in Saville & Edwards' office, Chandos street, Strand, London, I had, during the dull season when society went out of town to the hills and the seashore in search of health and recreation, a job on a book, entitled the "Ballads of England." A fine wood cut embellished the first page of each piece, which had a mortice for the historical explanation. The great drawback to the compositor was in getting only a form of eight pages a week. As business resumed its wonted fulness, the "Ballads" was set aside until cuts and copy would accumulate.

Before this, the strike of the pressmen at the introduction of steam book machines had been settled, when the fine work was done on the hand press and the plain matter put through on the "Scandinavian" platen. Returning to Edinburgh, in 1847, the notion seized me of having a copy of the "Ballads of England," and, as the presswork would most likely be done by hand, nothing would prevent it from being a worthy specimen of printing. A dealer soon gratified my desire, and I turned over the leaves in disappointment to find poor ink and paper. Seven shillings and sixpence for such a speeimen seemed an imposition on the public, which, no doubt, they would resent. The dealer declared that he would send back the book to London, as he could not sell it at the price charged on account of the paper and printing. An office like Saville & Edwards, which has been established nearly fifty years to my own knowledge, would surely not disgrace itself by producing poor work, considering that "Burke's Peerage" and "Landed Gentry," the "Queens of England," and other high-priced books were printed on their presses. I suspect that the publisher had more to do with the appearance of the "Ballads of England," with their love ditties, the tragic verse, and the quaint spelling, than the printer. McClurg & Co., Chicago, have some of the volumes here spoken of on their shelves, and, as I have had the privilege of turning over the leaves of the "Queens of England," I thought of its numerous notes, while the bad manuscript increased the pay of the compositor two and sixpence every form of eight pages. An incident occurred concerning the forms of a volume of this work, which were standing against the wall beside the hand press after a proof of the whole had been taken, in the composing room at the top floor of the building: So much weight at one spot cracked the supporting beam in the room below, and the typesetters did not wait to see if the building was to fall, but came down stairs pell mell, and the door of the room in which I was setting type was opened, a number rushing past crying "Out! out!" All my room-mates heard the noise of the cracking beam, and in a hurry we found ourselves in the vaults below, more scared than hurt. The foreman, being in the readers' room on the top floor, intuitively took in the situation, and ran into the composing room, shutting the door behind him, so that none should get away. He ordered everyone to take a form and move it to a different part of the building, thus distributing the weight, and averting, by his quickness, what might have been a calamity in the destruction of the office and its contents and the sacrifice of the lives of over sixty of the employés.

THE steam plate printing presses in the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington have been abolished, as far as the house can do it, by the passage of a bill providing that all government securities shall be printed on hand presses.

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Per PARISER, Sup't Printing Dep't.

From UPTON BROTHERS, Printers,
San Francisco, June 15, 1888.

Messrs. PALMER & REY,

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Yours truly,
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Office of THE THEATRICAL PUBLISHING CO., Printers.
San Francisco, June 18, 1888.

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Ashland (Or.) *Tidings*, October 28, 1887.

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Yours truly,
W. H. LEEDS.

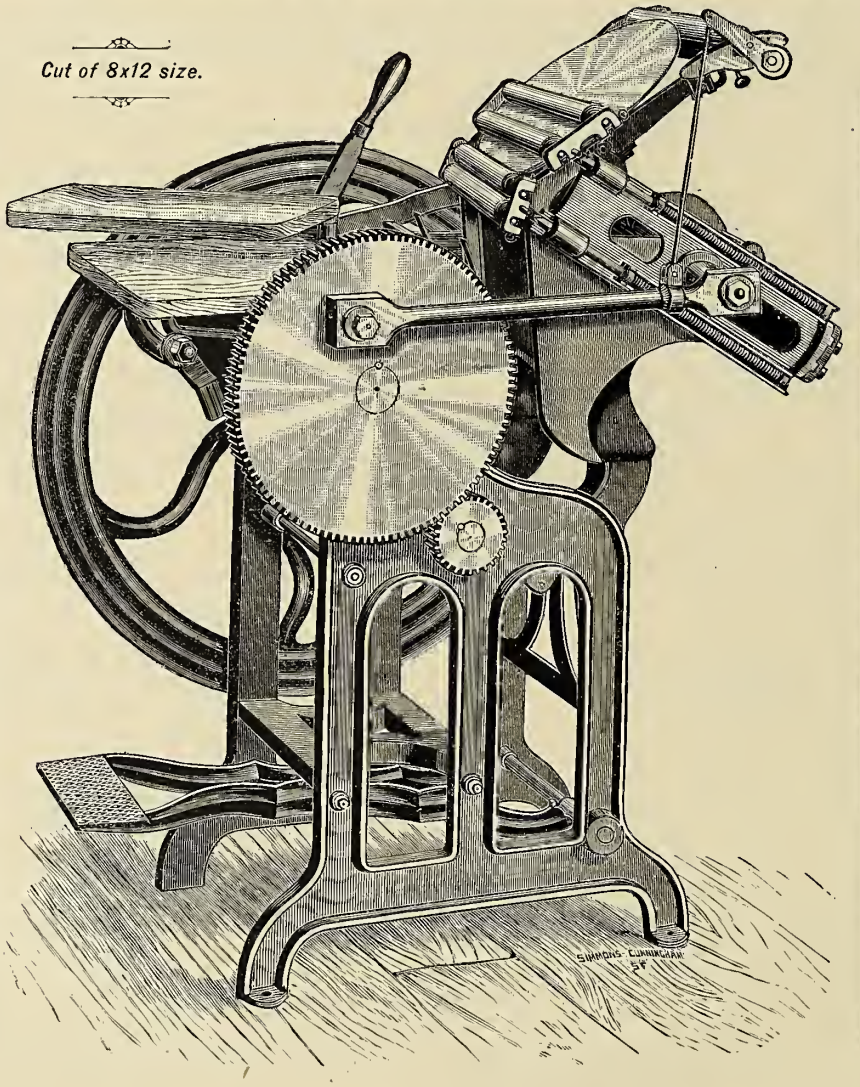
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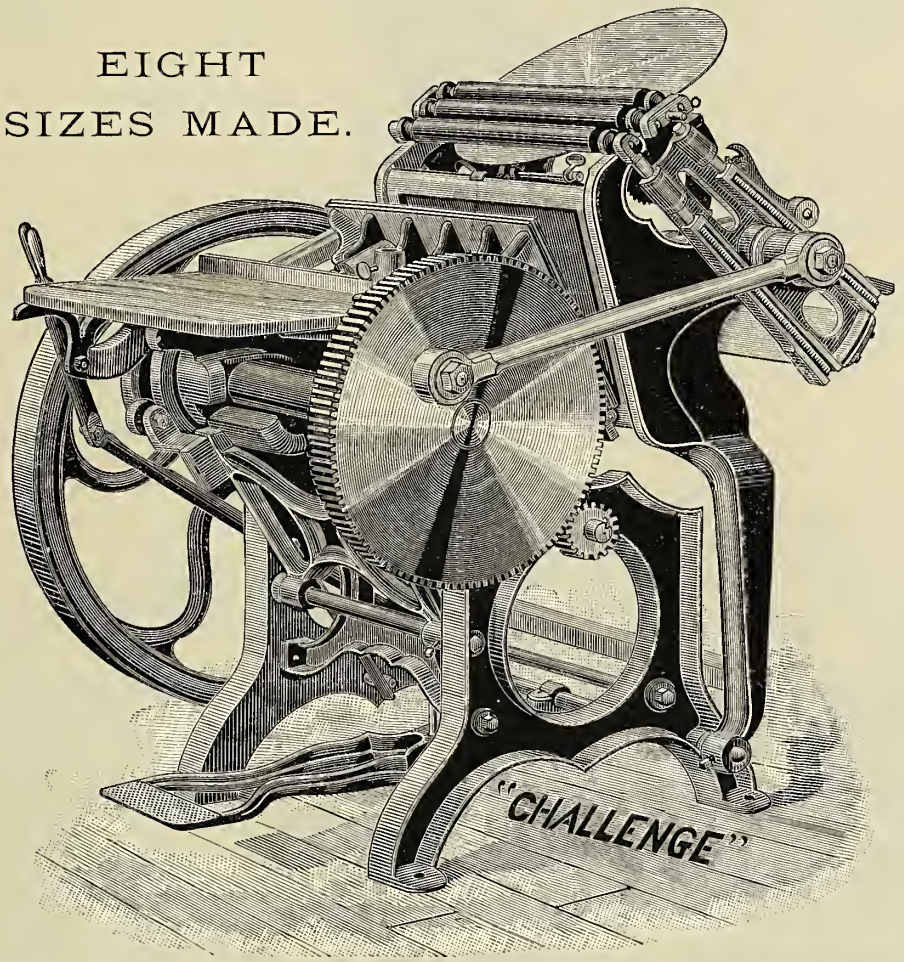
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KNIGHT & LEONARD CO.

CHICAGO, September 11, 1888.

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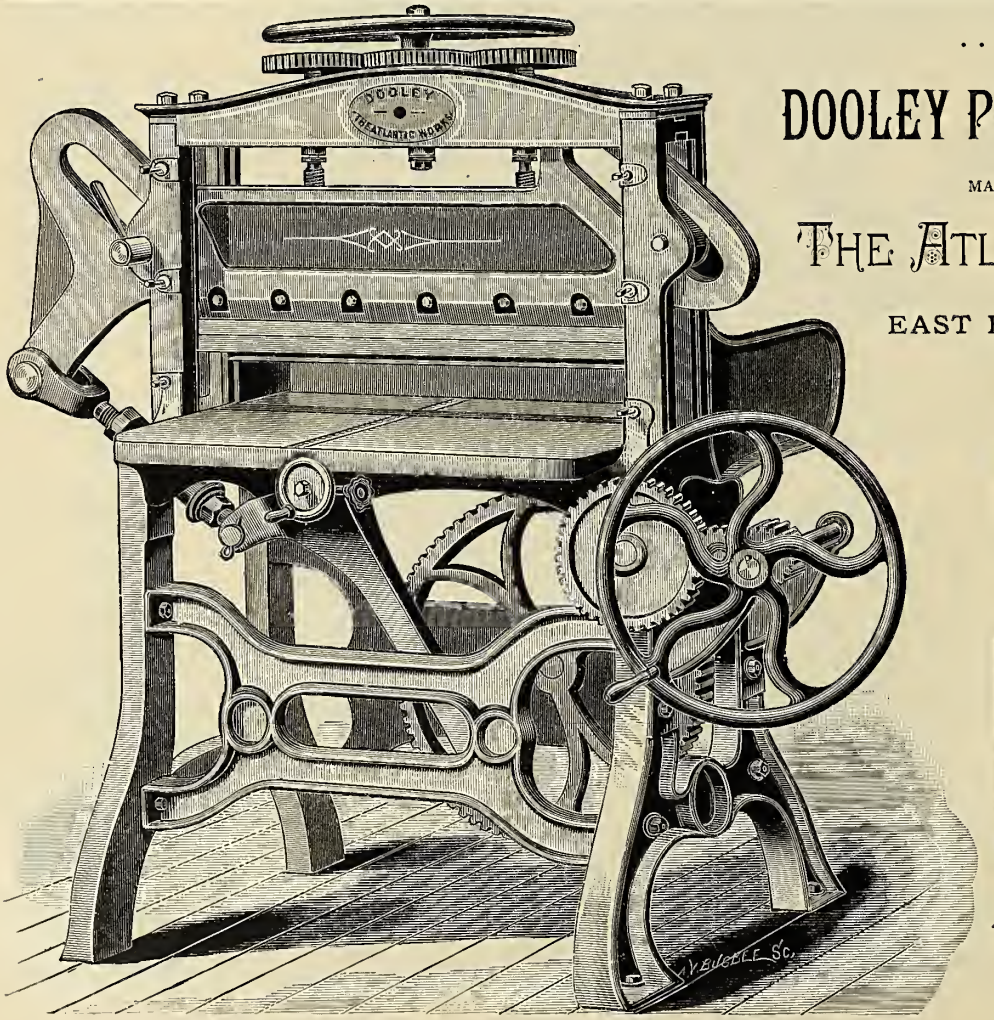
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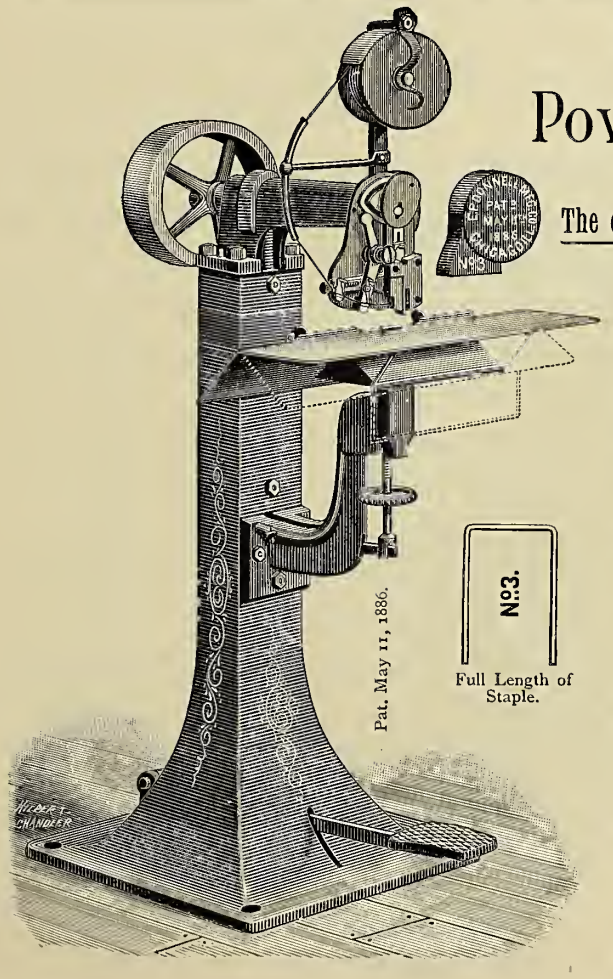
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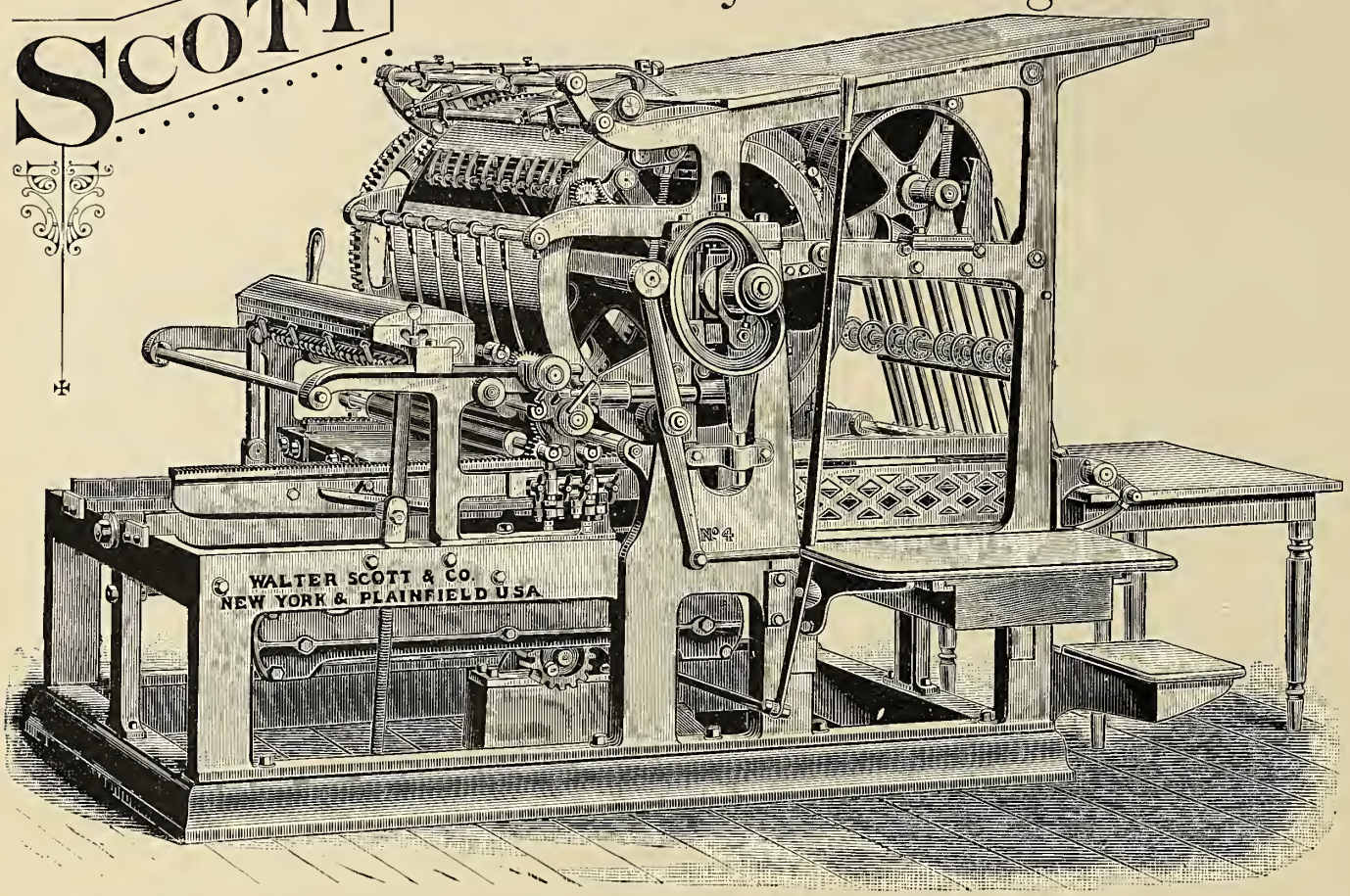
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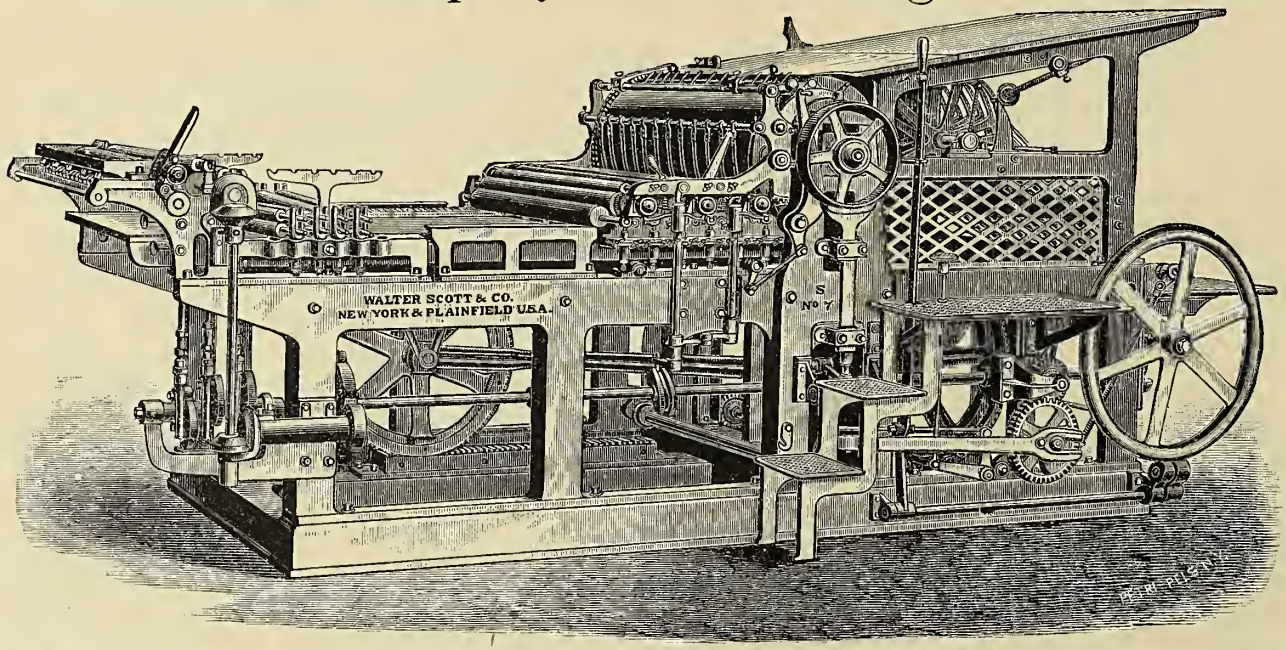
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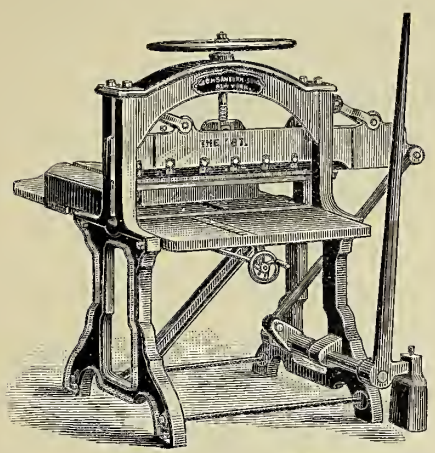
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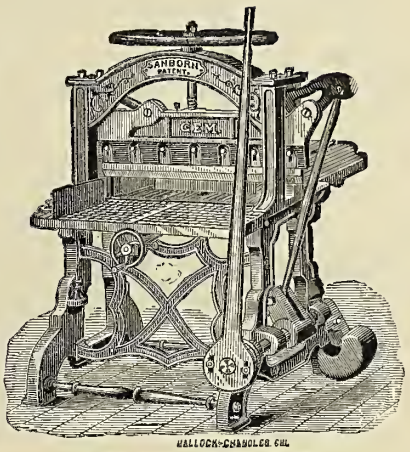
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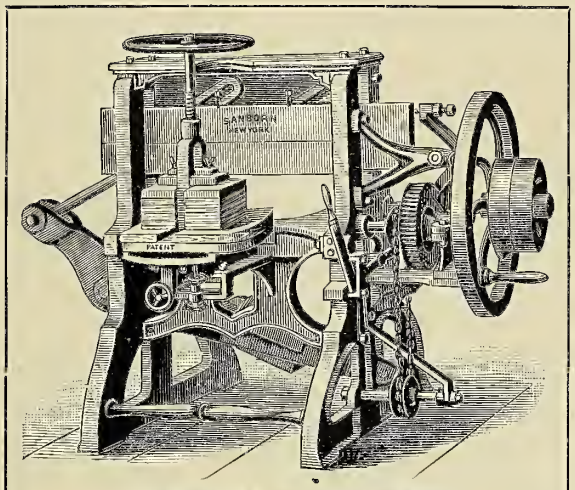


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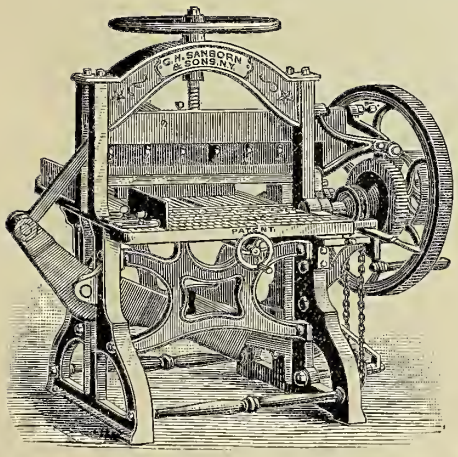
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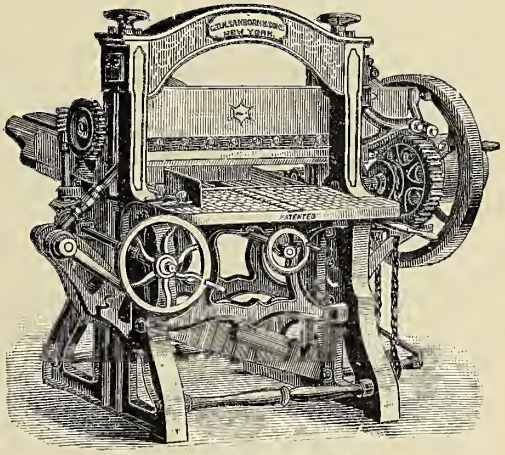
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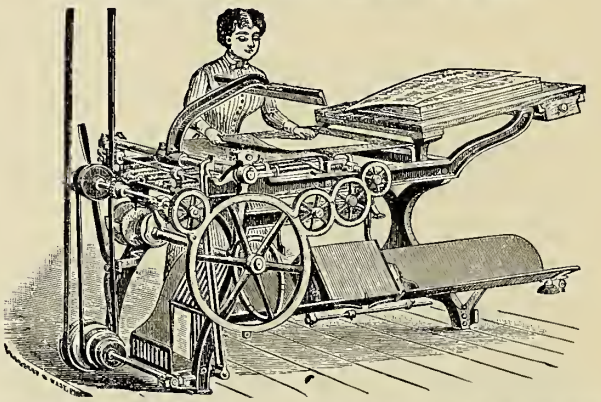
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Published Monthly by

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CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1888.

WE should like very much to show some of our friends who have affected to believe that there is little danger to the printing trade to be apprehended from the inroads of the "amateur," the quantity and quality of the specimens of typography we are almost daily in receipt of, and this, too, from all sections of the country. If we could, we think they would materially change their opinions. Be this as it may, we assure all inquirers, advisers and admirers that we have no intention of "letting up" or relaxing our warfare on this brood of vermin.

WHAT IS AN APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM?

IN the opening address, or, rather, annual message, delivered by President De Vinne before the National Typothetæ of America, he is reported to have said:

We shall be asked to consider the propriety of adopting a new policy of apprenticeship. I wish some other phrase could be substituted. To all boys the word is thoroughly hateful. The apprenticeship system of two generations ago was one of the relics of feudalism. It was practically a qualified slavery. Its day is over. It cannot be reëstablished, nor can any other system which binds the master to the boy and does not bind the boy to the master. It is a one-sided bargain which all our master printers rightfully refuse. To the master printers of book or job offices in our larger cities the system is especially unfair. Of what use is it to them to carefully educate a lad in the trade who has the power, and who often uses it, to leave his employer and take work in another state in which he cannot be molested? Of what use for a city office to accept the restrictions of one apprentice to every ten men, when other offices in that city and elsewhere cannot be prevented from having ten boys to one man? Of what use for one office to refrain from educating good boys when it has to accept the incompetent boys of other offices and pay for them as competent men?

This seems rather strange language to come from a gentleman occupying the position of Mr. De Vinne, for, as previously stated, we know of no sane man who seeks to recognize or revive the system in vogue two generations ago. But there is certainly a vast difference between accepting a relic of feudalism as a model and recognizing a system whose only object and effect would be to turn out qualified workmen — workmen who would be an honor to themselves and their profession, and whose employment would be a source of pride and profit, thereby supplanting a practice which is deluging the country with professional botches.

Webster defines an *apprentice* as one who is *bound by indentures* to serve a mechanic or other person for a certain time with a view to *learn* his art, mystery or occupation, in which his master is bound to instruct him. An *indenture* is a *mutual agreement* in writing between two or more parties, whereof *each party has obligations to perform.* Now we cannot imagine any system of apprenticeship which "binds the master to the boy and does not bind the boy to the master," or *vice versa*, or where mutual responsibilities are unrecognized.

But even under the so-called "qualified slavery" of the past, many excellent workmen were produced. Some years ago we forwarded a circular to a large number of the leading employers of labor in the United States, especially those engaged in shipbuilding and the manufacture of machinery, inquiring if they would, as far as possible, or compatible with their interests, acquaint us with the nationality of their workmen holding the positions of superintendents, master mechanics or foremen, and the answers in an overwhelming majority of instances proved that these positions were filled by mechanics of foreign birth who had received, in their respective countries, a *thorough mechanical education.* And they held these positions not because they were Scotchmen, Germans, Englishmen or Irishmen, but because they were *proficients*, thoroughly versed in and *masters* of their professions. We wonder what position these men, many of whom afterward became employers of national repute, would have occupied had they imbibed the idea, while

under instructions, that an apprenticeship system was "practical slavery." At a state convention we once attended, while advocating the indorsement of an apprenticeship law, we were interrupted by a somewhat breezy youth by the remark, that "the boys of this country were smart enough to pick up their trade without selling their liberty to anyone." After adjournment we were approached by a gray-haired Englishman, who remarked: "That 'ere chap who talked so loud is a fair specimen of the fellows who can *pick up* their trade without instructions. His work is slop work; but if he was set to any other job than the one he is now at, or went to a strange establishment, God pity him. I know what I am talking about, for he works with me." And the above is just a sample case out of a thousand which might be cited.

We are well aware of the difficulty in securing by national legislation a uniform national apprentice law, or, under existing circumstances, of preventing a boy leaving his employer and going to another state. In referring to this phase of the question in THE INLAND PRINTER for December, 1883, we said:

> Having thus briefly referred to a few of the far-fetched objections against, and outlined some of the more prominent provisions which, in our judgment, an apprenticeship law should contain, let us look at the *real* difficulty which stands in the way of its general adoption. There is a popular fallacy existing, even among well-informed men, that the passage of a national apprenticeship law comes within the legitimate functions of the federal government, while the fact is, *congress has no jurisdiction whatever in the premises*—all authority to enact this and similar laws being vested in the several state legislatures. Thirty-eight sovereign states imply the existence of thirty-eight state legislatures, independent of each other, and the adoption of a uniform law by these thirty-eight bodies furnishes an obstacle of no ordinary magnitude. Like the eight-hour law, to be thoroughly effective it must be general in its scope and operations, especially in what may be termed the manufacturing states. So long as a "fugitive" from Pennsylvania can find an asylum in New York, Maryland, Ohio or New Jersey, its operations are limited; whereas were its adoption general, he would simply be jumping from Scylla to Charybdis—from the frying-pan into the fire. He would not be very apt to *recommence* servitude—the only way out of the dilemma—especially if he had devoted one or two years to a particular calling; and were he to claim to have served part of his apprenticeship, his release would be demanded and examined, while its absence would necessitate an investigation into the cause of leaving his former employer. Thus the interests of the mechanic would be provided for and guarded, at all times, at all places and under all circumstances.

In view of the fact that such *national law* has not been enacted, and is not likely to be; that the existing arrangement is, confessedly by one who ought to know, a *one-sided* bargain, and that a proposition to make it a *two-sided* effective bargain, in the absence of such law, offered by a directly interested party—an authorized committee from the International Typographical Union—which was able and willing to give a practical effect, was, to all intents and purposes, rejected by a deliberative body, equally interested, is an enigma we are unable to explain.

The claim that incompetent boys *must* be accepted and paid for as competent men, is a declaration to which we are compelled to take exception, and reminds us of the girl found in tears by her mother, and who, upon inquiry as to the cause, replied: "Mother, I am thinking of the time when I *must* leave you to get married," failing, however, to explain the force of the *must*. When in Bloomington, Illinois, last December, we paid a visit to its several printing establishments, and in one was shown letters from two young men, who, up to their departure for Chicago, a short time previously, were receiving $7 per week, which amount we were assured by the foreman, was more than they were absolutely worth—that they were then being paid $15 per week, and, upon inquiring the reason, received the reply: "Oh, they were *assured* employment at this rate *before* they left Bloomington, by the establishment they are working with." It is needless to add they are not now receiving the wages promised, and that as soon as circumstances warranted, their services were dispensed with. Too proud to go back and learn their business, they are doubtless scalping the country as journeymen, a nuisance to themselves and the profession at large—monuments to the declaration that the enforcement of an apprenticeship system, which would have made them proficient workmen, is "practical slavery." But where, we should like to ask, did the "*must* be accepted and paid for as competent men," apply to their case?

THE FOUR-YEAR TERM.

THE INLAND PRINTER, as its readers well know, is not a political journal. It has studiously refrained from obtruding individual opinion from a partisan standpoint, and no intention exists to change its settled policy. This much by way of explanation. The nauseating doses contained in the daily press for months past, almost to the exclusion of everything else, must have satiated the most inveterate political glutton, while the frantic appeals of the patriotic charlatan have been given with a gusto that makes a season of repose one to be devoutly wished for. Patriotism is a splendid characteristic of any nation, and the American people have certainly got their quota; but it is a serious question if its excessive display in a manner which keeps the country in a perpetual turmoil is not productive of more harm than good. Under the *four*-year tenure of office, a definite settled business policy is an impossibility, for no sooner is one election off our hands than wires are laid to control the next. A feeling of distrust or expectancy too generally prevails, to the detriment of the best interests of the country.

The advantages which would be derived from the substitution of an *eight* for the *four*-year term of service are, in our opinion, many and varied, and are fast forcing themselves upon the attention of the people. Under the latter, as stated, the country remains in a chronic state of excitement, and business interests are made subservient to the plans and plottings of political tricksters. A brood of pestiferous demagogues, fungi on the body politic, now too lazy to work, and whose principal occupation is the debauching of public morals, would be forced to earn an honest living, either in or outside of the bridewell. Civil-service reform, today a laughing stock, would become a living reality. Hundreds of thousands of young men hanging on the skirts of this or that political organization, in expectation of being installed in office and fed from the public crib, in recognition for services rendered, would strike out for themselves and become independent,

reputable citizens. The disgusting spectacle of the barter and sale of our so-called "labor leaders" for a mess of pottage, bringing both themselves and the cause they are supposed to represent into public contempt, would be avoided. A line of national and business policy could be formulated, which would at least have some of the elements of permanency.

As stated, the present seems a favorable opportunity to broach this subject. Every recurring election demonstrates the weakness of the present system, and as the country grows in population and wealth, the desirability, nay, necessity, for a change becomes more and more apparent. Let us have a president elected for a term of eight years, and we will have more statesmen and fewer demagogues; more business honesty and more business prosperity, and purer public morals.

"MOLLUSKS."

THE October issue of the London *Printers' Register* contains a deserved castigation of the British type-founders for their torpidity and entire neglect to make use of the trade journals to advertise their productions, as also for their lack of enterprise and short-sighted selfishness. As a result of such selfishness, we are informed that now fully half the type used for artistic jobwork by English printers is foreign cast, and that they have allowed all the best designs and punch cutters to be enticed from the country into the service of those who now prove formidable rivals. These Rip Van Winkles, content to rest on the laurels of the past, and evidently forgetting that the world moves, will have the conceit taken out of them in a way they little dream of, and realize, when too late, that while they have been wrapt up in a mantle of self-complacency, a more enterprising element has cut the ground from underneath them.

PAPER MAKING AND ITS METHODS.

THE Chinese are generally believed to have been the inventors of paper. They used rice straw or rags of cotton or linen, for producing their paper stock. Modern nations followed their example, but made few innovations on the ancient processes until within the last forty years. Since then every decade has witnessed great improvements in this industry. New methods, processes and machinery have been perfected; new material brought into use; and new and multifarious forms of the manufactured article now enters into the economics of modern life. Rags are gathered in all sections of the world for transportation to the United States, but they no longer furnish the main supply of material used. Paper fibers are procured from old rope, jute butts, straw of the various grains, from many grasses and reeds, and from the wood of the cypress, pine, poplar, sycamore, basswood, and other trees. Mills of extensive construction and capacity prepare the fiber stock of paper makers, who purchase it by the ton in bulk, and then work it into whatever shapes their business requires. As it costs far less to carry chemicals to the forest than it would to haul the logs, wood-pulp establishments are generally located near the source of supply.

The principal chemicals used are lime, potash, soda ash and caustic soda. These alkalies, dissolved in water to produce the cooking liquids, have been used in capacious wooden tanks, in which, because the temperature could not be carried above boiling heat, it was necessary to continue the cooking from two to three days. The advance of invention has lately rendered it possible to largely decrease the time required for this purpose.

The demand for paper in all forms for old and new uses is practically unlimited, and is being daily augmented. In no part of the world is there a greater variety of vegetable fiber than in the southern states, whose cane brakes, swamps, forests and cotton fields can furnish an almost inexhaustible supply for an indefinite period. The cotton plantations alone could probably supply every pulp mill in the United States with a product cheaply gathered and manipulated, and containing a long, substantial and fine fiber.

Verily, this is an age of wonders, and what further progress the next century may produce in the art of paper making, as well as in the materials employed in its manufacture, we dare not even guess.

WITH all due deference to the views of a number of our esteemed correspondents, we must respectfully decline to further continue a controversy relating to the establishment of a Pressmen's National Union, or the action taken at the last session of the International Typographical Union in relation thereto. We cannot see that any practical or beneficial results are likely to arise therefrom.

THE long agony is over; the blue lights have been extinguished and the curtain rung down. The country is safe, the world will continue to revolve on its axis, the stars to shine, and THE INLAND PRINTER, as heretofore, continue its monthly visits to its readers.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

OUR APPRENTICES.

BY W. E. SEAPORT.

WHILE most printers do not lose sight of the deplorable fact that there are today, professing to be well schooled in the art of printing, a vast multitude of incompetent workmen, they daily manifest an utter disregard for the future welfare of apprentices who may be placed in their charge. The faithful teacher in the printing office is as necessary as the most prominent and learned college professor. To the printer whose eye may fall on this paper, the writer desires to address himself on this important subject. Count on your fingers all the *practical* men you know, and then attempt to call by name those whom you know to be incompetent. I think the majority will be included among the last named.

Now, who will take the blame for this state of affairs? Does the trouble lie with the apprentice in all cases? I think the difficulty is owing to the indifference as shown by the journeyman printer toward the apprentice, who is, unfortunately, a very much neglected individual. In

many instances the failure of the boy to show, after a reasonable length of time, any advancement in learning is due to the gross carelessness of the workmen, whose plain duty it is to lose no opportunity in teaching the candidate to become proficient in that which he has undertaken. It is true that there are a large number of dull minds among the boys who set out to study the art preservative, but none are incapable of improvement, and if the least inclination to learn is shown, the apprentice should be encouraged in every possible manner.

It appears to me that, in the matter of teaching the young apprentice in a printing office, too many of our journeymen are inclined to become impatient, and while expecting the lad to learn the whole business in a week, are very apt to lose their temper altogether. Gentlemen, this is a great mistake. Did you learn all you know of the printing business in a week? I once heard an old printer (of twenty-one years' standing) say: "I learn something every day." And then again I have heard a younger man say to a boy who had but left school within a week: "Get me the words 'Albany County' out of that brevier case, quick." The lad knew not (and how could he be expected to?) where the brevier case was located; and how long, think you, would it take him to set those two words? The man who expected the boy to accomplish so much could visit a printing office across the river and return in less time.

A great deal depends on the treatment of the young apprentice in the early days of his scholarship. In most printing offices the newcomer is introduced to some ten or fifteen pounds of assorted pi, and in this manner he gets his start in life. If it must be pi, do not serve the nonpareil between crusts of small pica and long primer, but have each variety by itself. Right here allow me to say that the accumulation of pi is a certain evidence of negligence on the part of the compositors, and the most important rule in a printing office should be to the effect that all pi should be distributed at once by the man making the same; exceptions to this rule must necessarily be made, however, in cases where a whole form is reduced to pi, and this may be effectually guarded against. But, on the whole, pi, in any quantity, is an unmistakable evidence of sloth, if not of absolute laziness, and is inexcusable.

The proper way to give the apprentice his first lesson is at the case, without the knowledge of which he cannot profitably proceed further. Point out the boxes to him, beginning with "a." Do not open school unless you have time to go over the *whole case*, fractions, stars, daggers, *and all*. How many printers learn the whole case thoroughly? How many ordinary "print shops" are there in this land where all the upper or cap cases are laid alike? Teach your apprentice the whole case, and under no circumstances allow him to set type until this has been accomplished. Some printers use bits of card, with the characters printed on them, and distribute them about the boxes, and then the boy is left to study the case himself. The bad feature of this method is that the lad generally is left alone too long, and sometimes becomes careless.

It is certainly a most improper mode of procedure to allow the young apprentice to begin his learning with a stick in his hand. As in the study of music, so it is in printing. The most successful musician is he who is strictly held to the practice of the scales for a long period.

It cannot be denied that a large number of our youth who set out to learn, not only the printing trade, but other branches of industry, appear to have been born without ambition, and a boy of this stamp is certainly in a wrong latitude when in a printing establishment. I have met with numerous specimens of this kind. One pretends to be a plumber; another has grown into some prominence as a ward politician, and yet another recently assured me that he was still engaged in the newspaper business. I learned after a brief conversation that he was employed in a pulp mill, at a princely salary of $5.50 per week. If, after a reasonable length of time, the young man is found to be indolent, lazy and indifferent, and shows no particular desire to learn, he should be dismissed forthwith.

After learning the case thoroughly, the next important point which the apprentice should be taught is even spacing. Give him a piece of reprint copy, and visit him frequently. It is a good plan to let him set the same copy in several sizes of type. Among the first things that an apprentice should be taught is to distinguish the "b" from the "d," "p" and "q" in the lower case.

After your apprentice has had a proper beginning, punctuation, capitalization and minor details will follow in their own good time.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

RETURNING to the subject of insurance, heretofore briefly discussed, the agent of whom I made mention suggests that while low rates can be obtained upon machinery, it cannot but be otherwise upon type. With their delicate faces easily injured, and mathematically correct bodies warped or swollen so as to render justification impossible, and fonts worthless, except as old metal, fire rates must necessarily rule high.

There is something in this; more, perhaps, in another point he suggests: He insists (while freely acknowledging that there are two equitable sides to the question) that very much depends upon the manner in which the establishment is conducted; that any fair-minded agent will take this into consideration, and that, if a few practical hints are carried out, the cost of insurance will be much lessened, and that strictly sound and honorable companies have a disposition to meet printers half way to that end.

Anything tending to render insurance less onerous is well worth considering, and in the above may possibly be found the solution of a much-vexed question. Certainly it deserves a trial, and the result is one in which all members of the craft are interested. Suppose, therefore, that owners of offices make a proper test, and report the result through these columns, thus insuring a world-wide circulation.

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THE issue between Typothetæ and Typographical is not one to be easily disposed of. Indeed, it promises to

be gifted with as long a life as the chancery case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce, made famous by Dickens. Looking at the matter from directly opposite standpoints, and largely governed by self-interest, a speedy or easy agreement is out of the question. Thus far, at least, the chasm remains unbridged satisfactorily, and we opine will continue so until the structure is more builded upon abutments of equity, with stringers of justice, planks of conciliation, and securely fastened together with spikes of brotherly love.

That "great bodies move slowly" is (in this instance) far more to be honored in the breach than in the observance. Especially is this the case when neither party is willing to be the "under dog in the fight," and both holding back. As the case now stands, it reminds one very much of the sable servant of a Southern officer (during the "late unpleasantness") who, finding war not to his taste, declared his intention of returning home.

"Well, Jack," said his master, "if you must go, I hope you will give a good report of our army."

"Sartingly, kurnal, dat I will," replied the son of Africa. "I'll tell 'em you's doin' fust-rate, sah."

"What will you say, Jack?" questioned the colonel, who had serious misgivings about the report he would make.

"Waal, kurnal, I'll tell 'em dat de Southern army am advancin' backwards, an' de Northern army am retreatin' forward. Dat's what I'se gwan to tell 'em, sah."

But, seriously, good results may be hoped for if both Typothetæ and Typographical bring sound reason and the equality of justice to bear. Let us hope such may be the case, and all work for that much-to-be-desired end, remembering that "calm inquiry, conducted among those who have the main principles of judgment in common, leads, if not to an approximation of views, yet at least to an increase of sympathy."

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It is written in the Talmud "The place honors not the man, 'tis the man who gives honor to the place." Acting upon this principle, very much can those serving as arbitrators between the contending factions gain by a speedy adjustment of the misunderstandings now existing between employer and employé in the broadest meaning of the term. It is for the vital interests of both that this should be done, and there should be a friendliness of feeling urging to that consummation.

It is too late to discuss causes. The effects are with us, and not pleasant to contemplate or beneficial to success. The rights existing upon either side should neither be ignored or forgotten. There should be no Cain and Abel-ism about it; no thirsting for the financial blood of each other. The outside world is combined against both, and what militates against one does against the other. There ought to be, there *can be* a satisfactory ending of discrimination and bitterness. Business as well as common humanity demands it. With lapsing time the breach will widen, the mole-hills become mountains, the war of roses become one of stinging thorns and become of more than seven years' duration, the adjustment more and more difficult.

Who will be the first to free the dove from the ark of contention, and send it, with olive branch in mouth, over the troubled waters? For that man, for those men, the honors freely bestowed by craft and craftsmen is waiting, emphasized by the benediction bestowed upon Abou Ben Adhem.

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Upon one point both Typothetæ and Typographical must agree. It is the scalping of the scalpers. They are a poisonous growth upon the business oak that is sucking out its sap, are gnawing worms working at its roots. The question of how they do it is entirely dwarfed by the fact that they do. And it is something more than merely amateurism with its "measly" output and ridiculous abortions of art. It is the pernicious work of grown men, at least the directing, no matter what "hands" may be employed.

Almost every week circulars come to me promising to do this, and that at a price I know can scarcely cover the cost of material. A "job lot," or an auction might, upon rare occasions, leave a trifling margin for wages; but as a rule, never. Even from large cities come these "grand offers," while "the woods are full of them" in the country.

There is no statute law bearing upon the case; the infamous perpetrators can be brought before no bar, save that of public opinion; punished in no manner, save by letting severely alone. Want of patronage would be their death-blow. The education of the masses to a higher standard of business morality is the only remedy for the evil, and to accomplish it, all honorable employers and printers should work.

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Rabbi Jochanan is credited with having said: "He who gives becomes rich." Wouldn't it be well for the magnates of the craft to ponder upon this in connection with the home for aged and disabled printers—THAT IS'NT BUILDED?

Charity, open-handed giving, is not wanting with the craft when occasions like cholera and yellow fever arise and plead trumpet-tongued. But somehow an ever-abiding-with-us demand is permitted to drag along neglected, almost forgotten. Yet, in the meantime, men—aye, even women—are suffering and dying, who, most of all, have a claim upon the generosity of those who have grown wealthy by the very business in which those who appeal to them for aid have been disabled, or worn out of energy and usefulness. Verily the working of charity is a mystery hard to find out.

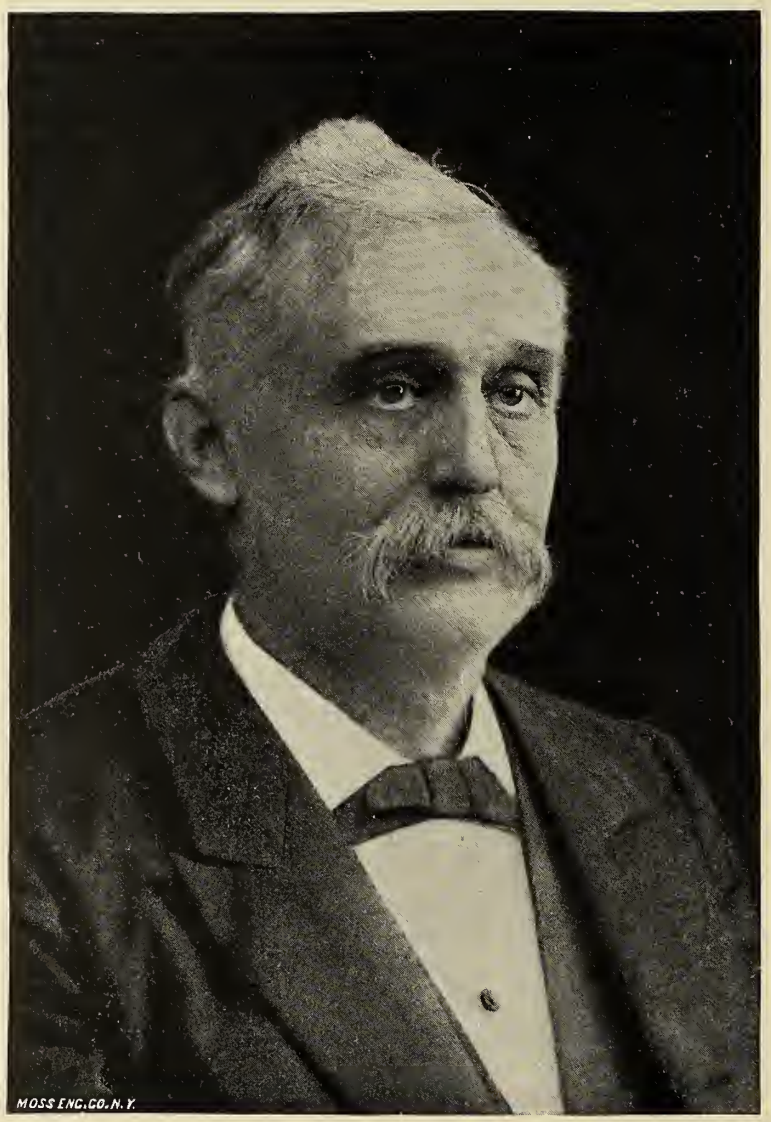
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Here's a feather for your cap, Mr. Editor and gentlemen of the Inland.

"What a classic and beautiful face!" was the enthusiastic exclamation of a lady artist upon looking at the "cut" of Hermes in the September number of this paper. "Don't you think so?" she continued, questioningly, of an old printer, who was of the party. "Yes," he replied, appreciatively, "beautiful 'color,' and perfect 'make-ready,'" and his praise was worth a thousand fold that of the other to the craft, proving the rare judgment in "tone" and the greatest excellence in presswork.

WILLIAM H. BODWELL.

WILLIAM H. BODWELL was born in Franklin County, New York, in 1832. He began work at the printing business when fifteen years of age, serving his apprenticeship in Plattsburgh, New York, and Burlington, Vermont, learning all the branches of newspaper, book and job printing. For a short time he owned and printed a newspaper in Whitehall, New York, where he was when the war of the rebellion broke out. He took an active part in raising volunteers, and was on the point of starting for the front with a company which he had raised, when he was stricken with typhoid fever and confined to his home for nearly three months. Before he recovered his brother had gone to the front, leaving Mr. Bodwell to look after an aged mother, and precluding the idea of his doing any fighting except for the necessaries of life. In 1863 he went to New York City and secured employment on the *Times*. He was soon made an assistant foreman, which position he held until 1867, when he left the *Times* to become night foreman of the *Sun*. In 1870 he was selected by the Hon. Amos J. Cummings, who was then managing editor of the *Sun*, to go to Albany as correspondent for that paper. This position he held for ten years, when he resigned it to take the general superintendency of the composing and stereotyping departments of the *Sun*, where he now is.



In 1869 Mr. Bodwell represented New York union at the session of the National Union held in Albany, when the name was changed to the International Union.. At this session he championed, and succeeded in obtaining a charter for Women's Union No. 1, of New York City, it being the first official recognition of female printers by the National body. It was largely through his efforts at this session that the system of proxy representation, which had grown to be a great evil, was abolished. He also made a determined effort at this session to have the accounts of the then secretary-treasurer, John Collins, thoroughly investigated before the election, but was defeated. Had he succeeded then, it is probable that the greater portion of the Artemus Ward fund, at least, would have been saved, and the International body spared a portion of the disgrace brought upon it.

In 1874 Mr. Bodwell again represented New York in the International body, which met at St. Louis. John Collins was still the secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Bodwell renewed the fight for a clear showing from the financial officer before the transaction of any business. Collins made a desperate resistance, but was beaten, and the night before the report of the committee which had been investigating his accounts was made, John Collins left St. Louis, leaving no trace behind him except a bankrupt treasury to the International Union. At this session of the International Union Mr. Bodwell was elected president, and the terms of the officers were extended to the end of the session.

In 1875 Mr. Bodwell again represented New York union in the International body at the session held in Boston. At the close of that session he was reëlected president, but positively declined to accept, on the ground that his private affairs would not permit him to give the time necessary to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

Mr. Bodwell has always been a thorough union man. He may, however, be classed as a conservative rather than a radical.

THE Mexican *Financier* is satisfied that the utilization of Mexican fibers and vegetable textiles is at last about to be accomplished by the establishment of the most modern and most efficient machinery for the purpose. The *Financier* is convinced that Mexican estates on which these fibers can be produced will be enhanced in valuc, and that the fabrics produced from the ramie and cotton-stock fibers will take an important place in commerce. The work of developing these fibers will be performed by American capitalists.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE INTERESTS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

BY B. E. HARRISON.

AN article with the above heading appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER for September, 1888. The writer seems to me to be an employer, and to write from an employer's point of view. I like his idea. I think it will come nearer solving the labor question than any other new idea yet proposed. Now let me, as a workingman, advance an old idea. The hired man ought to show as much interest in his work as he would if he were working for himself. This can be done, though it is not very often. I never had my pay raised till I had for some time earned more than I was getting. I never knew an employer to raise the pay of a man who was determined to earn no more than he received. Entirely too many hands are afraid they will do too much; they must stop at quitting time, no matter what the rush may be. Rather than work fifteen or twenty minutes overtime, they will stop five or ten minutes early. I once worked in an office where fifteen compositors lost an average of half an hour each, every day, by getting in late and going out early. This required the hiring of another hand to get the full amount of work done. There was about type enough for fourteen hands to use comfortably. The help blamed their employer for having so many hands and not getting more type; yet none of them seemed to think that the whole difficulty might be obviated if they would all make full time. Earnest, conscientious, faithful work, making your employer's interests your own, will, I think, do more to bring about pleasant relations between us and our employers than all the trades' unions, typothetæ and arbitration boards in Christendom. In slighting our work, we are only biting off our own noses to spite another man's face.

One more idea. Strange though it may seem, the employer sometimes knows better how he wants his work done than the man he hires to do it. Then why not let him have his own way? My experience has been that a well-trained, thorough workman cares less about having his own way than he does about pleasing his employer. I have found that it is usually the ignorant, conceited botch who thinks it so degrading to give up his own way. To do his work well, to see how well he can please his employer, should be not merely the motto, but the controlling principle of the life of everyone that works for another. We work for money, but money is not all. We like a little appreciation. Are we sure we earn it before we complain that we do not get it? I have nothing to say about the sins of our employers. They have their faults, but there are plenty of people anxious to point them out. We workingmen must correct our own faults before we make much fuss about those of our employers. "Honest service cannot come to loss. If you serve an ungrateful master, serve him the more. Put God in your debt. Every stroke shall be repaid. The longer the payment is withholden, the better for you."

THE American Pulp and Paper Company has been formed at Tiffin, Ohio, to engage in the manufacture of strawboard.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TRAMPING IN ENGLAND FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BY J. B. LENO.

FEW English printers nowadays ever think of taking to the road; indeed, it may be considered a lost custom. The obtainment of a frame and the strengthening of hands employed in a printing office is now generally effected by advertising. This is another evidence that persons put faith in Darwin's theory of the "survival of the fittest." Indeed, no one possessed of his senses would doubt the superiority of this method to that practiced in the "days of old." That there were some excellent features attached to the died-out custom, and that it was occasionally of immense advantage to the young and inexperienced, no one will dispute; but its perils far more than counterbalanced the advantages, however important they may have been.

I am old enough, Mr. Editor, to remember the time when tramping printers were by no means a scarce article, and, what is more to the purpose, to have traversed half England over as a *bona fide* tramp. This was not brought about by choice, but necessity.

After serving seven long years' apprenticeship, I found myself destitute of work. I could not relish living on the old people, for I was not a cannibal; and although I knew that the trade was glutted, and my chances of success were small, I set off on Shank's mare, or pony. As I started, I saw the tears roll down my mother's cheeks, and the kisses that followed were as full of love and affection as those I received when, a puling infant, she clasped me to her bosom.

Little did I know of the dangers and difficulties of the life I was about to lead. I had literally no knowledge of the means employed by experienced trampers for meeting the necessities that accompany an empty purse.

I was not long in reaching the outskirts of the town. Then I had a long climb before me. Slowly and surely I reached the summit of the hill. I knew as soon as I had "rounded" it, it would be lost to me. I paused, turned round, and there, in the valley, lay the only spot I had learned to love and call by the dear name of home.

There, running through the vale, was the silvery Colne, so dear to glorious John Milton; there the mansion of the Newdyalls, where Shakespeare is said to have acted in one of the great poet's masques, and there the church steeple with the houses clustered around it.

After calling up a host of happy memories, I threw my hat high up in the air, and then continued my journey with a determination never to return until fortune had befriended me.

Like many a novitiate in gambling, I was successful in my first venture, and possibly like them I attributed my early success to every cause but the right one. All that I need say is that ere nighttime I was landed at home once more with the pleasant intelligence that I had found what I started in quest of — employment.

I had taken with me a currant cake. This, at the time of my success, I had not touched. In the exuberance of my joy, I gave this away to the first poor man with whom I came in contact. Little as I had spent, my store was all but exhausted. But what cared I; the future was no longer clouded, and over the twelve miles return journey I had literally flown.

After twelve months, I quitted the service, and having enjoyed a few weeks' rest, took to the road once more.

It was not long before I felt convinced that my first success had been won by a "fluke." In both cases, despite of my success, I had started in the wrong direction. Master printers are not to be found in villages, and, with the exception of the town where I won my first success, towns were, like angels' visits, "few and far between."

An old tramp would have made for Oxford, and failing, to the great midland towns, and then, not meeting with success, to the great cities of the north. I, in my ignorance, followed a track where a pitchfork would have been more serviceable than a composing stick; where a knowledge of rick-building was of greater importance and in greater requisition than the most accurate knowledge of typesetting. I knew nothing about assize towns and the chances they gave to outsiders during the judges' presence; nothing of election centers and the rush on lists of voters. In fact, I was completely at sea, and all my former conceit vanished.

My little store was soon exhausted and some two hundred miles left me barefoot.

Sorefooted and penniless, I still determined to press onward. How I managed to live is still a mystery. I wrote pardonable white lies to my mother; I could not have written the truth for it would have broken her heart. Had she but seen me limping along, or housed in a "padding ken" at night, or resting by a haystack, heaven knows what would have been the evil effects and consequences.

Eventually, and in a round-about manner, I reached the more populous midlands; even here I was informed that the printing trade was unusually dull, so there was nothing left but to carry out my resolve and travel on still farther.

By this time necessity had taught me a great deal. I lost much of my timidity. I put on a bold front and appealed for help at trade-meeting houses; I solicited alms from men of the trade with whom I came in contact. I laid my talent as a singer under embargo. In a word, I managed to exist in a fashion.

Forty-eight and forty-nine were stirring times. Poverty made me an extremist; and although all political meetings were then proclaimed, I offered to address the people if they would only give me audience. Prison had no terrors for me; indeed, I preferred martyrdom to the life I was leading, however much it had improved. How often have I thought of the words of a well-known statesman, "Revolutions are generally the result of a fear of starvation."

Poverty-stricken as I then was, I determined that I would not miss anything worth seeing when labor would insure a sight of it. Old castles, birth and burial places of celebrities, historic spots, cathedrals —each and all I sought out and visited.

In those days the highroads swarmed with harvest men from Ireland and elsewhere; but in all my journeys I did not run against more than a single printer, although, as already stated, tramps of the trade were more numerous than ever before or since.

I have sketched a few of the hardships; but, as I have stated, there was a bright side to the picture. The weather was bright and sunny, and nature was wearing her brightest garments. Every step brought new beauty to view. I had youth on my side, and hope never deserted me. I kept a diary, and at every rest I had something new to enter. I was winning experience — learning more of England than I had ever known. The air I breathed was pure and sweet, and the birds sang merrily from the hedgerows. When memory recalls my experience as a tramp, the shadows have but a faded existence. Reason tells me that they must have been more dark than they now appear to be. When I look back, I seem to skip the dismal spots upon which I fell. Again I stand on the site of Old Verulum, look at the house in which Dr. Johnson was born, scan the battlefield of Bosworth, gaze at the beauty of an old ruin, of the fairyland of a spot filled with enchantment. Blisters and pains are never called back without an effort — they ever appear anxious to remain in the background, and there, as a rule, I let them stay.

If, with my inexperience, I managed to "pull through" so well, how easy it is to realize the joys felt by old tramps like the "Bonny Light Horseman," who knew the run of the roads and met friends in every town and city. That even such as he met with hard times, I have no doubt; but they were hardened to them — moreover, they had the advantage of getting mileage and assistance from the trade union, which I lacked. In the metropolis, in years gone by, I have met many of these old wanderers, and I generally found them to be intelligent and happy-go-lucky mortals—brimful of stories of adventure, with retentive memories of their countless journeys, overbrimming with anecdotes and pleasant tales. Some would marry and settle down; others carried their roving propensities to the end. A few increased their income by a grand receipt for making rollers or freshening up old ones; others would join a band of strolling players, and others trust to recitals. As a rule, they were jolly dogs, with no other proverb to guide them but that which teaches neglect of the future.

From a work-getting point of view, my tramping was an utter failure, and I have reason to believe that this was too often the case. But this mattered little to men who like tramping, and the life it insures. Walking was more in fashion then, and what would be thought now to be long and exhausting journeys were thought nothing of.

The printers of today in England know little or nothing of this phase of a printer's life fifty years ago. Then you could sit at the "public," where the trade society was held, say the "George," in Pemberton Row, and see the cronies rolling in with "dust besprent"; now such scenes have passed away. Then the pressmen were almost or quite as numerous as compositors; now it can be hardly said that they exist. True, in the metropolitan printing quarter, I recently saw written up "Pressmen's Society House," but the society must be very small indeed, and a tramping pressman would, I should think, be a great curiosity.

The changes of time have revolutionized not only the printing, but every other trade. An advertisement in a single newspaper or trade journal reached farther than a man could travel in a year. The chief aims of the modern printers, if they do take to tramping, is to reach the metropolis; few, very few, make their exit from it after the old fashion, on foot, in search of employment, and in the majority of instances, unlike the fellows in days long vanished, have their places booked beforehand.

It was in the early fifties that the custom of tramping fell out of usage in England. It is doubtful if it would have lasted so long had it not been for the crowded state of the trade brought about by the railway mania, which, on its decline, left a terrible glut in the labor market, so that tramping was the result of force rather than adoption.

In a few more years the old tramps will have died out, and nothing will remain to tell of their existence save the few gathered records that have appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER and other trade journals devoted to old printing trade memories. It is in recognition of this fact that I have jotted down and dwelt upon these incidents in my life as a journeyman compositor. The old tramps of the trade once familiar to your American readers were doubtless kindred spirits, and the life they led, rough and smooth, resembled those of the mother country. Nay, perhaps I should not be far wrong if I stated that many of them had a decent acquaintance with the highroads of England. Whether they have declined in the same ratio, I have no means of guessing. The same causes are said to produce like results, and my impression is that as America, like England, is a land of railways and mediums of advertising, the same results are fast following. I can easily realize that tramping in America in past times was attended with greater suffering than the practice in the old country, inasmuch as England lies in a far more contracted area, and the towns employing printers are not so wide asunder.

I have been led to believe that to enjoy tramping, with all its vicissitudes, necessitates a hopeful, even a poetic, spirit. The brightest scenes are dull if not illumined by the lamp of the former and the imaginative powers of the latter. An empty stomach may not be filled without food, but the cravings of hunger are often lulled to rest by the faith bred of hope, and the creative powers that belong to vivid imaginative faculties. Dante's "Inferno" may have owed its existence to the latter, but as a rule, lively imaginations are not prone to exhaust their powers in producing scenes of darkness. Healthy imagination is like the sun that gilds the weather-cock in the cloudy sky, the spot of red that warms up the otherwise gloomy landscape. It was of priceless value to the tramps of old, and even now, when tramping has had its day, its bright pictures are ever welcome.

"Hurrah for the road!" was the song of the old tramp, as well as the bold highwayman, and I still prick up my ears whenever the least allusion is made to the old custom, like the worn-out hunter at the cry of "tally ho!"

ETCHING LIQUID FOR ZINC.

In preparing an etching liquid for zinc, 1,000 c. cm. of water is mixed in a flask with 1,200 grams of ordinary nitric acid of 40°; 80 grams of common salt is then added, and, when dissolved, 300 grams of "strong" acetic acid is poured in. Red fumes of nitrous acid are given out, and the open flask is left in an airy place for five or six days. There is then no further, or but very slight, evolution of gas, and the acid is ready for use.

The first etching is carried on with acid of from 5° to 6° Baume, and occupies from five to fifteen minutes. For later etchings, the acid may be used of double the strength given, or even more.



CONGRATULATIONS.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, by the CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A FOREST MYSTERY;

OR,

LOVE 'MIDST A HUNDRED TREES.

Respectfully inscribed to Mrs. Lily Langtry.

A *cherry* checked *milk*maid, whose laugh *to lo*ve led,
And whose g*lance would* a *monk* e'en enflame,
Whose d*apple*-pink arms, h*eld her* pail on her head;
As she sang *of her Will! Oh!* the *bonny* lad's name.

This ref*rain* of her hope*s it ron*deau-like plays,
From her *silver*y voice, *fir*mly flung to the breeze;
It's mu*sic a* MORE ardent thrill now portrays:
*Slow*ly fade*s, and a*ll's still as a c*alm on d*eep *seas.*

Oh! what *sigh press*ed those tears from her trembling blue eye?
Super*b as would mo*rn *beam*ing dewdrops appear;
In *June I per*ceive, when the lark soars on high:
*Ah! beli*eve in the love that is *plum*bed by a tear!

*As pen*sively resting, her g*aze'll flash* 'round,
And qu*ick o'er y*on sea, as*sume a k*een quest,
With heart-thro*b, her ch*armed *eye would* linger spell-bound;
He's *plain* on the *beech; may* soon clasp her fond breast.

This pro*logue would* tell what we've *read; would* enshrine,
The old story of maiden and *spruce* tar who came,
Met *two lips* and fond eyes, be*witch*ing! di*vine!*
At the stile YOU *pass*, notched with *date, fig*ures and name.

Joys prev*ail, and thus* make *them lock* hands with sweet smiles;
Faith's *service* far stronger than *iron would* prove,
Scorning *meddler*'s *crab*bed craft, or a *Judas*'s wiles,
And on b*row an*d in heart sets the seal of quic*k love.*

Shal*l I* LACK *her* sweet zest to mar*k off* each vow?
With no doubt to im*peach*, or truth to re*voke*,
Nor regrets to im*pair*, hopes sub*lime* they weave now
O'er loves prob*lem on* which, he to his *queen's* spoke.

"Now sum*mer tel*ls love-time, as *seed are* winged forth,
And the bees quit their h*ive, a* new *home* to seek;
E'en the ful*l arch* of Heaven, *all* our truth and our mirth,
Reflects as a ROSE *would* it's bloom on thy cheek.

"What p*lace would* the h*elm* guide but church, D*olly* dear?
Thou'lt never re*pine* when my own bonny *mate;*
But *go rang*ing the sea, in my *bark,* far and near,
And s*o live* that joy's flood-tide shall *float us* o'er fa*te.*"

As she *sat in* his boa*t, he called her* "His own";
Sighed, "*may* ple*n*ty and peace keep *thorn*s from our side;
In thy *palm* shines the ring thy devotion has won,
A case here of true love run smoothly, my bride."

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By forest and sea, of sheen and of shade,
Of a sailor and milkmaid whose love knew no change,
Though in awkward spelt tree names their troth is displayed.

With aspirates missed, and misplaced in soft speech,
As they ramble afar 'neath the Sycamore trees;
By the Alder and Ash, the Arbele and Beech,
And Acacia's pale bloom, that is swayed by the breeze.

'Long the Spruce, and the Juniper path by the "Green,"
Through dells where grow Hornbeam, Wych, Plane, and Thorn,
Where Aspen leaves flutter to kisses unseen
Of zephyrs' lulled "Hush!" on Pine odors borne.

O'er hills where the Larch and the Pine tower high,
'Neath mountains, where Firs wave a bright-bannered host,
Down glades, where the Oak and the Elm screen the sky,
And Hazel and Crab reach down to the coast.

Through the Lime grove's long vista, to Ivy-crowned church,
Embosomed in Sumac, and Holly, and May,
'Midst Laurel, and Sloe, and Service, and Birch,
And grave-guarding Cypress, Yew, Myrtle, and Bay.

But this old English scene, life's roamings will change—
Of the cot with its Rose-porch and Vine-clustered eaves,
Decked with Lilac and Rowan, Quick, meadow and grange,
With Osier-brook rippling 'neath bright Willow leaves.

Where orchards, fruit-laden, the homestead surround,
Filled with Apples, and Cherries, Peaches, and Pears;
Where Medlars, Plums, Quinces, and Walnuts abound,
And Elder, whose mulled wine at Christmas-time cheers.

Farewell, happy scene, for a sunnier zone,
Where Aloe, Alanthus, and Lotus are found,
Where Cocoanuts, Almonds, Figs, Lemons, are grown,
Maté, and Mace, Milk, and Rain trees abound.

Where Christmas is harvest-time; June smiles on snow,
And ripens the Citron, Date, Olive, Palm, Clove.
Where Dyewoods, and Sissoo, and Laquer trees grow,
Ebony, Logwood, and Bark list to love.

Where Upas, and Judas, and Monkey trees thrive,
With Basswood, and Iron, and Gopher; Noah's wood,
Lancewood, and Lacewood, and Sandal all live,
Teak, and Redwood, of which, ships now brave the flood.

The forests so vast seem temples profound,
The sweet odors, incense; the bird-song a prayer.
The Tolu, Cork, Silver trees, everywhere 'round,
Mighty Cedars, and Mangroves, and Banyans are there.

The Mora, and Tulip, and Hickory trees,
The Hemlock, and Holm, and Orange groves gay;
The Maple, and Cocoa, wave to the breeze,
And Coffee plant's clustering berries display.

Now Will and his milkmaid are still o'er the seas,
And the family branches are many and fair;
When sitting at Tea—the last and least of the trees,
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The worm itself is cut out of the solid in the middle of the shaft, one end of which rests in a thrust bearing fixed to the foot of the side frame, and the other end being coupled to the engine. The worm runs in a covered oil box to prevent splashing. Such a press requires a separate engine to drive it, and a small high-speed engine is usually connected to it by a worm gearing. The press, so arranged, may be put through the following cycle of movement in about three seconds: namely, start, stop, reverse, stop, start, stop, thus coming back to the original position. By such a machine, dry impressions, quite as sharp and distinct as the damp hand-made ones, have been obtained from copper plates measuring 28½ inches by 26½ inches, and where the extreme pressure has been found to slightly enlarge the sheets a system of sprinkling has been added which entirely obviates the difficulty.—*London Printing Times and Lithographer.*

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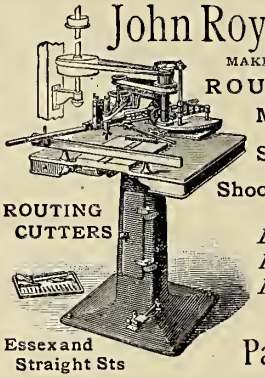
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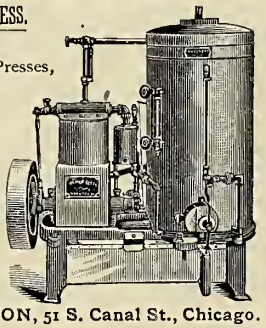
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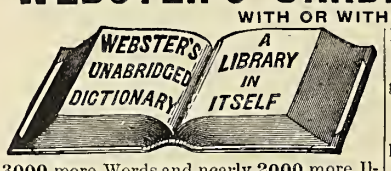
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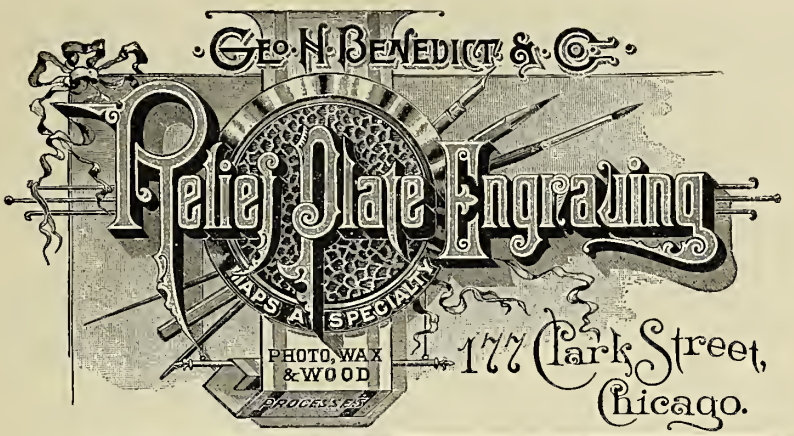
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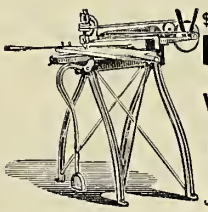
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Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose street, New York; 119 Fifth avenue, Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, California.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street; office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Wilson (W. D.) Printing Ink Co., Limited, 140 William street, S. E. cor. Fulton st., New York.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Colt's Armory and Universal Printing and Embossing Presses, 143 Nassau street, New York. John Thomson. 154 Monroe st., Chicago.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. Peerless, Clipper, and Jewel presses.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the New Style Noiseless Liberty Press.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe St., Chicago.

Model Press Company, Limited, The, 912 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of the New Model Job Press. Three sizes, $65, $110 and $175.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the Challenge and Old Style Gordon presses.

Wesel, F., & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc-etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia, 33 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. Peerless cutters, five styles; Jewel cutters, two styles.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe St., Chicago.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77–79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago, manufacturers of the Challenge and Advance paper cutters.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Wesel, F., & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H. & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Carson & Brown Co., Dalton, Mass., manufacturers of "Old Berkshire Mills" first-class linen ledger and writing papers.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin street, Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

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Illinois Paper Co., 151-153 Wabash ave., Chicago, book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

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Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass. Fine writing papers, linens, ledgers, bonds, etc.

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Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

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Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park Place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—Continued.

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Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc-etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J., routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

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Simons, S., & Co., 13–19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Walker & Bresnan, 201 to 205 William and 15 and 17 Frankfort streets, New York.

Wesel, F., & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

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Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49–51 Rose street, New York.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, O., printers' rollers and composition.

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.

Buckie Printers' Roller Company, The, 421 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

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Stahlbrodt, Ed A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y., dealer in presses and all kinds of printers' supplies. Specialty, manufacturer of roller composition. Rochester agent for THE INLAND PRINTER.

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Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co. and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

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Hempel's Patent Steel Quoins, found at all dealers in printers' materials in the world. Hempel & Dingens, manufacturers, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Baltimore Type Foundry, Chas. J. Cary & Co., proprietors, 116 East Bank Lane, Baltimore, Md.

Cincinnati Type Foundry, The, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Collins & McLeester Type Foundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

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Dominion Typefounding Co., Chenneville street, Montreal, Canada. Only typefoundry in British America. Sole Agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Great Western Type Foundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Lindsay (A. W.) Type Foundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), now 76 Park Place, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Manhattan Type Foundry, manufacturers of printers' novelties, 198 William St., New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Mills, J. H., & Co., Washington Type Foundry, Nos. 314-316 Eighth street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Minnesota Type Foundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

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Ryan Co., The John, S. W. cor. South and German streets, Baltimore, Md.

Starr, T. W., & Son, 324 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Type Foundry. Point system. 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

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American Writing Machine Company, Hartford, Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

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Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Celluloid type, best in market. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis. Manufacturers of holly and end wood type, borders, etc.

Morgans & Wilcox Manuf'r'ng Co., Middletown, New York. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for reduced price list.

National Printers Materials Co., 279 Front street, New York. L. S. Mack, manager. See advt. in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Page (Wm. H.) Wood Type Co., The, Norwich, Conn. Send for new price list.

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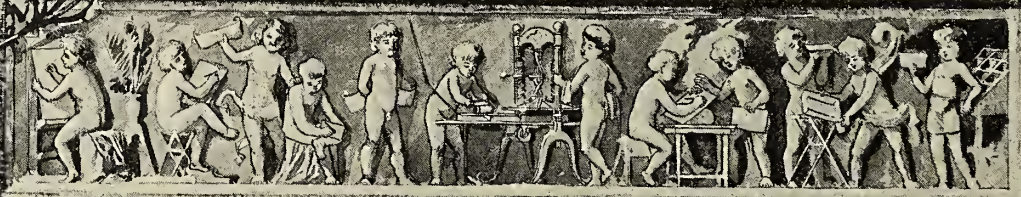
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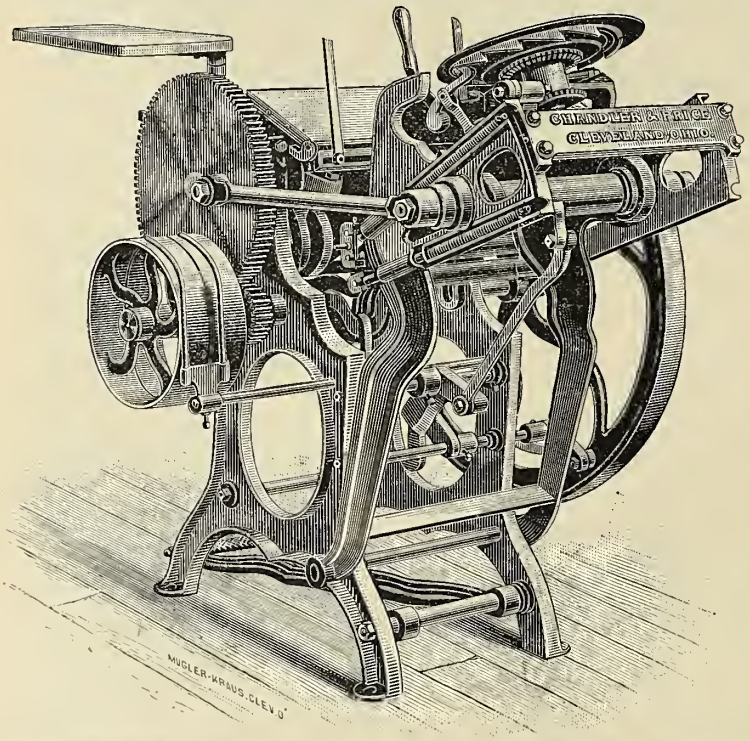
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A VALUABLE HINT.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1888.

Your correspondent, A. B. C., from Iron Mountain, erred in *pasting the cloth;* he should have used GLUE instead of *paste*, and, by way of suggestion, I would say to him to use ground glue, which can be prepared in a few minutes for use. Let him cut his cloth to the size of his manila cover, glue the cloth with a brush, and then cover his pamphlet by laying the pamphlet on the cloth, keeping the back of the pamphlet from him; then draw the cloth toward him over the back and rub down to dry; lay the books in layers of from four to eight between binders' boards, or any heavy cardboard, and put a weight on top. This should stand between the boards for an hour or so; then put into small piles, and put a weight on each pile. After trimming, turn every other book so as to have front and back meet, this to be tied up with a stiff cord, top and bottom, which will make a neat and workmanlike package.

I would be pleased to answer A. B. C. again, should he meet any further trouble in any line of his business. Fraternally,

R. C. MCAULEY,
30 F. street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ANSWER TO A THANKSGIVING INVITATION.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, October 26, 1888.

Looking over a batch of old letters a few evenings since, I came across an acceptance to a Thanksgiving dinner, written ten years ago, by a lady typo of this city. On re-perusal it seems to me as good now as when received. I had used several technical phrases in the invitation, but she rather improved on the style, as follows:

CHICAGO, November 24, 1878.

DEAR COUSINS,—Mother has handed your letter over to me to answer, and I am glad ~~~ this opportunity to say that we cordially accept your kind invitation for Thanksgiving.

I am not fond of fat ("phat") outside of the office, but I can assure you that it will require considerable "inside matter" to fill out my "form"; and you will not find me anxious to put on a "sub" when the "pi" (e) is "divided." I think I can manage a pretty good "take" of "solid," and I will not be out of "sorts" when lighter "takes" are offered. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a "w. f." in my "case" as far as "grub" is concerned, so you may safely "distribute" your supply to me. I don't think I shall bring an "elect. plate," for I presume it will have to be changed occasionally. I'll try to "make even" with F——, although it may require "close spacing." I only hope I shall not see my great-grandmother when my "form" is "locked" in sweet repose, after having tried to "throw in" all the "matter" "passed" to me, or I'll wish I had let some "lay over."

"Craft"-ily yours, M——.

[NOTE.—F——, the sister, is very spare in form.]

I hope everybody may "strike" a good Thanksgiving dinner this year. S. K. PARKER.

FROM FLORIDA.

To the Editor: APOPKA, October 24, 1888.

The present condition of affairs in South Florida is very irritating to all; but to newspaper men it is as novel as it is exasperating. On account of the rigid and apparently needlessly severe quarantine regulations, which overpower the railroad and express companies (all because a few swampy places are infected with yellow fever) many printers have had their supply of stock entirely cut off without any warning. In consequence several well-established newspapers have been compelled to suspend publication; or the proprietor take the alternative of going to the local merchants and secure wrapping paper, regardless of size or color, upon which to print his regular editions. He has to print upon what he can get or not send out any paper at all. One nine-column paper now appears upon a colored poster sheet about the size of a theater programme, because its invoice of paper is delayed en route by the quarantine orders.

Fortunately, a few printers, who buy in large quantities, and have only a small circulation (which is not so fortunate) will probably be able to get along with what paper they have on hand, by practicing close economy until the cold weather kills out the fever, and the embargo is lifted. Happy day!

This ultra-quarantine racket—it can be called little else—has undoubtedly injured the present condition and blighted the future of Florida more than the ravages of the disease itself. A cool consideration of the result of the scourge shows that the death rate is remarkably low, when compared with the mortality in other places which are afflicted with diphtheria, pneumonia, croup, etc. F. H. P.

A NOVEL EXPEDIENT.

To the Editor: SULPHUR SPRINGS, Ark., October 24, 1888.

Being a constant reader of THE INLAND PRINTER, I see occasional hints thrown out to subscribers, to the effect if they have anything good to tell, to tell it through its columns for the possible benefit of some other printer.

Well, I suppose that nearly all printers, especially country printers, sometimes have occasion to pack up and move to another locality. Your humble servant has some experience in this line, and it is of a recent—hope it will be the last—move that I wish to speak. A twenty-mile journey over a rough Arkansas road, in lumber wagons, is no "picnic" to get ready for, and to set out all the cases was a larger job than the limited time to get ready in would allow; to tack the cases together without first having accurately cut and fitted some suitable material (which I didn't have) meant a very large amount of "pi" and battered letters at the other end of the line, previous experience told me, and even with the ordinarily recommended "packing" between cases, have found a good many letters "slop over." Just what to do, I was partially "up a stump." But old Mother Necessity came to my relief, and I adopted the plan of wetting paper—not too wet—and stuffing a bit into each individual box. At first the work seemed slow and tedious, but soon after getting the hang of the thing a little, I found that it could be done quite rapidly, beating at least six to one the process of setting out the average case of job letter. When so treated the cases were tacked together in bundles. On arriving at destination, the outsides of some of the cases had the appearance of having gone through a Kansas cyclone, but not a letter left its proper receptacle, nor otherwise damaged in the least—all being in as perfect condition as they were before starting.

Being so well pleased with the success of my experiment, I make excuse for this contribution. Yours, etc.

JOHN R. HUFFMAN.

FROM LOUISIANA.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, October 27, 1888.

During the past two months many changes have taken place in the printing business in this city. Efforts have been made to unionize the *Daily States*, which has been a rat nest for upward of two years; but to no purpose. The matter was placed in the hands of the Trades Assembly, and on the refusal of the *States* to arbitrate with a committee of that body, the latter issued circulars asking all friends of labor to cease patronizing said paper and those who patronize it. A committee of this union now has the matter in hand, and up to this time it has done noble work. Both sides are determined, and it will be a bitter fight, and I believe to the fatal injury of the autocratic *States*.

The *News*, the little paper established a year ago, failed for some time to pay regularly, and on the employés demanding their money two self-constituted bosses of the concern discharged them without paying them off. Though the men have not received their money yet, it is believed they will get it ere long and the *News* will be unionized.

The *Times-Democrat* has moved into new and better quarters, next door to its former place.

Though business has been very dull for some time, it is brightening up now. There are nearly always a large number of our idle home men on hand, and we have but few traveling brothers of the craft to visit us, though there are several of them among us at the present time.

Our popular financial and corresponding secretary, Mr. James L. Dwyer, informs us that collections are becoming better, which bespeaks the good fortune of securing employment by those who are not classed among that class which should be the only one termed "regulars." I say

that class which should be the only one, because I believe there will not be real success and harmony among us until the apprenticeship system and the reduction of the hours of labor are so fixed as to give employment to all of those of our members who are not regularly employed.

On the 5th instant William F. Schaumburg, an esteemed member of No. 17, passed away to life eternal at the age of thirty years, much regretted by a large circle of friends, which consisted of all of No. 17. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

No. 17 is now negotiating for the fitting up of a hall, which will be used as a reading room and a place of rest and recreation for the members, and will be rented out as a meeting place to other associations.

D. F. Y.

FROM FLORIDA.

To the Editor: JACKSONVILLE, November 1, 1888.

With a great deal of interest have I read the various comments of other printers upon, and the excuses offered by the typefounders for, the raising of the price of their manufactures, which have been published in THE INLAND PRINTER. So far as I have observed, it seems to me that much more type, rule, and other necessary adjuncts to a well-equipped printing office would be purchased and used by printers if they could be obtained at a fair price.

There are many instances which might be quoted from other industries that go to prove what I wish to say. Look at the benefits resulting to both readers and publishers of some of the leading papers that have established low prices; notice how much the every-day travel is increased on railroads during the time that a reduction of fare is advertised; and many more examples might be mentioned. I know that I would have a new dress for my paper oftener, and would replenish and increase my stock of job fonts if type could be bought upon as satisfactory terms as it was purchased previous to the combination — two years ago. And I believe that most other printers would do likewise; for who does not prefer to throw worn-out type into the melting pot and buy new faces to bothering with necessary underlays? But when exorbitant prices are demanded, it is necessary for me to forbear making additions that I would under more favorable conditions. Presuming the statement to be true, that typefounders made a good living before they combined against their patrons, have they not, in holding their products at such high prices, practically killed the goose that laid the golden egg?

FLORIDA.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor: ST. LOUIS, October 25, 1888.

At the recent meeting of the United Typothetæ in New York, Mr. Samuel Slawson, of this city, discussing a communication received from President Plank of the International Typographical Union, is guilty of a misstatement, which, as a member of No. 8, I feel warranted in correcting.

Speaking of separate unions for job printers and newspaper compositors, Mr. Slawson says (I quote from the proceedings as published in the *Bookmaker*):

"They are just such things as we have been working in St. Louis to secure for more than a year past. * * * We tried to get a separation of the job printers from the newspapers. * * * We would have had no strike in St. Louis if the men who worked for us had been allowed to decide the matter. * * * The newspaper men voted for it and the job men were voted down."

Instead of Mr. Slawson's statement being correct, the reverse is the fact. The job men were not forced into a strike by the newspaper men; were not voted down and compelled to go out at the dictation of the compositors. On the contrary, and at the request of leading job men, the newspaper hands refrained from voting, to a man, either yea or nay, upon the question, conceding as they did that it was a matter in which they had no direct interest, and one that should be left entirely to that branch of the craft most affected thereby. They did, however, after the struggle had been precipitated by the job men, furnish the sinews of war with which to conduct the campaign.

While upon this subject I would like to call Mr. Slawson's attention to one other fact, which he evidently forgot to make mention of in his address to the Typothetæ. That is, there would have been no trouble in St. Louis (the International having receded from its demand for reduced hours of labor) had it not been for the fact that a leading member of the Typothetæ here had agreed to pay an advance of $1.00 a week to his men — his being the largest office in the city. Then, after his proposition had been accepted by the typographical union, and that body committed to the demand for an advance, it was found that the aforesaid gentleman, owing to the pressure brought to bear by other members of the Typothetæ, could not or would not keep his word.

No, Mr. Slawson: the troubles in St. Louis of last fall were *not* caused by the newspaper compositors outvoting the job men; but by bad faith on the part of this member of the Typothetæ, as you well know.

I regret exceedingly that the Typothetæ politely repulsed the overtures made by the committee from the International Union. The latter body wants peace, is tired of strikes, boycotts and lockouts — one is as bad as the other. When the committee was created it was hoped and believed that an amicable understanding might be arrived at whereby future trouble could be avoided. But the Typothetæ could see nothing of common interest to be discussed, and hence would not accord President Plank and colleagues the courtesy of a hearing. It was a mistake, to call it by no other name.

O. R. L.

FROM BUENOS AIRES.

To the Editor: BUENOS AIRES, September 29, 1888.

You will perhaps be able to form an idea of what the boom is in this country when I tell you that people in the building line are working day and night. Bricklayers work at night by electric light; old buildings are being torn down and other large structures put up in their places. The earth which is dug out to lay the foundation is hauled down to the new port works and the river filled up with it. Some buildings have more under the ground than they have above; they dig down forty feet in some cases, and are not troubled with water, while others have three cellars, one above the other.

The *El Diario*, one of the leading dailies here, is putting up a large fine building and has bought two Marinoni perfecting machines and lots of new material from Paris. The C. S. A. de B. de B. have ordered five of the latest improved cylinder presses from one of the leading German manufacturers. Kidd & McKern are now negotiating to bring out a complete steel and copperplate outfit from England. Men and machines will come from that country.

In order to do good work in this country they must have their hands come from other countries that are further advanced, as the native printers cannot run a good improved machine. If they get one they do not know how to help themselves, because they have never done anything but print wet paper, and would be considered as common newspaper printers in the States; and to do good presswork here a man has many drawbacks, such as a mixture of type and material from all parts of the globe; for instance, a compositor in setting up a border will try and cram in as many different varieties of faces as possible, and, in most cases, will have a piece from a German, French, English and other foundries, with brass rules from two or three different manufacturers, and to make such a mess ready is enough to set one crazy, as the difference in height, in some cases, is from one to three cardboards. They seem to be without taste, and think the more they crowd into a thing the better it looks. When I first came to this country there was no man that knew how to mark out an overlay; now I have about a half dozen followers, and they will fool away a half day making an overlay, and then spoil the whole thing by moving the cylinder impression screws.

Another difficulty a man has here is to get feeders. They cannot feed a press without an impression trip, and will miss two and three impressions, one after the other, and get a delicate overlay all over the rollers. They are also used to feeding Wharfedales, where they can throw off the impression by the "simple twist of the wrist." I would like to see a Yankee four-roller table distribution press down here, just to show the people what a decent printing machine looks like. American manufacturers wishing to introduce their wares in this country might find it of interest to open a correspondence with the house of Guillermo Wray & Co., San Martin 305, Buenos Aires.

There are several of those new style Liberty job presses in town here, and they seem to cut quite a figure. They are nice machines, and look very neat if kept in good condition.

Manufacturers do not want to forget to send their calendars to this country; they are always good advertisements. Some of those specimens on page 780 of the July, 1888, number of THE INLAND PRINTER are about like jobwork you see turned out by some of the leading firms here.

MATH. A. MILLER,
258 San Martin, Buenos Aires.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Editor: ST. JOHN, November 1, 1888.

Printing circles have been shaken to the foundation in St. John since your correspondent penned you a few lines from away down by the sea. Cause: Hugh Finlay, who had been foreman of the *Telegraph* newspaper for the past fifteen years, tendered his resignation, and departed for the States, as we say down here. Why did he leave? Oh, well, and because — that is sufficient reason in our logical era. Hugh is a fine fellow, and "before the war" handled the "movables" in the principal eastern and southern cities of the union. He was also a favorite with the boys, and the traveler was never sent empty away, but always given a "night." The day before his departure, the compositors of the *Telegraph* surprised him by presenting him with a purse of money — bread cast upon the waters by Hugh in his dealings with the hands. Mr. Joseph Wilson, of the *Telegraph* job office, has been appointed general mechanical superintendent of the whole establishment. Joe will deal fair with the men, but they must not indulge in too deep potations. No "jumping" allowed; hence every man must turn up in good time. Strictly temperate — no putting on. Mr. Wilson will inaugurate a strict adherence to rules that will be both beneficial to the employer and employé.

The other great change is, John Law has retired from the partnership of the *Progress* office, and has accepted cases on the *Telegraph*.

The printers' trade still keeps fair to good. The different offices have their full complement of men, and all printers are employed. The *Evening Gazette* has much improved in appearance, and in the course of a few days will be enlarged. The editor says it has come to stay. Only a couple of men find employment in the office. The remainder of the compositors are females. However, as I am a believer in "woman's rights," I don't object, especially if they get any kind of fair wages. *Progress* still keeps making a good showing.

The *Globe* has put in a new "Cranston" for jobwork. It was needed, and no doubt will be the means of bringing more grist to our mill.

The only stir in labor matters in our city is the anticipated public meeting to be held by the carpenters' union. Typographical and other organized trades will probably send delegates — that is, speakers — to take part. Reading "labor literature" for the next couple of weeks will be in order.

Congratulations on the appearance of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Yours, WIDE AWAKE.

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS.

To the Editor: COUNCIL BLUFFS, November 1, 1888.

Council Bluffs is on the boom. For the past two months the Globe Printing Company has been publishing a morning edition, in addition to their regular evening paper. The new morning sheet has six frames, takes the United Press report, and shows many signs of continued existence. It was primarily intended as merely for the campaign, but rumor has it that after the vernal hustings the evening edition will be dispensed with, and the morning sheet become a permanent affair.

October 30 was the date of the formal opening of the new wagon, foot and electric motor railway bridge connecting this city and Omaha. The occasion was duly and rather uniquely celebrated, the leading features of which were the marriage of the two cities by the Rev. Dr. Newman, Methodist bishop for Nebraska, the governors of the two states, the mayors of both the "Twin Sister" cities, and their wives, representing the two states and cities. The trades procession from both cities, in the aggregate six miles long, required two hours and forty minutes to pass a given point. I am pleased to state that one labor organization was represented — the Cigarmakers' International Union — by two floats, and banners with appropriate inscriptions.

The two cities are now connected by an electric motor line, cars every ten minutes.

No. 203 is still in a flourishing condition. The number of card deposits during the past two months have exceeded the withdrawals by a large number, but still there are no idle "subs" in the city.

The *Daily Nonpareil* observed the bridge-opening by the issuing of a twenty-four page paper on the morning of the 31st.

The *Inter-State Herald* has been moved to Omaha, where it is now published and known as the *Inter-State Democrat.* It is now running four frames, but I understand the intention is to soon put on two more.

Council Bluffs now has one continuous paved street, leading to the river, six miles long, and "tourists" who have been here in the past and found it difficult to "rustle" the necessary 25 cents to pay the Union Pacific fare, will now learn with pleasure (?) that the walking is good, and only a "snide 5 cents" is required for toll.

Among the late arrivals I notice James Ettinger, of Nashville, and Otto Frederici, of Omaha.

REX.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, November 7, 1888.

On October 28, one of the charter members of Detroit Typographical Union, Henry Starkey, was removed by death. Mr. Starkey was born on May 11, 1828, at Birmingham, New York. When five years of age he removed with his parents to Detroit. After attending school he learned the printer's trade, and became foreman of the *Telegraph.* The Mexican war breaking out, he enlisted in a cavalry regiment in the regular army. Returning, he went to work at the case on the *Free Press.* In 1852 he helped to organize Detroit union, representing the same at the convention held in Buffalo in 1854. He was proud of his certificate of permanent membership in the International Typographical Union. The members present at the convention held in Detroit in 1878 will remember him well, when he was one of the foremost to make their short sojourn in this city a pleasant one. But he never forgot his local union, and whenever he could assist No. 18 in any way he did it, feeling proud of being one of its organizers and honorary members. But his fate was destined to rise higher. Leaving his case on the *Free Press*, he was appointed, in 1855, city editor of the paper then managed by the late Wilbur F. Storey, of Chicago. He exhibited great skill and tact as a journalist. Gradually drifting into politics, he met with the same success that attended his efforts in other directions. In 1858–59, he was clerk of the Recorder's Court. When the war of the rebellion broke out he enlisted, and on August 14, 1862, was commissioned first lieutenant of Company H, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, commanded by the late Colonel Freeman Norrell, at one time one of the editors and proprietors of the *Free Press*, and later by General R. A. Alger, of this city, which regiment took part in nearly all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac. In 1863 he was mustered out of service for disability, and returned to Detroit.

In 1865 he was elected city clerk, serving three consecutive terms. In 1872 he was appointed secretary of the water board, a position he filled with honor and credit to himself, and decidedly for the welfare of the city. As a public official, Mr. Starkey made a singularly enviable record. He was a great authority on the water works system of the city. He took great pride in the present system of house numbering devised by him, which gives a number to each twenty feet of land, whether occupied or not.

He leaves a widow, two daughters, Mrs. W. H. Sanford, Miss Jennie Starkey, society editor of the *Free Press*, and son, H. S. Starkey. Also two brothers, L. Starkey, of Indianapolis, and Richard Starkey, of the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio. No. 18 will take action on the death of its late member at its regular meeting next Sunday.

The editorial staff of the *News* has been changed. Mr. J. Dee is still editor-in-chief. John McVicar has resigned as managing editor, and P. Baker, late foreman of the composing room, has been appointed managing editor. Judson Grenell is now one of the editorial writers

for the *Sunday News*. James Brennan, who learned his trade on the *News*, and late foreman of one of the Scripps papers in Indianapolis, has become foreman of the composing room. Mr. Baker has contributed many articles of Irish humor under the *nom de plume* of "Dennis Corcoran." Mr. McVicar has been managing editor of the *News* for more than ten years.

Albert J. Ulrich, late president of No. 18, having resigned and gone to Chicago, Vice-President James P. Murtagh succeeds to the presidency. President Murtagh has also been nominated by the democrats on the legislative ticket. Frank J. C. Ellis, another member, is on the legislative ticket, on the republican side of the fence. Both of them are men of ability.

The quarterly report of No. 18, just issued, shows up well for the members. Out of three hundred and sixty names on the list only about eight are liable to suspension or expulsion. This speaks well for the membership, and also for Secretary Jaffray, whose efforts were to show up a good record for the past quarter. There is also a good balance in treasury of the union. The matter of abolishing the death benefit fund, mentioned by your correspondent in a former letter to THE INLAND PRINTER, remains intact. At the October meeting the question was finally disposed of.

Detroit Union sent out to leading business houses, clubs and societies its annual circular, containing a list of union offices. Several minor concerns are still out. The same circular was sent out last year, and bore good fruit, and was the means of unionizing three large offices, who have since found it to their advantage in increased business.

The Ferguson Printing Company have increased their capacity by adding a No. 6 Babcock standard cylinder press to their establishment, which they purchased through the Gebhard Paper Company. They have a neat office, and will soon have to look for more commodious quarters.

Winn & Hammond will also have a larger building erected for their increasing business. P. A. L.

P. S.—Since the above was written Mr. Murtagh has been elected and Mr. Ellis defeated. P. A. L.

FROM MONTREAL, P. Q.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, November 4, 1888.

Since my last letter some trouble came up in Union No. 176, relating to the *Gazette* office news-room not complying with the rules of the said union. The trouble was that too many apprentices were employed to the number of men; that the type was measured by the MacKellar system, which was detrimental to the men employed, and that they be paid for waiting time; that the slide be abolished, and that all the tables be corrected by the men instead of the bank-man. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter and lay their grievances before Mr. Richard White, the managing director. After a lengthy interview, Mr. White said that, relating to the apprentices, he was not free to change the existing condition. The type would be measured according to the rules of the International Typographical Union in the future, which will be a gain of a few lines per one thousand on the brevier and a loss of two lines on the nonpareil, and time copy will be supplied for waiting time. Tables are now all corrected by the men, excepting one, and the prospects are that they will get that one in the near future. The pick-up of the above tables to the men average about 130,000 ems per week, which is no small item.

While writing, I may as well give an outline of the other parts of the office. The *Gazette* office, supposed to be the oldest in Canada, has been in existence since 1778. It is a complete book, poster, job and newspaper office; they also have a railroad and steamboat ticket printing department. Mr. Richard White is the managing director; Mr. William Salter is superintendent of the book and jobbing department; Mr. James Conley is the foreman in the jobroom, and I am told he has held that position for over fifteen years. In this room an average of twenty compositors are employed the year round. Mr. F. Meyers is the chief pressman, and has an able assistant in Mr. John Clendinning. All the presses used in this office are of American make, excepting the ticket machines, which are English. The press that the paper is printed on is a beauty. It is made by Hoe & Co., and prints eight pages from a roll direct from the type, which is made up on turtles, and I should think runs about 10,000 or 12,000 per hour. In the pressroom are five Campbell double revolution, two Hoe, and one Cottrell & Babcock cylinder presses and one Peerless and two Gordon platen presses. In the ticket department there are one coupon press, which prints from a roll and numbers and cuts them, and two card machines, self-feeding, with a capacity of 8,000 per hour each — on these the local tickets for the different railroads and steamboat lines are run, and there is also a half-medium Gordon press in this room, to print conductors' tickets, etc. This room is managed by a gentleman by the name of Fitzgerald. The above office has diplomas from several exhibitions as tokens of good work.

It was rumored through the city that the employés of the office of the *Journal of Commerce* would experience a sweeping reduction of wages on the first of November of from $1 to $2, but up to date have only known of one man being affected.

The Montreal *Witness'* weekly edition of last week contained four extra pages, which were illustrated, showing the faces of the reverend gentlemen who attended the recent Evangelical Alliance meeting.

When a printer is drawn on the jury here, he generally kicks himself as long as the term of the court lasts. Here they are paid 50 cents per day. There is one printer kicking himself now in this city.

J. P. M.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., November 7, 1888.

Now that all have had their say as to who shall reside in the White House for the ensuing four years, it is expected that business will promptly increase.

One of the oldest printing houses in Boston has gone under. Saturday, October 20, the Rand-Avery Company assigned to Mr. Nathaniel J. Bradlee, and it was at first supposed to be a very bad failure, but later on the opinion gained ground that things had been painted a darker hue than necessary. At a meeting of the stockholders, October 3, at which 2,300 of the 2,500 shares were represented, it was unanimously voted to re-transfer the company's property to its manager, Mr. Thos. W. Lawsen. This was done, and the company was then petitioned into insolvency by its manager. At a meeting of the directors, held at the company's office on the afternoon of October 5, a voluntary assignment was made to the company's attorney, Mr. M. F. Dickinson, Jr., and that gentleman was appointed provisional assignee. The sentiment of the meeting was in favor of the continuance of the present management, and that the valuation as recently made by the creditors' committee was altogether too small to be accurate. The new provisional assignee will continue to run the business until pressing work is finished. Many of the hands are leaving, or have already done so, preferring to do this rather than continue along on short time and with uncertainty ahead.

In the same building with the above-mentioned company is the Rand-Avery Supply Company. This is distinctly a separate concern, and is in nowise affected by the failure of the Rand-Avery Company.

Mr. Moses King, formerly treasurer and vice-president of the Rand-Avery Company, has also failed, and will settle in insolvency. The liabilities are reported to be $134,301.65, some of which is secured by Rand-Avery Company stock. The assets are 1,400 shares of stock in the Moses King Corporation.

The letter of "Revising," which appeared in your last issue, is worthy the attention of printers in general. His arguments are sound, and the amateur, if let severely alone, will certainly kill himself. Let him have all the rope he desires, and rest assured that his customers will soon find out that he *can't* do "Artistic Printing Of All Descriptions."

If the specimen page of Messrs. Henry O. Shepard & Co., as shown in the October issue, is a sample of what the specimens for competition will be, your readers may look forward to an unusual treat in each number of the present volume. You evidently are of the opinion that it does not pay to "let well enough alone." Of one thing I can assure you, and that is, that THE INLAND PRINTER is thoroughly appreciated in this part of the country, and none speak of it but with words of praise. E. F. S.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, November 3, 1888.

The demand made a few days ago by Pressmen's Union No. 4 for $18 per week is not meeting with favor among all employers. On last Saturday, at a meeting held at 723 Chestnut street, it was reported that thirty-one offices were favorable to the advance. The Executive Committee of the Typothetæ have held two or three meetings. Most of the union pressmen are receiving the union scale of wages. The agitation for an advance, if it has not been attended by an advance in wages, has resulted in a considerable increase in membership. The pressmen of this city for many years made but feeble attempts to maintain an effective organization, but they are now, and for some time past have been, in a position to make their wishes respected.

With regard to work, there is but little slackness. Nearly all establishments are running full time, and many overtime with urgent work. During the past month, more or less work has been of a political character. Fall and winter catalogue work has been abundant, and some of it is artistically and typographically very fine indeed. The spirit of competition in catalogue work is increasing, not only among competing firms and houses, for trade, but among the printers themselves. We have had some very long runs on catalogue work, and from rumors afloat this week there will be some heavy contracts placed before long. The compositors are trudging along quietly. Their meetings are not without interest, but everything is peaceable because the printers and their employers understand each other. The printers' union in Philadelphia is, as it ought to be, a solid phalanx, and dissensions are virtually unknown. Rates of wages are regular; each man has practically a property in his situation. Some of our "dailies" have been there from five to twenty years; a few even longer.

The periodical revolution in typesetting methods has been making its rounds, as usual. I remember, years ago, going up into the "cat garret" of a house on Chestnut street, where two indefatigable gentlemen of some mechanical training spent their days, months and years in perfecting a typesetting machine. At last, one made a departure, and they separated, each pursuing his own way. They finally both went to New York, and are still at it, though the respective companies they organized have, I believe, long since become tired of paying in. One of the latest things talked of, though not a new invention by any means, is the linotype, perfected by Mergenthaler. It is in experimental use in a number of the leading newspaper offices of the country. They do say that it gets around the justification all right. You have no doubt called attention to it. A blast of air is used to drive the matrices into a receptacle in contact with molten metal. When the impression is received, the type-bar is pulled up to the tops of the tubes or reservoirs. Thus, type-bar after type-bar is formed, after which a proof is taken. This, of course, necessitates a resetting of all lines containing errors. The company expect to realize handsome returns, but their progress is slow.

A new evening paper is to be started in this city in a few days by Charles E. School, recently senior proprietor of the *Evening Star*, our oldest and one of the ablest penny dailies. This looks like a venture. The *News* tried it; the *Call* rushed in, where other mortals scarce dare tread; but they are all making out, though it is impossible to give the exact significance of the term with reference to their finances. Evening papers are much more generally read than they used to be. The service is much improved, especially the special telegraphic service; and there is room for more. The *Item*, with its corps of red covered wagons, beats all the other afternoon dailies in reaching the outskirts of the city, and has thus built up a big circulation.

Mr. Wells, of the *Press*, is now getting back some of his $400,000 which he sunk in that paper. It took grit and sand to hold on, and Wells has both. Son-in-law Cook, of Yale boating fame, looks after the dollars. Commodore Singerly, of the *Record*, has not had Cleveland to see him and his cows for a few weeks, but there is a genuine friendship between the two men. Journalists are not half as social as they would like to be. It is no time to be social after 2 o'clock in the morning. Each has to take the will for the deed. Our club is no more. Peace to its ashes. There have been no important changes in our staffs, and, so far as known, none are contemplated. The *Ledger* is weighted down with talent, and it is a half-day's work to read it. Childs' partner, Mr. Drexel, has just opened his ten-story $1,500,000 building at Fifth and Chestnut, which has over four hundred big offices. Our Childs-Drexel fund grows slowly, but it *is* growing, and some day it will be transformed into a building that will be a credit to the craft throughout the United States. The publishers of all sorts of books are having a good year, but the craze for subscription books has subsided. The copyright law slumbers. It, and a hash of new questions and issues, will be brought up at the next session of congress. Our School of Journalism is manufacturing some good journalistic material, but those who are best fitted for that sort of work somehow glide into it without the aid of instruction. H. V. Williamson, one of our millionaires, who has $15,000,000 or so to leave behind him, and who is eighty-five years of age, will leave the bulk of his estate to establish some sort of a general technical school. It ought to be a very well established and equipped school; but the ideas on technical and manual education are still very crude.

Over in New York everything is life, especially in journalism. The *Sunday World* has passed its quarter of a million limit, and is still mounting upward. A new man, a Mr. Barrett, has taken hold of the *Press*, which, it is understood, has been steadily losing money. It has a hard struggle before it in New York, with the bitterest competition all around it. All the other dailies are making money. At present writing, Bennett, of the *Herald*, is at home, but any day he may fly to Paris. He has a head for journalism, no matter who says to the contrary.

Typothetæ matters are full of life. There are enough members here to make it so. The annual meetings will gradually become very brilliant affairs. In trade journalism, New York is making rapid progress. Old journals that have had the dry-rot for years, are appearing under new managements. The Tribune building and the Potter building are bee-hives for newspaper men; and the Times building will be largely occupied with them. It will have extraordinary presswork and folding facilities in its thirty-foot basement. Some of the finest presses —and the biggest, too —are coming to New York. Oil, gas and electricity are the motive powers in a good many cases. The electricians are crowding their machines and machinery into places where steam has had control ever since the days of Fulton, and earlier.

Rev. Heber Newton, who is known for his advanced and extreme labor sentiments, is astonishing New York by his radical utterances on matters of religious faith. Mayor Hewitt has done a great deal to arouse American sentiments among our people, who for years have felt lost in the sea of foreign influences in that city.

The printers of New York, though a well-paid class, cannot live as comfortably as printers in most of our cities, because of the necessity for them to live near their places of work. The curse of New York is its over-crowding. Nearly one million people live in apartment houses. Rapid transit, and a number of other vital questions, will soon come up for consideration. The lithographers of Philadelphia and New York are very busy. Work has been pouring in all season. The ink manufacturers have been driven into bitter competition this year, and in consequence a great deal of inferior stuff has been thrown upon the market. The typefounders will have some very attractive styles of type for display in a few months. All of our paper houses will close, from now until next May, at 3 o'clock on Saturdays.

The paper interests are prospering. All the machinery makers are loaded up with orders for machinery for mills, south, east and west. The paper business is good; desperate cutting of prices has not yet set in. The trade are trying to manage things conservatively. The paper-producing capacity of the country is being expanded very rapidly, and there is danger, so it is said, that after awhile it will be overdone; but who knows? The chemical fiber manufacturers are over-sold, and prices may harden in consequence; but who knows? An English company is coming to this country to show us how to heat our cities at one-third less cost than at present.

Business indications from eastern financial and commercial centers are that there will be a heavy volume of trade all winter and spring. The success of the thousands of big and little industrial enterprises all over the country is encouraging thousands of investors to put their money into industry and trade, rather than into railroad building, where

they lose all direction and control of it. Business men are bent on controlling the commercial and industrial policy of this government, regardless of mere party politics. That is right. The foundation is being laid for a grand and glorious future.

I had a pleasant interview with Terrence V. Powderly the other day, not on order matters, but as old friends. Powderly is a power, and don't know it. He is one of those men who come to the front in spite of themselves. It is not for the Knights of Labor to say — or any other set of men — whether T. V. Powderly will stand in the front rank of the great redeeming agencies that are transforming this world into a better condition for the higher development of humanity. M.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor: EDINBURGH, October 15, 1888.

The state of the printing trade of this city at the present time shows a slight improvement on the past few months, although the repeated announcements which have been made in the newspapers lately, that the depression through which we have been passing is drawing to a close, might have led us to expect it to be better. The payments from the Out-of-Work Fund for the month of September was £15 7s., while for the quarter it amounted to £40 2s. 6d.

The terms of the Chace Copyright Bill have been receiving the attention of the printing and allied trades of this city for the past few months, as, if it becomes law, it is expected it will be very detrimental to their interests, seeing that a great amount of work is done for London publishers. I understand it is intended that a large deputation will meet with the prime minister (the Marquis of Salisbury) on his visit to the city next month, and present him with a statement of their views on this subject.

A new era seems to have dawned upon the printing profession here, which, it is to be hoped, will be productive of good in the way of rearing good and competent workmen. Hitherto the usual seven years' apprenticeship, combined with the practical experience which every intelligent workman gains in his daily work, has been considered sufficient, but this month no fewer than three technical classes have been started with the view of enabling young typos to become more proficient in the art of printing.

The first of these classes has been commenced in the University Preparatory Institute, with Mr. George W. Jones, who is overseer in the Coöperative Printing Company (the *Darien Press*), as teacher. Mr. Jones holds the medal of the Society of Arts, London, for "excellence and knowledge in typography." The second is held in the newly endowed Heriot-Watt College (late Watt Institute), under the care of Mr. James Wilkie, general manager of Messrs. Neill & Co's, printers to Her Majesty's Stationery Office; and the third is in the College of Science and Technology, with Mr. W. T. Dobson, of the Ballantyne Press, as teacher.

Mr. Jones delivered his opening lecture on Saturday, October 6, when Mr. Grut, president of the Edinburgh Branch of the "British Typographia," occupied the chair and made a few introductory remarks. In his lecture Mr. Jones directed the attention of his audience principally to display work, and showed a very fine collection of letterpress printing, which included some of the finest works of the celebrated Heinrich Knofler, of Vienna, and his son. There was also on view a number of excellent specimens of the art from America, Russia, Shanghai, Sydney and Ceylon. A beautiful case of specimens of Mr. Jones' own work, and for which he received his medal, was also on view. Mr. Jones has enrolled upward of one hundred students into his class.

The opening lecture in the Heriot-Watt College took place on Tuesday evening, October 9, and was entitled "Book Printing, Ancient and Modern." The large lecture hall was well filled. James Turnbull, Esq. (Messrs. Turnbull & Spears), occupied the chair, and in a few introductory remarks stated, that he looked upon such classes as were being opened in the college as of the greatest importance in the history of a country. Mr. Wilkie illustrated his lecture with a number of specimens of rare and curious printing, among which were: A fine manuscript book, entitled "Offices of the Virgin," written about 1400, the ornamental letters of which were of a high description, being all done in colors; "The Game of Chesse" and "The Fifteen O's," printed by Caxton in the year 1474 and 1490 respectively; "Lucani Civilis Belli," by Aldus Manutius, 1502; "Golagrus and Gawane," by Chepmare and Myllar, Edinburgh, 1508; the celebrated "Breeches Bible," by Barker, 1599; the "History of Printing," Watson, 1711, and a number of other volumes of more recent date.

Mr. Dobson opened his class with a lecture on "Old Edinburgh Printers," on the evening of Thursday, October 11, W. S. Blaikie, Esq. (of the firm of Constable & Co.), in the chair. There was a good attendance.

The British Typographia, of which I stated some time since a branch was to be formed in Edinburgh, has now issued its syllabus for the session. The association has for its object the advancement of the members in all that pertains to the art of printing. A course of lectures are to be given, embracing such subjects as "Edinburgh Printing: Past, Present and Prospective"; "Reminiscences of an Aristocratic Edinburgh Printing Office"; "Paper and Paper Making"; "Printing Machinery"; and "The Chemistry of Printing Ink." Fortnightly meetings are to be held, at which the following papers are to be read, and discussion invited: "Correctors of the Press"; "Theory and Practice in Training Apprentices"; "The Making of Tint Plates"; "Stereotyping and Electrotyping"; "The Style of the House: Some Remarks on Spelling, Punctuation, and Word Division"; "The Principles of Display"; "Punctuation"; and "Specimen Exchange"; while at the end there is to be an exhibition of specimens and a business meeting and social meeting. Mr. W. N. Grut (of the Ballantyne Press) is elected president, while there is a thorough representative committee of managers, overseers, readers, stereotypers, pressmen, etc. The annual subscription is — for managers and overseers, 5s.; sub-overseers, readers and journeymen, 2s. 6d.; and apprentices, 1s. The introductory lecture was given by Councilor Gillis, on Friday, October 19; the lord provost occupied the chair.

An exhibition of decorative handiwork is to be held in the galleries of the Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, commencing early in November, and remaining open till about the middle of January. There are eleven classes in the professional workers section, and five classes in the amateur section. Class XI (professional) is for book ornament. There are two prizes for bookbinding (design and work by competitor); one prize for same (work only by competitor); one prize for book-covers; one prize for setting in type of a title page for the Exhibition Catalogue; and another for original designs for typographic headings, tail-pieces, initial letters and borders.

The annual meeting of the Trades Union Congress was held this year at Bradford, England. There were one hundred and sixty-five delegates present from all parts of the United Kingdom, representing 816,944 trade-unionists. Mr. S. Shaftoe, of the Bradford Trades Council, was elected president, and Mr. O. Connellan, president of the Bradford Typographical Society, secretary of the Congress, while Mr. C. J. Drummond, of the London Society of Compositors, was secretary of the standing orders committee, and Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M. P., was secretary of the parliamentary committee. The report of this committee was specially interesting to printers, as in it reference is made to the unprincipled manner in which a number of religious and temperance publications are produced. The report states:

> The religious teachers of the country, who might have done, and in some cases have done, much to protect the poor, are not at all free from reproach in this matter ("the sweating system"), as they are frequently guilty of using the lives of men and women to produce cheap articles. We have it on authority — and authority from our own ranks — that many religious publications that are presumed to have for their object the elevation of the people and the advocacy of their cause, are produced in printing offices where fair wages and proper trade conditions are ignored for the sake of obtaining extra profit. Several of the temperance publications are also produced in the same unfair manner. Those who are aware of these facts may, therefore, be pardoned if they look upon the movements that journals so produced represent with a considerable degree of suspicion. At the same time we are bound to say that there are some religious newspapers whose conductors make it their first consideration, before agreeing to a contract with their printers, that the trades-union scale of wages shall be strictly observed.

A deputation of French workmen was introduced to the congress, who invited the members to the International Workmen's Congress, in Paris, next year. The next congress will be held in Dundee, Scotland.

Yours truly, W. F.

TYPOGRAPHICAL AND JOURNALISTIC INTERESTS IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, November 5, 1888.

Horace Greeley is about to view the place of his journalistic fame. For this purpose he will be of colossal size, and will sit in an arm-chair in City Hall Park, facing the site of the old *Tribune* building. He will be bareheaded, and close beside him will lie a pile of books, while in one hand he will hold a newspaper. His clothing will be more circumspect than that which he used to wear, for the bottom of his trousers will come down smoothly over his boot-legs, the upper button of his coat will be associated with the right buttonhole, and his necktie will not be awry. The rigidity of bronze will keep the old fellow from the slouchiness which characterized him while alive, for this is the statue projected by the printers. He will hardly be able to recognize the Printing House Square of the present day. There is hardly anything left in it that was familiar to his sight when he used to trudge across to the *Tribune* office with his mind laden with anathemas for the boys whose work in that morning's *Tribune* had not pleased him. Instead of the dilapidated yellow brick structure wherein his garrety sanctum was situated there is the towering new *Tribune* building, which so nearly bankrupted his successors at their outset in the management of the *Tribune*, but which of late years has been a source of wealth to them, for its ten stories of offices are all rented out at high rates. If he turns his eyes toward the spot upon which his enemy, Henry J. Raymond, used to fight him with the *Times*, he will see, just completed as to exterior, the most ornate marble architecture in New York. Its altitude is still higher than the *Tribune's*, and also exceeds that of the adjoining Potter building, which replaced the old *World* quarters of Manton Marble's days. Glancing to the other side of his old journalistic home, he will get a little comfort from the *Sun* building, which used to be of a stature with its neighbors, but is now left only knee-high to them. Just across narrow Frankfort street, where French's Hotel was in his time a landmark, there is only a spacious hole in the ground, out of which an altitudinous stone erection for the *World* is to rise. The entrance of the Brooklyn bridge, the station of the elevated railway and the fine building of the *Staats Zeitung*, displacing Tryon Row, will complete the strangeness of the view. Aside from the *Sun* building there will be absolutely nothing, except a corner of the American Tract Society building, to convince him that he is really viewing Printing House Square.

Mr. John Gilmore Speed has become the editor of the *American Magazine*, which, under its new ownership, has already shown many evidences of vigor and enterprise. Mr. Speed, who belongs to the well-known Kentucky family of that name, is well qualified by taste and training to successfully carry out the new work he has undertaken. He has passed through all the grades of journalism, and was for several years the managing editor of the New York *World* before it was purchased by its present proprietor. Since then he has spent much time in foreign travel, and has also been a frequent contributor to the magazines and newspaper press. He has written a life of John Keats, and has edited his letters and poems. For this work Mr. Speed had peculiar advantages, as his mother, a daughter of George Keats, the younger brother of the poet, had preserved all of John Keats' letters to his brother and many of the manuscript poems to which George Keats fell heir upon the untimely death of the young poet in Rome. Mr. Speed, in turn, inherited these letters and manuscripts, and made good use of them in his edition of Keats. In conducting the magazine, it is Mr. Speed's purpose to make it all that its name implies—an illustrated monthly representative of American thought and life. He will have the hearty coöperation of competent and resourceful colleagues, and he therefore starts out with a bright prospect of making the *American Magazine* worthy of the success which usually follows well-directed effort.

Printer-journalist Amos J. Cummings resolutely refuses to be re-nominated for congress. Cummings' retirement has back of it a deeper meaning than his objection to being placed on the same ticket with Mayor Hewitt. Two years ago, when he had practically no opposition to his election, he was assessed $5,000 by the county democracy for being a congressional candidate. The Philadelphia method, whereby the necessary expenses of Congressmen Kelly or Randall are paid by protected manufacturing constituents on the Georgian procedure, which permits Congressman Blount to boast that his biennial election expenses are $250, are unknown in New York. This year, when Cummings finds arrayed against him by the Tammanyites the most popular young lawyer in the district, he is assessed $8,000 by the county democrats. Walking among and talking to his democratic followers, Cummings found that he was being unreasonably opposed on account of his relationship to the *Sun*, which is a relentless foe to Cleveland. As a result of this, rumor has it that he figured in a stormy row in the office of the newspaper luminary which claims to shine for all. However true that may be, it is certain that Mr. Cummings authorizes the announcement that he has entirely severed an almost lifetime connection with the *Sun*. His return to Bohemia is already heralded by the statement that he is about to establish a 1-cent evening newspaper in Harlem. Congressman Cummings has had his eye on this neglected field ever since he retired from the active management of the *Evening Sun*. Harlem is a city in itself of no mean proportions, and the retiring congressman will wake it up. The new paper is to be founded on the plant of the *Northern Eagle*, a weekly journal published in Morrisania, and the enterprise will be backed by a syndicate of wealthy men.

That picker-up of unconsidered trifles—newspapers—John R. McLean, owner of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is on the war-path again. He has had his guns trained against the New York *Star* for some time, but now he is aiming at higher game. It has been well known in newspaper circles for a long period that Nestor Charles A. Dana is anxious to unload his stock in the *Sun*, and it is this paper that McLean is after. The figure asked is high—$1,000,000. This is for his stock alone, and when it comes to buy out the rest of the stockholders there will be a pretty good-sized hole in Mr. McLean's bank account. He has been trying to get possession of a New York paper for some years, and probably so small a consideration as money will not stand in his way.

Connecticut is proud of a brilliant and talented lady who edits the New London *Telegraph*. Her name is Charlotte Molyneaux Holloway, and she writes every line of the editorials in that sheet. She was the editor of the New London *Day* in 1884–85, but resigned on mugwump principles and entered the democratic camp. The *Telegraph's* editorials are copied extensively, and are sometimes found in the democratic campaign sheet. Miss Holloway is a graduate of the New England Conservatory, and has been writing as critic, sketch and story writer for the Springfield *Republican*, Hartford *Times-Epoch* (weekly), *Godey's Lady's Book*, *Magazine of History*, and New York *Examiner*, besides reading proof for a publishing house. She is twenty-four years old, tall and stylish, with good features, and complexion fair, with black eyebrows and lashes. She is a brilliant talker, an accomplished musician, and a skilled linguist, talking four languages and translating them. Miss Holloway, who is the only woman editor in the "land of steady habits," recently refused a civil service appointment, preferring to remain in the journalistic traces.

Organized labor in Newark, New Jersey, has inaugurated a warfare upon *Des Arbeiter Zeitung* by a strike among the printers. The strike was ordered for the reason that the publishers of the paper, composed of workingmen's organizations, had introduced "plate" matter in opposition to the rule of the typographical union. Seventeen of the eighteen compositors refused to return to work Monday night, October 22, and, as there is small prospect of the managers of the paper changing the rule in regard to using the obnoxious "plate" matter, the strike is likely to continue for an indefinite period. At last accounts the old compositors had found employment elsewhere, while their places were filled with non-union men. That *Des Arbeiter Zeitung*, which has hitherto been a strong and consistent labor paper, should become a "rat" sheet is regarded as a strange event among typograhical union men. It is apprehended that before the close of the year at least two other papers will be run as non-union publications.

Rhode Island and Connecticut newspaper men and several capitalists have formed a joint-stock company and commenced the publication of a new 2-cent morning newspaper, at Hartford, Connecticut. It is called the *Record*, and advocates republican principles. Warren H.

Goldsmith, city editor of the Hartford *Times*, has editorial charge, and Arthur S. Pease acts as business manager. The office is run as strictly union.

Rev. Hugh O. Penticost, who recently retired from the ministry, is going to be his own anti-poverty society. He has taken out a working card with Typographical Union No. 163, of Newark, New Jersey, and will probably return to the case, at which he spent his early life. Doctor Penticost caused quite an excitement in Newark several years ago by vigorously denouncing from the pulpit the unscrupulous aggressions of the money kings, and as many of his parishioners were connected with grasping railroad and manufacturing monopolies, his resignation was demanded. Since leaving Newark, Mr. Penticost has been lecturing upon labor and political subjects.

The leading city journals, which, for some reason or other, rarely agree on anything, it is worthy of notice, are for once entirely in accord in demanding such a modification of the law of libel, in this and other states, as will protect publishers from unnecessary prosecution, often upon the most frivolous pretenses. It is a demand that ought to be heeded, not less in the interests of publishers than in order to drive from existence a class of persons who reflect discredit upon the legal profession by their dishonorable practices. The New York *Herald* but states a well-known fact when it says: "There is a class of 'shyster' lawyers who make it their business to annoy respectable newspapers in this way. They read the journals, and when they imagine that a writ for libel will lie, they run to the person concerned, magnify his wrongs and urge a writ, offering to prosecute it for a share of the plunder. Of course, in the great majority of cases such suits come to nothing. They have no justifying cause. But the shyster lawyer gets some money from his client, he annoys the newspaper, and he makes his living."

Sheriff Hugh Grant sold on Wednesday, October 24, all the right, title and interest of the American Graphic Company, including the fixtures, presses and *Graphic* newspaper, on executions for rent. The property was purchased by the Southern Trust Company. The sale took place in the *Graphic* office, 41 Park Place. The price paid was $5,000. Nothing is known of the Southern Trust Company, or in whose name they bought the paper, but it is said that the present policy and management will not be changed. Since the starting of the *Daily Graphic* $500,000 have been sunk in trying to keep it afloat. The originators of the venture, the Goodsell Brothers, now dead, ruined themselves in the attempt to make it a success. The purchasers have assumed $50,000 of debts. On Saturday, October 27, the Graphic Publishing Company of New York was incorporated at Albany, with a capital of $25,000. The trustees are: Ensign Fuller, Willis A. Barnes, John N. Simpson, George Hoffman and William Williams.

The American Color Printing Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, has been incorporated under the New Jersey State incorporation laws. The entire capital stock is said to be fully paid in. The incorporators are: David Heston, John F. Hartranft, Henry Boyer, William H. B. Foye, George E. Vickser and Marmaduke B. Taylor. The company will start business at Camden, New Jersey, where an extensive and valuable plant is already located. The capacity of the works will be largely increased and the working force considerable augmented. It is intended to make this establishment the leading one of the kind in America.

It is announced that Editor Barrett has received a controlling interest in the *Press*, of which the able tariff expert, Robert P. Porter, is the editor. Mr. Barrett is a member of the Papyrus Club, and is regarded as a prominent representative of what is styled as the dude element in Boston. The *Press* has been sinking money.

Julius Chambers, who for several years has efficiently managed the *Herald*, is now managing editor of the *World*.

The New York *Star*, which has had a rather unprosperous voyage since the death of Governor Dorsheimer, was sold under the sheriff's hammer on Monday, October 29. The purchaser is George E. Downes. In the arrangements covering the purchase, Mr. Downes assumed the obligations of the paper, among which are said to be a $17,000 judgment, a $25,000 mortgage and $750 due to employés.

The *Herald* records a new wrinkle in city journalism, or, to speak more accurately, the adoption in New York of the English club system of taking newspapers, so as to reduce the cost to each individual to a minimum. For example, workingmen, clerks and others living in tenement houses, or serving together in the same shop, store or office, have discovered that by clubbing together they and their families can read a 3-cent paper for a cent each. Naturally the newsdealers and other venders were opposed to the innovation at first, but it would appear that, unable to resist it, they are now reconciled to it.

The magnificent new building of the New York *Times* is so far advanced toward completion that the roof is on and being covered with metal. There is no other commercial building in New York so tall as this one, i.e., not counting towers and other adornments or disfigurements above the roofs. By accurate leveling measurement, engineers have determined that the top of its wall is but two feet below that of the New York tower of the East River bridge. Its upper story — the thirteenth — will be the composing room of the paper.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. H. J., San Francisco: Can you tell me how bronze ink is made, that is, run on the press, without bronzing with bronzer and cotton?

Answer.—Take one and a half pounds gum shellac and dissolve it in one gallon ninety-five per cent alcohol spirits of cologne for twenty-four hours; then add fourteen ounces aniline red; let it stand a few hours longer, when it will be ready for use. Add this to good blue, black or other dark inks, as needed, in quantities to suit; when, if carefully done, they will be found to have a rich bronze or changeable hue.

UNDER date of November 2, a correspondent writes: I must take exception to the answer to J. H. F., Auckland, New Zealand, as published in the October issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, page 49. I refer to that part relating to cutting and mitering machines and curving machines. The best cutting machine, in my opinion, is the Little Giant Lead and Rule Cutter, sold by Golding & Co., Boston. Regarding the miterer, the price of the Hoe upright is $13, and of the Golding $14. In many respects the last is the better of the two. It does not stand so high as the Hoe; has a clamp to hold any small pieces of rule that are to be cut, and the swivel is true, allowing the operator to smooth a straight edge and cut a bevel without changing. The latter is not the case with the Hoe upright miterer. The curver has at least two good points that no other one has. In using it the operator is not likely to injure the face of the rule, and by using the square die a square corner can be made. These machines, with all due deference to the opinion of others, I consider the equal if not the superior of any similar machines on the market.

THE OLD COMP.

Has it ever struck you, young fellow, that the ancient workman you so frequently snub might be accorded just a little better treatment? You are, of course, his superior; a little condescension and civility on your part would lighten his load very materially. He does not so much as pretend to be up to your standard; even that little card which you did the other day for Miss ——, at a great sacrifice of your employer's time and material, would have cost the old man a most extraordinary effort, if, indeed, he could have managed it at all. It may be that you feel contempt for his ignorance of novelties, combinations and other *et ceteras*, or perhaps his appearance induces you to take liberties of speech and action; the old man's personal get-up and old-fashioned neatness offend your sense of the correct — you, who would be foolish enough to get your hair cut to go fishing. He can't get through his copy, you say, at anything like speed; he has been known to pie two stickfuls in succession when emptying (communicated information, but unquestionable), and the fact is generally recognized that "they don't stand him anywhere long." Well, as I said before, you *are* his superior, mentally and physically, and even though your flattered intelligence may, after all, be like Chinese morality, more abstract than real, yet, if you persevere in your inanities, a certain reward awaits you. Some disgusted citizen will, in the near future, dispatch you through the most convenient exit, without a safety guarantee; but the despised old man will be cherished in memory long after your sudden demise is forgotten.—*Exchange.*

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 9, 1888.

390,994—Printing presses, Ink fountain for. H. Swain, San Francisco, Cal.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 16, 1888.

391,065—Printing, Lithographic. J. W. Osbourne, Washington, D. C., assignor to W. H. Forbes, Boston, Mass.

391,178—Printing machine. R. Miehle, Chicago, Ill.

391,035—Printing with gold, silver or platinum. M. F. L. Ehrlich and C. T. Strock, Frankfort on-the-Main, Prussia, Germany.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 23, 1888.

391,544—Printing apparatus, Ticket. G. B. Massey, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

391,515—Printing machines, Gripper mechanism for. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.

391,733—Printing machines, Means for securing printing plates to beds or cylinders of. E. S. Boynton, assignor to the Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 30, 1888.

391,820—Printing machines, Method of and apparatus for dissipating electricity in delivering sheets from. W. C. Rossney and C. L. Hunt, Boston, Mass.

392,166—Casting printers' rollers, Apparatus for. D. J. Reilly, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDITING EXTRAORDINARY.

During the state fair at Elmira, New York, many visitors from 'way back wended their way into the newspaper printing offices. A very verdant specimen, Reuben Snyder, from Potter County, Pennsylvania, strolled into the *Telegram* engine room, and said to the engineer:

"Be you the editor?"

"No," responded that official; "you'll find the editor in the next room."

Snyder went as directed by the joking engineer, and accosted the foreman of the pressroom with:

"You be the editor, be you?"

"Yes," said the printer of paper, who understood the joke.

"How long afore you're goin' to edit some papers?" said Snyder.

"Right now; look out!" answered the pressman, pushing the lever and starting the lightning perfecting press at the same time.

As the machine went to work turning out the papers so rapidly that it made the old man dizzy, he put his hands on his knees, stuck out his elbows, opened his potato trap and yelled to his son, who stood in a distant part of the room:

"Great Scott! John, come over here and see this man edit papers!"

The suppressed laughter among the pressroom hands got vent after the old fellow retired, and fairly shook the building.—*New York Sun.*

THE MOTIVE POWER OF THE FUTURE.

Probably the most important problem that the imperfections of the present and the needs of the future have yet fairly developed for the inventors to chew over, is the question of a motive power to supplant steam by superior cheapness and availability for small powers. With all the improvements wrought within the past half-century of progress, the very best steam engine only converts into applicable power one-sixth of the latent energy of the fuel consumed. The goal of cheap manufacturing will never be reached until a great change has been wrought in this particular, and this amazing waste stopped and converted into power.

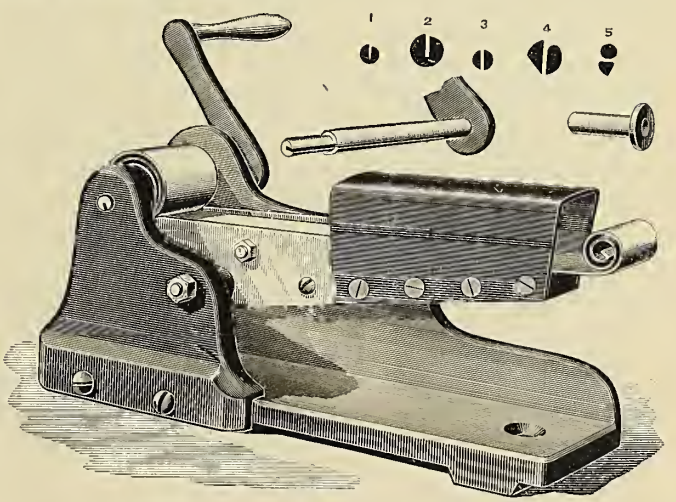
It should be remembered that electricity can never solve this problem, for it can never be made a source of power. Electricity is useful as a cheap and convenient method of distributing power, but that is all. The electric-motor is a welcome substitute for small steam engines in light manufacturing and other establishments where small power is required, and the work, trouble, noise and dirt done away with are appreciated; and supplying the electric current to numbers of such establishments from a central station is a growing and popular method of obtaining power. But while the central dynamo is turned by a steam engine or water-wheel, the process is a great remove from either steam or water power being supplanted by electricity. Something has been done in the line of developing electric power chemically from batteries, but it is not likely that this will ever yield power in sufficient quantities to become mechanically useful.

Some form of heat engine, in which power will be developed direct from combustion without the intervention of water, seems more likely than anything else to be the motor of the twentieth century. Such a view is held by some of the most practical and far-sighted scientists of the day. Sir Frederick Bramwell, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, has just taken occasion to remind the world that on the semi-centennial of the association seven years ago he predicted that unless some substantial improvement was made in the steam engine, some improvement of which we have yet no notion, its days for small powers were numbered, and that the centenary of the association in 1931 would see the present steam engine only in museums. The working of heat engines without using vapor of the water, by the combustion of the gases rising from coal, or from coal and water, is now established as not only mechanically practicable but commercially economical. In some cases they are credibly reported as having effected a saving of one-third in consumption of fuel over the most economical steam engine.

We quote from Sir Frederick Bramwell the following suggestive summing up of the subject: "Looking at the wonderful petroleum industry, and at the multifarious products which are obtained from the crude material, is it too much to say that there is a future for motor engines worked by the vapor of some of the more highly volatile of these products—true vapor—not a gas but a condensable body capable of being worked over and over again? Numbers of such engines, some of as much as four-horse power, are now running, and are apparently giving good results; certainly excellent results as regards the compactness and lightness of some of the machinery. Again, as we know, the vapor of this material has been used as a gas in gas engines, the motive power having been obtained by direct combustion. Having regard for these considerations, was I wrong in predicting that the heat engine of the future will probably be one independent of the vapor of water? And further, in these days of electrical advancement, is it too much to hope for the direct production of electricity from the combustion of coal?"—*The Paper Mill.*

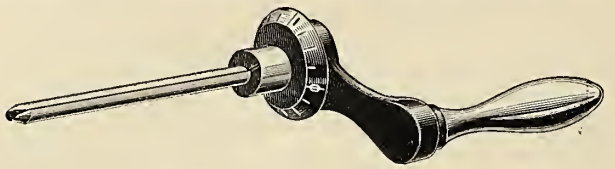
THE EARHART "WRINKLER."

This is the appropriate name of a neat-appearing, compactly constructed little machine for bending or curling brass rule into almost any imaginable shape, such as borders, corner pieces, line ornaments, dashes, etc., an illustration of which, as well as of a few of its productions, is herewith presented.



The machine is so simple that any printer can fashion designs out of it that will surprise him, and do it so easily that he will wonder how the results were accomplished after they had been produced. It consists of a strong iron frame, into which is pivoted a rule holder and presser. Five curling and bending tools are furnished with each machine; a sectional end view is also shown. Each tool has a dial

upon it divided into sixteenths, as herewith shown in cut below. This enables the operator to make as many pieces as desired exactly alike.



The "wrinkler" comes upon the market at a time when its services are in demand. It is literally a response to the demand of the time. Rule ornamentation is the popular craze, and the "wrinkler" can accomplish more rule-twisting in ten minutes than the most artistic printer could do in two hours; and, what is more, it will all be done with mechanical accuracy. The search for an ornament to fill an awkward space in a job need no longer be made. With the "wrinkler" you can in a moment fashion an ornament that will not only supply the need, but will have also the merit of originality. It must not be thought from this that the "wrinkler" can be used only for fancy work. It has utility also in the plainer departments of printing. Almost any kind of corner may be made with it, and a plain corner, which heretofore required to be mitered, can be made with the "wrinkler" in a moment.

The illustration of the "wrinkler" shows a piece of rule in position curled at both ends. Tools Nos. 1 and 2 were used in curling the following pieces:



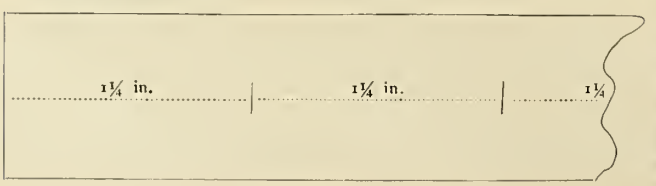
The operation is very simple. If it is desired to curl a piece of rule at both ends, same as first specimen, place tool No. 2 in position, take the strip of rule and lay it in the holder with one end inserted into the slot in the tool. Now place the left hand upon the handle of the rule-holder, with the fingers pressing lightly against the side guide; then take hold of the tool handle and turn it to the left, at the same time pressing firmly (but not too hard) upon the holder, the object being to press the rule firmly against the under side of the tool while the rule is being coiled.

After the tool has been turned about three-fourths of a revolution, then insert the end of a strip of soft cardboard or blotting-paper (cut about the height of a lead) between the tool and the piece of rule, the object being to keep the curl open, as shown in the specimen referred to. Then, after placing the card in position, make as many turns as desired for the curl. Treat the other end of the rule in the same manner, being careful to make just the same number of turns as in the first instance. To make the pieces accurate, the operator must be careful to stop turning the tool when a certain mark upon the dial is directly opposite the mark upon the "wrinkler." In making the first piece shown above, the tool was turned around three times for each end.

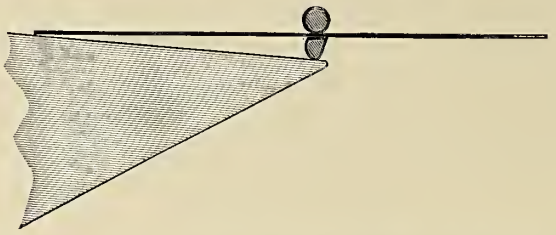
For further illustration let us select the following design:



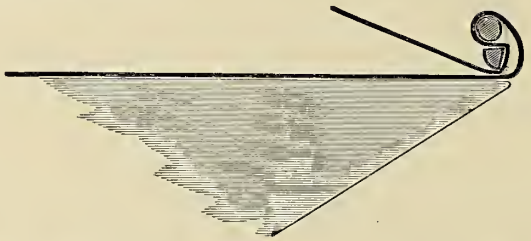
A strip of eight-to-pica rule is carefully stretched at intervals of one and one-quarter inches on both sides, and the full length of the rule, as indicated below:



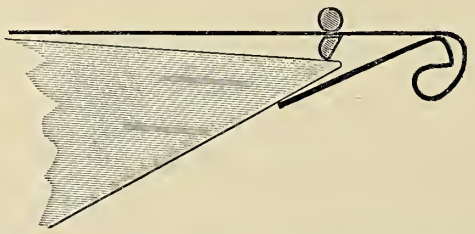
The rule must be measured from one end, so that the marks on one side of the rule will be directly opposite those on the other side. After the rule is properly marked, take tool No. 5, place it in position in the "wrinkler" with the round side up, lay the rule in the holder and run it through the tool up to the first mark. (See sectional view below.)



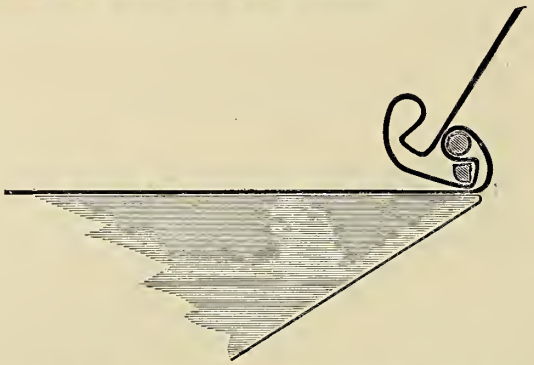
Then turn the tool to the left one and one-eighth revolutions. The result will be as follows:



Then withdraw the tool, turn the rule over, place the tool in position upon the rule, move the rule along through the tool up to the next mark, as indicated below.



Then turn the tool one and one-eighth revolutions, same as in the first instance, and the rule will appear as follows:



Now repeat the operation described until the border is the length required.

Many other odd patterns can be made by marking the rule at different distances, say three-quarters of an inch, one inch or one and one-half inches. Also by turning the tool three-quarters, one or one and a half revolutions. In each case a different effect will be obtained.

A great variety of corners may also be made with the several tools alone, the quad being used for making a square. In the hands of a skillful manipulator a thousand and one appropriate embellishments and designs may likewise be produced at short notice, and with comparatively little trouble. Shniedewend & Lee Company, 303–305 Dearborn street, Chicago, are its sole manufacturers, though it is for sale by all typefounders and dealers in printing material throughout the country. Price, $18.

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20A 100a 10 POINT REMINGTON (Long Primer) $6 90

Aurora, Ill., November 29, 1886.

Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.:

Gentlemen: We have been using your Country Press nearly three years almost daily on fine book work, blank book headings, etc. It registers accurately, and turns out as good work as any two-roller press can. It has given us no trouble, cost us nothing for repairs, and is fully satisfactory.

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Paris, Ill., May 6th, 1887.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler:

Dear Sirs:--I received your letter this A.M. In answering your question, viz: "How does the New Press work," would say: "I have been in the printing business 26 years. My father James Shoaff, started the first paper in Decatur, Ill. In all my experience with presses--over 20 years--I have never seen or worked with a press I liked better than the Improved Country Babcock. It has given entire satisfaction from the word 'go.' This is all I can say, and why should I more say, only I wish everybody had one." Respectfully,

& it of ¼ ½ ¾

L. A. G. Shoaff.

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Pleasant and Invigorating Wanderings on Summer Mornings through Central Park

Metropolitan Museum ⁞ Obelisk ⁞ Grotto ⁞ Terrace ⁞ Belvidere ⁞ Ramble

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8 A, 15 a. 3 LINE NONPAREIL (18 POINTS) GRETCHEN. PRICE $3.75.

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Gilbert and Sullivan's New Comic Opera

Produced ⁞ at ⁞ the ⁞ Savoy ⁞ Theatre, ⁞ London ⁞ October ⁞ 3rd.

A ❋ GREAT ❋ HIT ❋ 1884

7 A, 12 a. DOUBLE PICA (24 POINTS) GRETCHEN. PRICE $4.50.

SENATE CHAMBER

Evening ⁞ Sessions ⁞ held ⁞ at ⁞ Washington ⁞ D.C.

SUMMER ❋ 1867

5 A, 8 a. THREE LINE PICA (36 POINTS) GRETCHEN. PRICE $6.50.

WEST POINT ACADEMY

Flirtation ⁞ Walk ⁞ by ⁞ Moonlight

CLASS ❋ OF ❋ '84

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4 A, $2.35. 4 a, $1.35. 36 Point Nero. 6 a, $1.90. $5.60.

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Graceful Maneuvers. Cantering Steeds
46 DARING HORSEMEN 73

4 A, $3.25. 48 Point Nero. 6 a, $2.30. $5.55.

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RECORDS--WONDERS

3 A, $3.50. 60 Point Nero. 5 a, $2.35. $5.85.

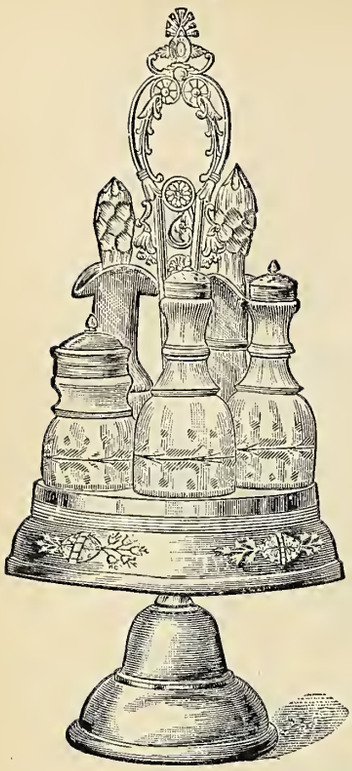
Standard Printing Materials
72 MUNIVERSAL 43

3 A, $4.15. 72 Point Nero. 5 a, $3.00. $7.15.

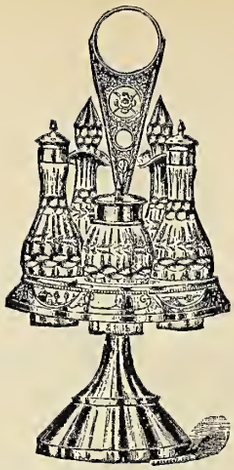
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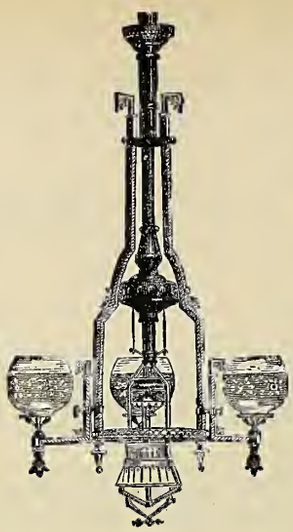
6384 $1.25



6385 85c



6386 $1.00



4923 75c



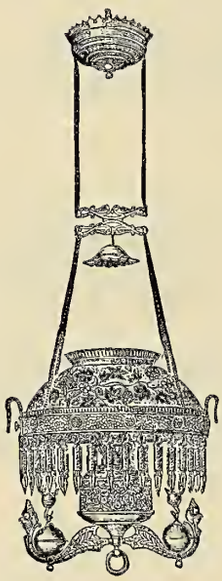
4426 20c



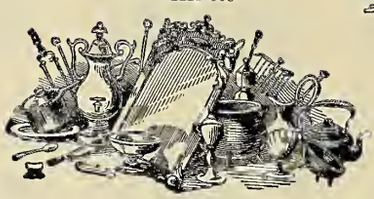
6388 $1.00



6387 85c



4418 50c



6389 40c



6390 50c



4427 30c



4428 20c



6391 $1.25



6392 $1.00



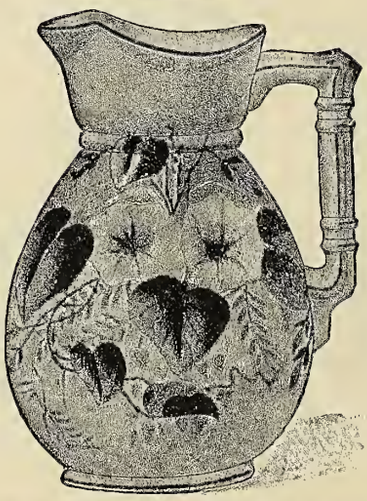
6393 $1.00



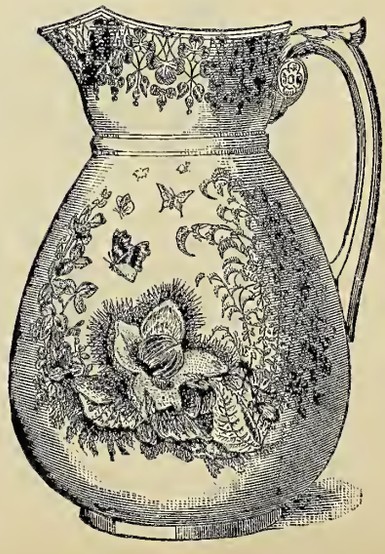
6394 $1.25



6395 $1.25

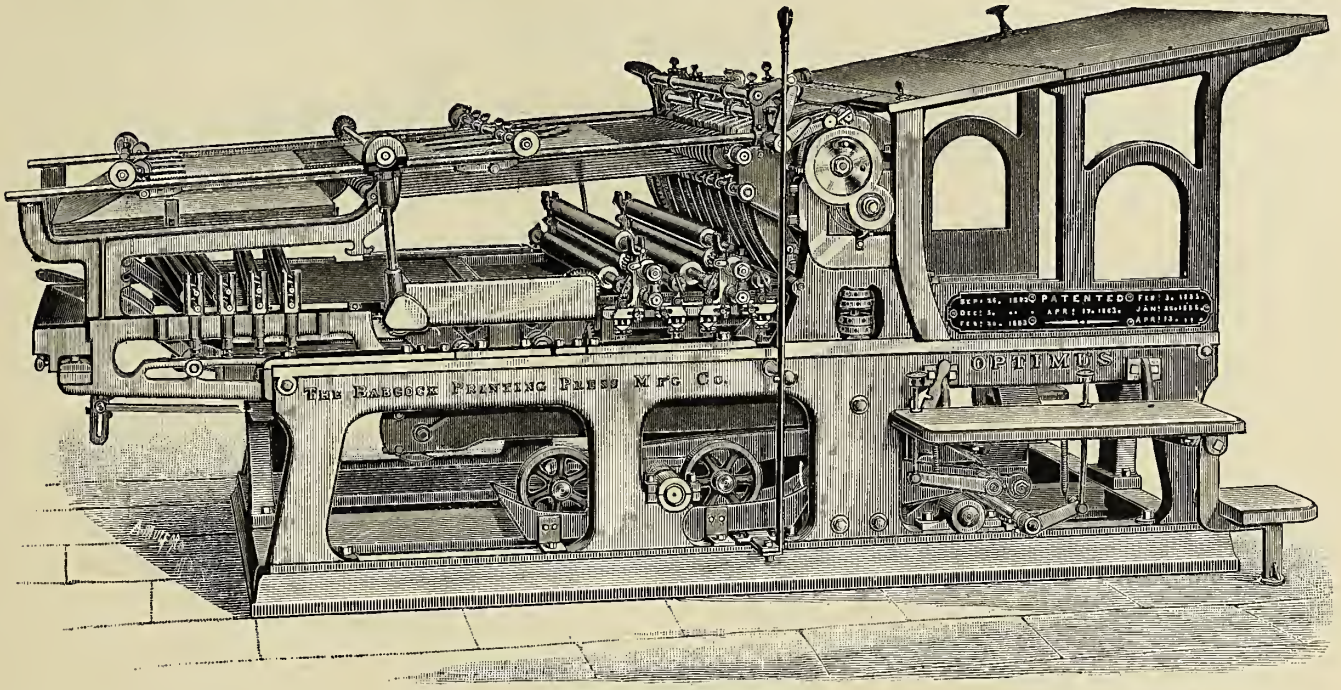


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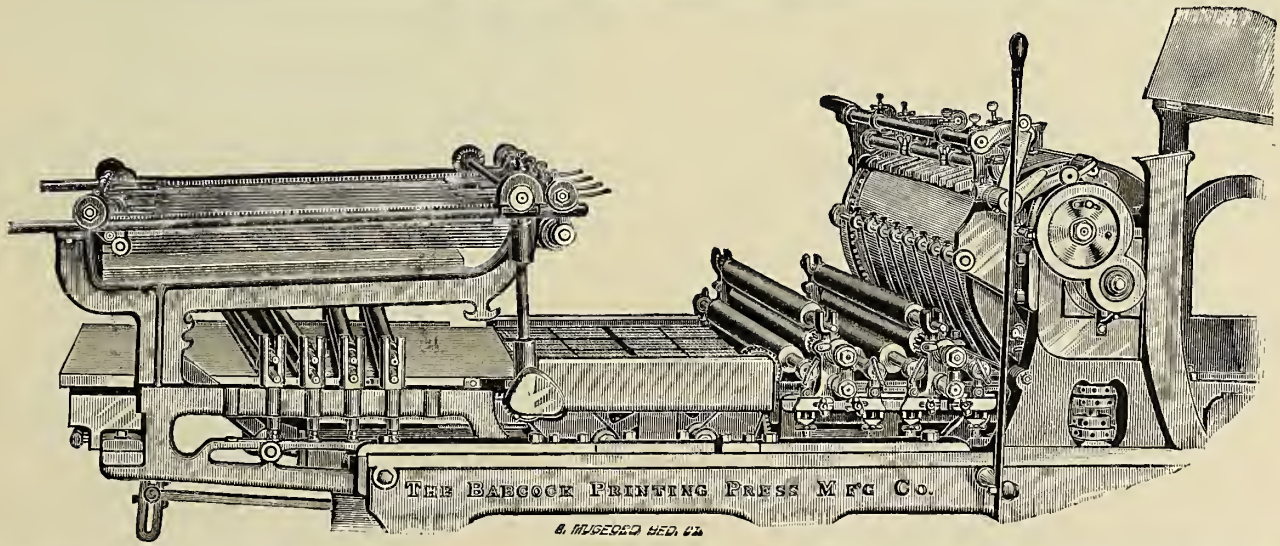
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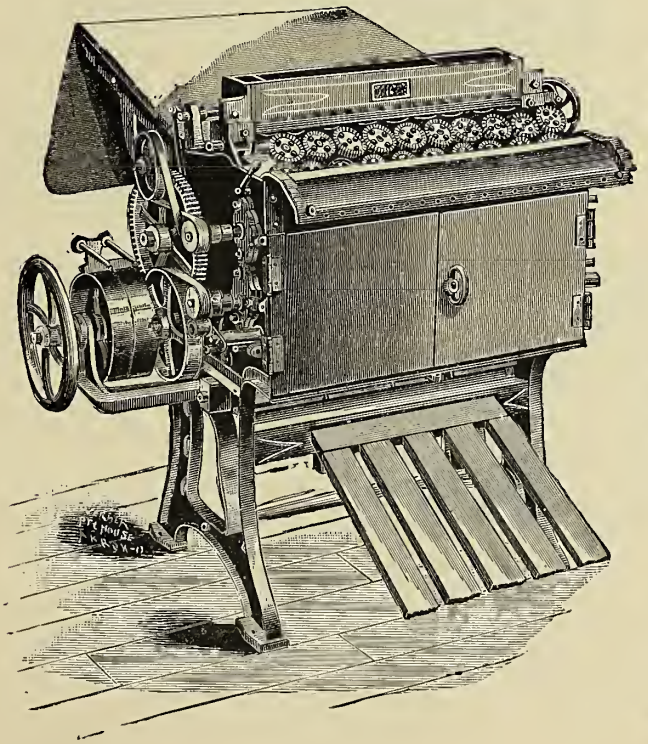
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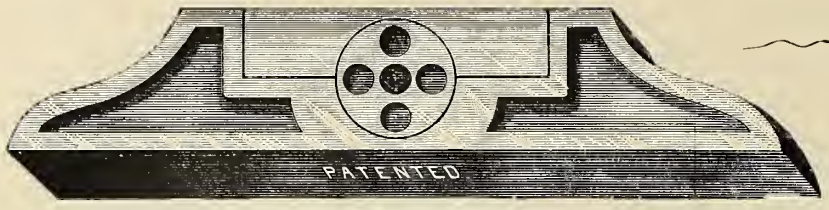
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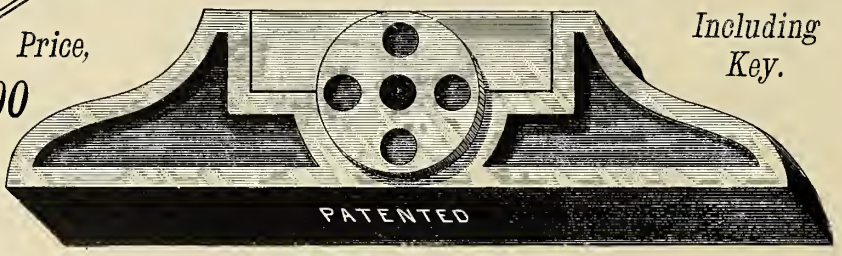
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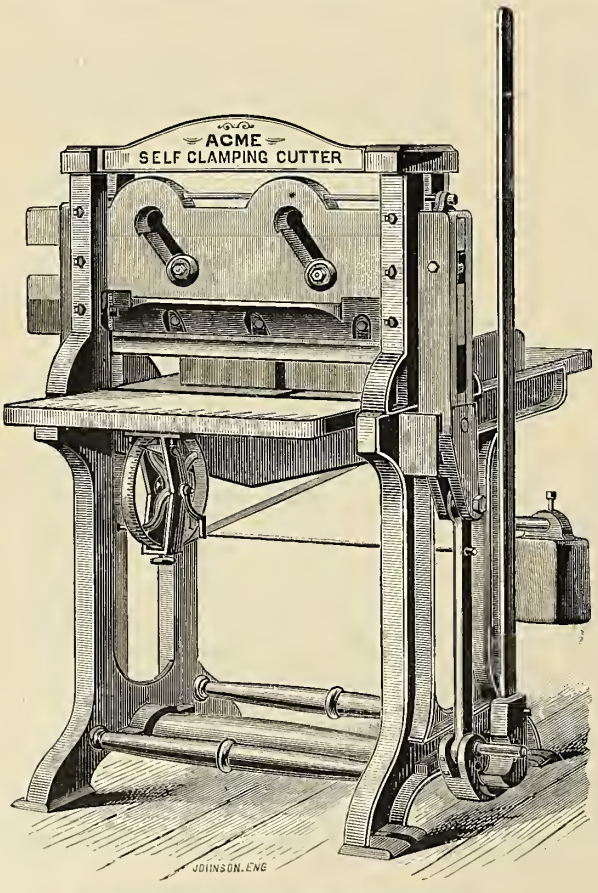
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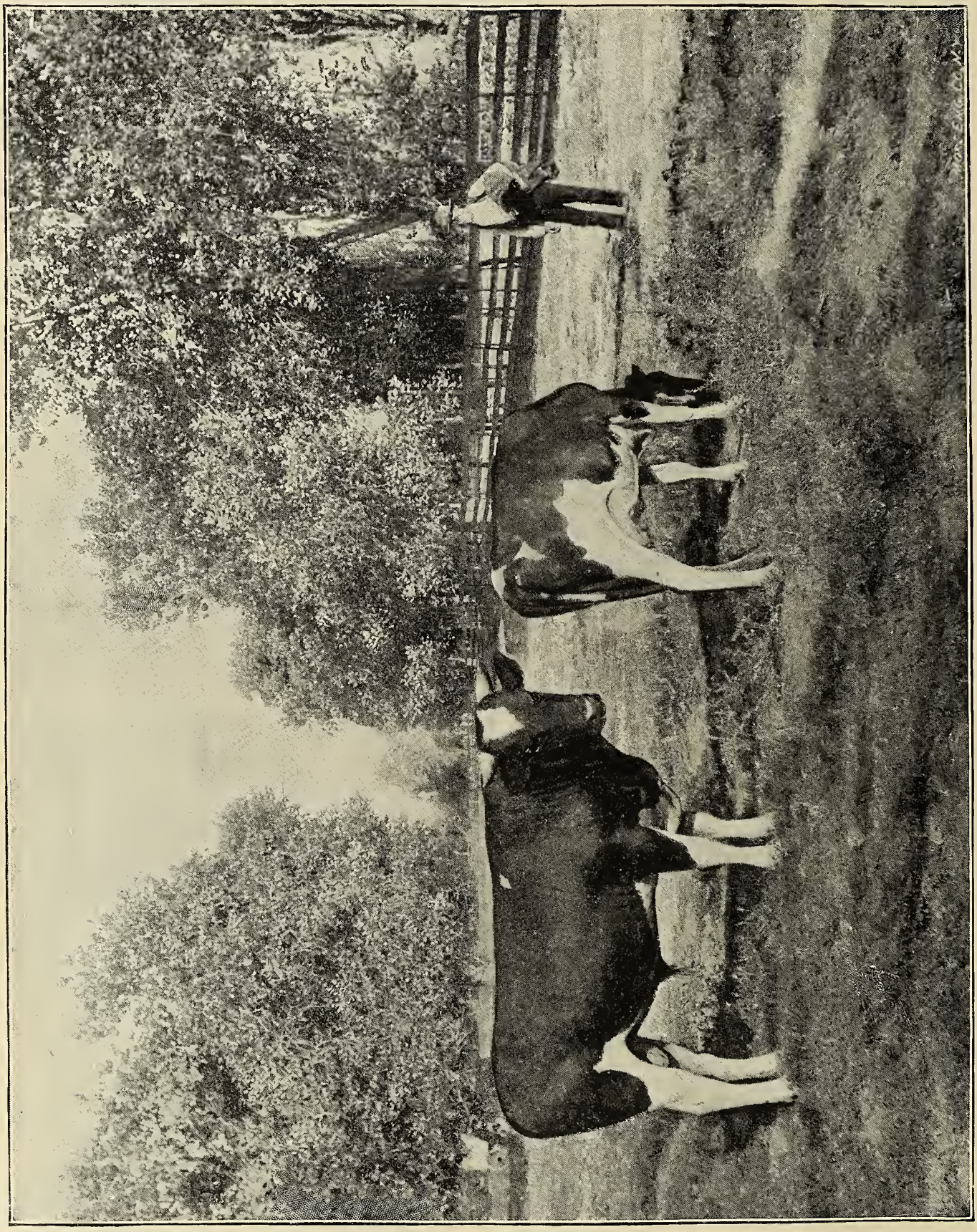
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Mosstype—Engraved by the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

OMAHA.

IF Denver is a wonder Omaha is equally so; and though our visit was necessarily limited, we saw enough to convince us that there is a likelihood of George Francis Train's predictions, chimerical as they seemed, being verified sooner than anticipated. Situated in the heart of one of the finest agricultural regions in the world, peopled by an enterprising and intelligent community, with natural advantages and location unsurpassed, she is bound to go ahead in spite of all temporary drawbacks or disappearance of fictitious real estate booms. "Destiny" is on her side; and that she is *destined* to become one of the great cities of the American continent, no one acquainted with her history, surroundings or location can successfully deny. Many of her buildings would do honor to any city in Christendom, and the push and vim of her citizens, their unlimited faith, which brooks no denial, in her ability to reach the goal, is worthy of all praise, and augurs well for the future. The few hours at our disposal were devoted to a hurried visit to those establishments which interested us most, among which we may mention

THE GREAT WESTERN TYPEFOUNDRY,

located at 1114 Howard street, and presided over by Mr. Mel. S. Uhl, as quite an extensive institution. It carries in stock a complete line of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler's copper-mixed type, as also all material for the perfect equipment of an office. Knowing the requirements of its patrons and the growing demands of the West, it is in a position to promptly and satisfactorily fill all orders. It possesses a relic in the shape of a Northrup press, manufactured in Syracuse, New York, one of the first of which was used in Chicago, in 1853, in the pressroom of the *Daily Courant*, in the purchase of which the writer was interested.

THE OMAHA TYPEFOUNDRY,

successor to the Union Typefoundry, of Omaha, 419 South Eleventh street (Mr. H. J. Pickering, formerly cashier of the Campbell Press Company, in this city, manager), is agent for Marder, Luse & Co., Boston, Central, Cleveland and Manhattan Typefoundries, and is also the western branch of the Union Typefoundry of Chicago. Under Mr. Pickering's able and energetic supervision this establishment is becoming one of the most prosperous of the kind west of the Missouri.

THE REES PRINTING COMPANY,

lithographers, printers and blank-book manufacturers, which have recently removed from their old quarters to their new and commodious four-story building, southwest corner of Eleventh and Howard streets, is one of the leading if not the leading printing establishment in the city of Omaha, employing fifty hands in the various departments. "Best work and fair prices" is their motto; and, as it is carried into practical effect, the result is a handsome patronage and an excellent reputation. The officers are Samuel Rees, president; J. F. Fairlie, vice-president; Edward Haymaker, secretary.

J. O. FISHER,

formerly manager of the Hastings (Neb.) *Gazette Journal*, whose work has frequently been commended in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, is now located at 1011 Farnam street. His specialty is fine printing, and from the specimens shown us we should infer there is little danger of his losing his well earned reputation. With new material, new presses and good workmen there is no reason why success should not be assured. In the pressroom are three Whitlock cylinders, which are giving perfect satisfaction, and three Gordons.

We also visited the establishment of Gibson, Miller & Richardson, the *Bee* office, in which sixty men are employed, and whose proprietors are erecting a handsome eight-story building on the corner of Eighteenth and Farnam streets; the *Republican*, *World* and *Herald* newspaper establishments, all of which seemed to be doing an excellent business. Perfecting presses, equal to any in the country, told the story of Omaha's progress, and "our facilities are not equal to the demands made upon them," implied, of course, still further orders.

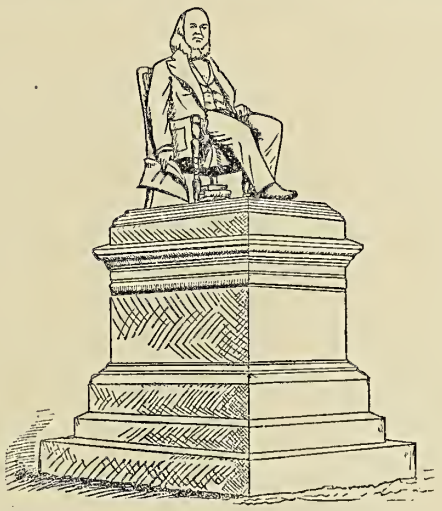
We were pleased to learn that the typographical union was in a prosperous condition, and that good feeling existed between employer and employé. Thus may it ever be.

MONUMENT TO HORACE GREELEY.

In the workshop of the sculptor, Alexander Doyle, at 229 East Twentieth street, is the model of the statue which is represented in the picture in this column. It is the figure of Horace Greeley, printer, journalist and politician, and some day a bronze cast of it will rest on its stone pedestal in City Hall Square, on the side opposite Newspaper Row.

The idea of doing honor to Greeley by erecting this monument to his memory originated with Typographical Union No. 6, and has been taken up by all the printers of the country. Greeley was of them, for them and with them from the time he left his country home until he died, and when the plan of making a statue of him was suggested some time ago the printers felt that to their craft belonged the duty of paying the bill. Exactly how the money will be collected has not yet been decided, but it is probable that every typesetter in the land will have a chance to chip in. This would make the burden light for each, and although the statue will cost between $10,000 and $15,000, it is believed that the amount can easily be obtained by 10-cent subscriptions.

Mr. Doyle sketched his model some time ago, and the design has been accepted. It stands on a platform in his shop, modeled in a rough way on a small scale, but yet showing clearly what the finished model



MR. DOYLE'S STATUE OF GREELEY.

and the bronze cast of it will be. There is to be a pedestal eight or nine feet high and of proportionate length and breadth. It will be chaste and simple in design. Mr. Doyle says the fault with too many modern statues is that they stand on pedestals so large or so ornate that the statue itself becomes dwarfed or seems secondary to the pedestal. In his design for the monument to Greeley the base is imposing in strength and massiveness, and yet so simple that it directs attention to the figure of the man above rather than away from it.

Horace Greeley was a noteworthy figure on the street or in any crowd, and the pose in which he is placed in Mr. Doyle's model is striking. He is represented as sitting in a chair — conventional or editorial, or whatever it may be — a big chair, with his back resting firmly against the frame, and his long coat hanging its tails over in front. The right leg is thrust forward, and his right hand, reaching down over the chair-arm, grasps what may be supposed to be a copy of the journal which he founded. His attitude is that of listening. The model was made without the historic spectacles, but the statue will probably have them. The good old man's whiskers, that famous covering of his neck and under chin, will also be there. Under the chair is a pile of books, just as Mr. Greeley used to have books lying around him in his editorial den. In fact, the statue will suggest Greeley as he looked when he was in his office.

It has not been decided yet just where in the City Hall Park the printers will place the stone base and the bronze statue, but it will probably be on the lawn near the street walk on the east side, facing the newspaper buildings.—*New York Sun.*

A WARNING.

We deem it a duty we owe alike to ourselves and the trade to warn them of an institution which advertises itself under the names and titles of the "Imperial Type Company," the "Geneva Publishing Company," and the "Wrinkler Company," located at Geneva, New York. We understand several trade journals have been victimized, and that their advertising bills remain unpaid. We have afforded this party every facility for payment; but, so far, all our efforts have been in vain.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Kropidlo, a Polish newspaper published in this city, has suspended.

H. H. LATHAM, 318 Dearborn street, has just furnished a $5,000 printing machinery and bookbinder's outfit to Mr. George Halla.

CLINTON B. EVANS, formerly financial editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, has issued the first number of a new financial paper called the *Economist*.

THE Chicago Paper Company's new catalogue and price list for 1889 has appeared. The cover is of handsome design. This firm is now located at 120 and 122 Franklin street.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street, Chicago, have just issued a new sample book of the papers they carry. It is gotten up in very neat style, and contains a fine lot of samples of the goods handled by the firm.

MORGAN BATES, formerly one of the publishers of the Marshall (Iowa) *Statesman*, but more recently connected with the editorial department of the Chicago *Daily News*, is now one of the owners and business manager of the *American Poultry Journal*, of Chicago.

BUSINESS during the past month has been very quiet, and the printing trade has suffered with the others. A hopeful view of the future, however, pervades all quarters and every one talks of the outlook with cheer. Country orders have been slow, but even now are "picking up."

THE Cook County Board, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, has decided to settle the outstanding stationery bills of the J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Company, contracted by the old "boodle" board, for $11,500. This is $2,701.33 less than the original amount charged.

THE fall edition of the Chicago *Specimen*, published by Marder, Luse & Co., has just been issued. It maintains the deservedly high reputation which this journal has secured, and contains, among other novelties, a number of attractive pages of new type-faces and ornamental designs.

MR. J. E. BARMAN, an old-time Chicago printer, formerly connected with the *Journal* as compositor and proofreader, and latterly with the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, has gone to New York to take charge of the National Press Stereotype House. Mr. William F. Wagner assumes Mr. Barman's position as correspondent at Kellogg's.

SLASON THOMPSON & Co., publishers of *America*, have purchased the subscription list, good will and business of the *Current*, and after the issue of October 13 the latter publication was merged into *America*. This leaves the field of literary weekly publications to *America* alone, and will undoubtedly build up on a more substantial foundation the excellent start *America* has already made.

THE Illinois Paper Company, corporation, organized under the state laws of Illinois, with a capital of $40,000, succeeded the Chicago branch of Friend & Fox Paper Company, on the first of November. The officers are: John Cochnower, president; George N. French, vice-president; James White, secretary; John C. Wright, treasurer. The new company will remove from their present quarters, 151–153 Wabash avenue, to more commodious and centrally located premises, 181 Monroe street, January 1, 1889.

SPECIAL attention is called to the advertisement card of P. R. Audibert, 164 La Salle street. This gentleman has had a long experience as a first-class designer and engraver, both in Paris and New York, and we can conscientiously recommend him to the trade. His portrait work especially reaches a degree of perfection seldom found, and his cuts of buildings, landscapes, machinery, etc., are executed with skill and dispatch. Special attention is given to all orders in half-tone work, and specimen sheets will be sent if desired.

A MEETING of the paper trade of this city was held at the Palmer House, on Tuesday evening, November 13. Among those present were J. W. Butler, Frank Butler and C. M. Davis, of the Butler Paper Company; A. T. Hodge, of the Chicago Paper Company; John E. Wright and James White, of the Illinois Paper Company; James Mix, of George H. Taylor & Co.; and J. Fred Waggoner. After a general discussion of matters of mutual interest, Mr. Waggoner was instructed to call a meeting in the near future, and to secure, if possible, the coöperation of twenty gentlemen connected with the paper trade, for the purpose of forming a local association.

THE decision rendered by Judge Horton on Friday, November 9, sustained the validity of judgments amounting to $64,309.78, confessed by the J. L. Regan Printing Company, in favor of J. J. West and others in October last, the judgments held by Mr. West alone aggregating nearly $40,000. The litigation to set aside the judgments was begun by Charles S. Burch, the receiver of the company, on the ground that there was fraud and a want of consideration in the exeeution of the notes; that the judgment notes were entered up while the company was solvent; that they had been executed by the president and secretary of the company without authority from the directors, and that the directors were trustees for the creditors and could not give preferences. All these points were dismissed by the court, who decided that the preferred creditors did not know of the insolvency until the time of the entry of the judgments. The court also held that the money loaned the company by Mr. West was loaned upon the false representation of J. L. Regan, who claimed that the concern was worth $150,000 over and above all its liabilities. The company would therefore not be allowed to avail itself of this fraud. Its assets are about $80,000, while the liabilities are over $100,000. After paying the $64,309.78, there will be a little over $15,000 left to satisfy the claims of creditors to the amount of $60,000. It is said an appeal will be taken from Judge Horton's decision.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

CHAS. BIBEAU & Co., Meriden, Connecticut. A varied assortment of general commercial printing. Creditable, neat and clean.

T. A. FERLET, Galveston, Texas. A number of good, wholesome-looking every-day jobs, many of which are far above the average received.

JAS. BARELS, Le Mars, Iowa. Several specimens of every-day work, the most unpretentious of which are the most deserving. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*

THAD. B. MEAD, New York. A number of specimens, each one of which is a gem in its way, even if it consists of only three lines. In embellishment, "enough and no more than enough," is evidently his motto. The presswork is also worthy of highest praise.

W. M. CASTLE, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. A large assortment of exceedingly creditable specimens in colors and black. They are evidently set up by a printer and worked by a pressman who knows his business. The business card is especially unique and attractive.

W. H. WAGNER, Freeport, Illinois. Several three-sheet campaign posters in colors; attractive, well balanced and well arranged. Freeport has no reason to be ashamed of her printing offices, or the work they turn out, and, as a consequence, her merchants get their printing done at home, which is eminently proper.

J. F. QUANE, San Francisco. Business card in colors. Pretentious and yet out of proportion — too much banner and too little balance. Bad taste to put the firm name in graphic text immediately above a line of paragon antique extended, even though printed on a tint; besides, the comma is altogether unnecessary and out of place. The bottom of the card is also out of proportion to the top. The embossed "P." is likewise too large, and detracts from what should be equally prominent features.

Also from L. L. Disbrow, Milwaukee; *Chronicle* printing office, Ingersoll, Ontario; E. V. Reed, North Abington, Massachusetts; E. W. Pierce, Greenfield, Massachusetts.

TRADE NEWS.

W. J. SMITH, Alliance, Ohio, has made an assignment.

R. M. RIGBY & Co., Kansas City, Missouri, have dissolved partnership.

SHERRILL & FORSMAN, printers, Louisville, Kentucky, have dissolved.

SMALL & SCOTT, printers and publishers, Minden, Ontario, have sold out.

KELLER & PAINE, printers, Evansville, Indiana, have dissolved partnership.

THE M. H. Hazen Publishing Company, New York, has lost $6,000 by fire.

MORTON & MCINTYRE, publishers, Lake City, Michigan, have dissolved partnership.

LEUTSCHER, SCHUBEL & Co., job printers, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have dissolved partnership.

THE Figaro Publishing Company, of Chicago, has been established, with a capital of $150,000.

J. H. BURKHARDT, job printer, Albany, New York, has been succeeded by Burkhardt & Royce.

SCHOLL & WENTWORTH, printers, Elmira, New York, have been succeeded by John B. Wentworth.

SMALLWOOD, DEALY & BAKER, job printers and binders, Houston, Texas, have dissolved partnership.

THE publishers of the Hastings (Minn.) *Democrat*, Todd, Riplinger & Gere, have dissolved partnership.

GONZALES & LAUDUMIEY, printers, New Orleans, Louisiana, have been succeeded by Laudumiey & Co.

THE Lewis & Dryden Printing Company, Portland, Oregon, has increased its capital stock to $40,000.

COWAN, MASHINTER & Co., printers, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, have been succeeded by Cowan & Co.

T. L. GANTT'S SONS have started a printing establishment in Elberton, Georgia, and will publish a paper.

B. B. BEMIS, printer and publisher, Oregon, Illinois, has been succeeded by the Calumet Printing Company.

THE Champion City Times Company, publishers, Springfield, Ohio, has been succeeded by A. D. Hosterman & Co.

THE Porter Printing Company, of Rock Island, Illinois, has increased its capital stock from $18,000 to $23,000.

THE Fitchburg (Mass.) *Evening Mail* has put in a new improved heavy Whitlock cylinder press and ample steam power.

SHUBERT BROTHERS, lithographers to the trade, have removed from Akron, Ohio, to 27 Board of Trade building, Detroit, Michigan.

E. R. CARSWELL, Jr., Atlanta, Georgia, has formed the Southern Baptist Publishing House (capital stock, $100,000), to publish papers, etc.

THE firm of Owen & Bibeau, printers, Meriden, Connecticut, was dissolved October 1, 1888. The firm name is now Charles Bibeau & Co.

At a meeting of the Typefounders' Association, held in St. Louis, October 2, the following schedule of prices on type was adopted, to go into effect October 15:

	25 lbs. or over.	500 lbs. or over.	1,000 lbs.
Agate	74	72	71
Nonpareil	64	62	61
Minion	56	54	53
Brevier	52	50	49
Bourgeois	48	46	45
Long Primer	46	44	43
Small Pica	44	42	41
Pica	42	40	40

THE Child Acme Cutter and Press Company, Boston, report business good, and recent sales to J. H. Gondale Sons Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Davis & Henderson, Toronto, Ont.; L. Crane, Jr., & Brother, Dalton, Mass.; Lowell Manufacturing Company, New York (three machines); Schilling Corset Company, Detroit, Mich.; Lindner, Eddy & Claus, New York; G. H. Buck & Co., New York; B. M. Harris, New York; W. H. Ward Company, New York; Eaton & Peck Company, Meriden, Conn.; Donald Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass., and Hollingsworth & Whitney Paper Company, Boston.

THE Great Southern Printing and Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of paper bags, Frederick, Maryland, has increased its capital stock to $100,000.

F. C. NUNEMACHER, the well-known printer of Louisville, Kentucky, has purchased the exclusive right to manufacture the Stromberg patent railway coupon ticket for the southern states.

AULT & WIBORG, Cincinnati, have just been awarded the contract to furnish, during one year, to the *World*, New York City, 350,000 pounds of news ink, accompanied by a very flattering testimonial on the quality of the ink heretofore furnished by this firm.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

RED CLOUD, Nebraska, is to have a new daily paper.

THE Vancouver (B. C.) *World* is a new seven-column folio.

THE San Francisco *Occident* has entered upon its eighteenth volume.

THE Herald Company, publisher of the *Daily Herald*, Kalamazoo, Michigan, has sold out.

ONE day's newspaper and magazine mail in the New York postoffice was 134 tons, or 267,580 pounds.

THE *Journalist* says that a new weekly paper will be started about December 1, to be called the *Moon*.

THE *Gael*, published monthly, in the Celtic language, at Brooklyn, New York, has completed its sixth volume.

THE *Times* is the name of a new afternoon paper started at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. W. C. Jennison is proprietor.

IT is said that sixteen newspapers published by the colored men in this country supported Cleveland and Thurman.

R. D. KELLEY, recently of the Deadwood *Pioneer*, has commenced the publication of a democratic evening daily in Omaha.

A NEW daily has been launched at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. Its name is the *Democrat*, and its editor is George W. Penn.

CHARLES T. LAMBERT, Thomas W. Cassell and others have incorporated the Peoria Daily Press Publishing Company, at Peoria, Illinois.

JULIUS L. BROWN, W. T. Gentry and others have, it is reported, formed a $50,000 stock company, to publish a paper at Atlanta, Georgia.

THE St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger* has put in a new Cottrell two-revolution press, with a folder attached, and appears in a new and handsome dress.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* is about to increase its size by adding another column to its width, making eight instead of seven columns to the page.

THE Evening Journal Publishing Company, Dallas, Texas (capital stock, $15,000), has been incorporated by M. H. Redfield, J. P. Jones and George Y. Byrne.

THE *Personal Rights Advocate* is the name of the new quarto, seven-column journal published in Chicago, in the German language, by the Personal Rights League.

THE *Childress County Index* is a five-column quarto recently started at Childress, Childress County, Texas. James Harrison is editor, and it is democratic in politics.

IT is said that Messrs. Cook & Sons, of the Milford (Mass.) *Journal*, have decided to issue a daily, in response to a request from over three hundred citizens of that place.

THE *Deutscher Anzeiger*, Freeport, Illinois, is about to don a new dress. It is a neatly printed and ably edited journal of twelve pages. W. H. Wagner is the publisher.

THE New York *Star* was sold at sheriff's sale on Tuesday, October 30, and was bought by George E. Downs for $700, subject to a mortgage of $25,000 held by S. W. Andrews and recorded judgments of about $100,000. The person known as George E. Downs is employed

in the office of C. P. Huntington, who it is supposed is the owner of the paper. The paper is being published as usual, but the new purchaser has not yet taken possession.

A NEW YORK *Journalist* correspondent says there are a number of growing towns in Florida without a newspaper, where shrewd parties might make country weeklies pay.

THE Waltham (Mass.) *Weekly Review*, a new eight-page paper, edited and owned by Thomas B. Eaton, Esq., has made its appearance. The paper typographically is a neat one and excellently printed.

WE have received a copy of the Rockford *Furniture Journal*, devoted, as its name implies, to the manufacture of furniture and kindred industries. The trade has an organ in this paper of which it may well be proud.

THE New York *Journalist* offers a prize of $20 for the best article on "The Relations of Amateur and Professional Journalism." The article must not be over 2,000 words in length nor under 1,000, and must be written by a genuine amateur journalist.

WE have received the August number of the *Modern Printer*, published in London, England, by M. P. McCoy, which contains the announcement that it is the last number which will be issued. A change in business is the cause assigned for its suspension. It was a very creditable publication.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

EFFORTS are being made by John A. Foreman and others to secure the establishment of a paper mill at Wichita, Texas.

THE Kingsley Paper Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, assigned on October 19, with liabilities estimated at $40,000, and assets at $60,000.

THE first paper mill in the United States was at Chester, Delaware, being established in 1714. Benjamin Franklin purchased his supplies at this manufactory.

S. B. MARKLE, paper manufacturer, at Mill Grove, Pennsylvania, has made an assignment. Judgments for $10,000 had been previously entered against him.

IT is stated that Pennsylvania parties have made arrangements to establish a paper mill at Anniston, Alabama. This will be the first paper mill in the state.

THE Byron Weston Company, of Dalton, Massachusetts, for the manufacture of paper, has been incorporated with a capital of $200,000. Hon. Byron Weston is president and treasurer.

THE Valley Paper Company have just put two new papers on the market — one a ledger, with the watermark "Valley Linen Ledger," and the other a superfine, marked "Valley Paper Co."

THE Winona Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, of which the lamented Col. R. M. Pulsifer was president, has decided to increase its capital stock from $200,000 to $300,000, the addition to be paid in in cash.

H. F. LEDDY, as agent for Robert Fletcher & Son, paper makers, Stoneclough, near Manchester, England, has taken an office at 111 Broadway, New York, with a view of introducing the papers of that firm in this country.

THE Poland Paper Company, at Mechanics Falls, Maine, which started in business about fifteen months ago, now makes five to six hundred tons a month of book and news. The company has six mills at the Falls, and other mills at Gilbertville.

AMONG the novelties of German paper-making the *Papier Zeitung* mentions envelopes made of carton. They are especially adapted for carrying cards, photographs, art sheets and samples of fine paper through the mails without injury, and are brown on the outside and white within, and are made in all sizes.

AN arrangement to overcome the froth on a paper machine is illustrated and described in a recent *Papier Zeitung*. It consists of a pipe pierced with small holes, which is screwed to a post near the end of the "sand-catch" and the entrance to the "knot-catch." This pipe is connected with the water supply by a cock, and when in use sends a fine spray upward a little and then falling strikes the froth, causing the bubbles of air to burst. This pipe can be attached at the beginning of the collecting reservoir or at any other place where the froth is greatest, and the contrivance is especially helpful in making strong carton paper where much wood and "filling" stuffs are used.—*The Paper World.*

THE contract for supplying paper for printing the United States internal revenue stamps has been awarded to the Fairchild Paper Company of East Pepperell, which is under the management of Charles W. Gardner, formerly agent of the Carew Paper Company, of South Hadley Falls. The price for the contract is 6.7 cents a pound, and 550,000 pounds will be required.

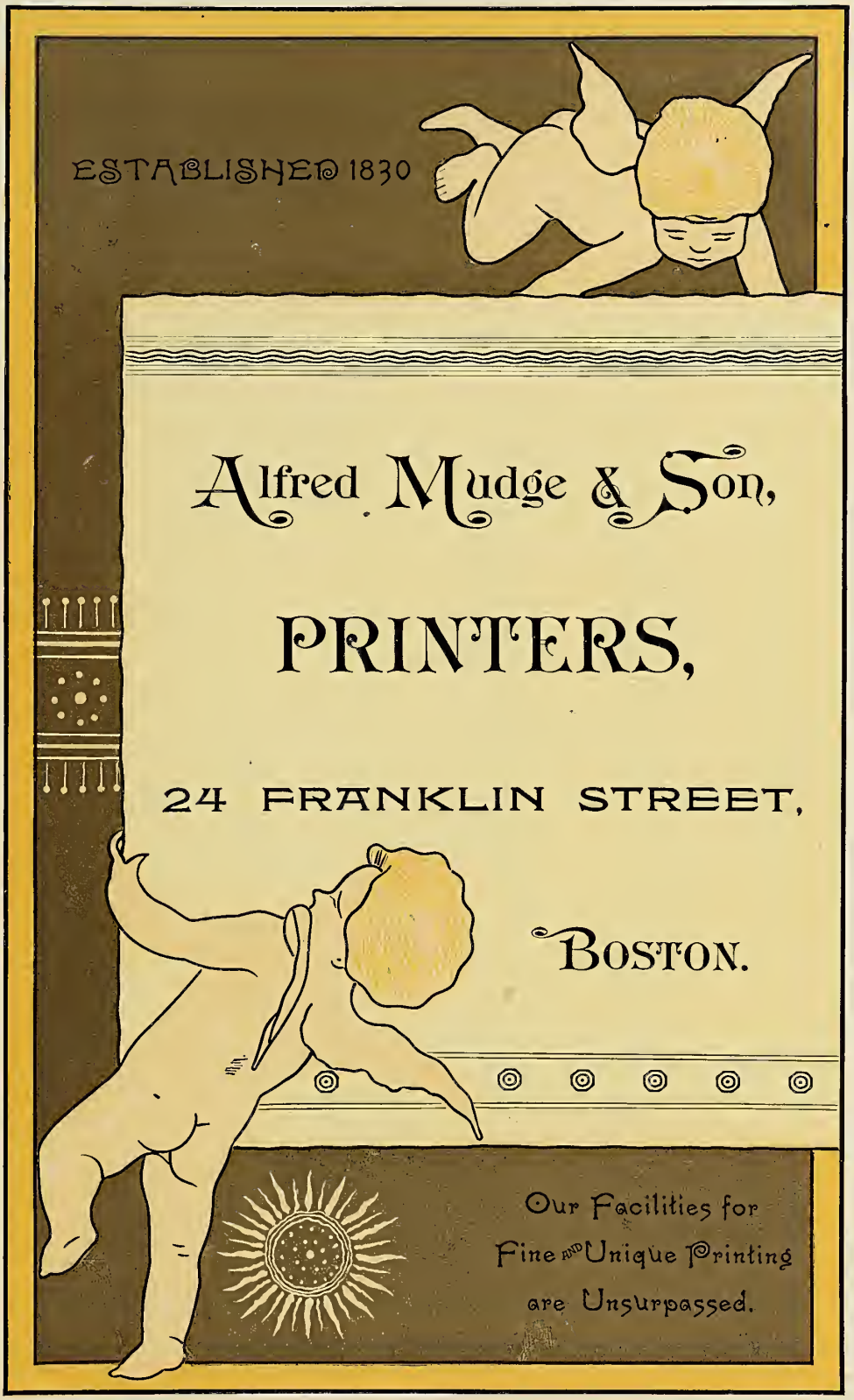
MR. EMILE BOHN, of Galveston, had on exhibition yesterday at the Cotton Exchange samples of fiber from the cotton-seed hulls. Mr. Bohn claims that he has invented a process of manufacturing paper from the plant, utilizing the stalk and hulls, and his mission here is to introduce the matter to the attention of the capitalists of Houston, and, if a stock company with about $25,000 can be gotten up, to erect a factory here.—*Houston Post, September 28.*

THERE are now in Japan ten paper factories, built according to European methods, and supplied with thirteen paper machines. All of these factories work rags and make principally printing paper, which is now used almost exclusive of the fine hand-made paper. This latter is made from the fibers of the mulberry-tree by a secret and tedious process, and is costly. Wages in Japan are 12 to 15 cents daily to men, and 7 to 10 cents to girls, but in these factories the employés are paid twice as much, and skilled hands get still higher pay. Rags are getting scarcer and dearer and an effort will soon be made to introduce wood-pulp and cellulose manufacture. A Japanese paper maker from Tokio has been in the United States and bought the needed machinery, and now is studying German methods in these branches of paper making.

TWO PRINTED PRINTERS.

Barker Bradford tells an amusing story about one of the many funny incidents in his early experiences in the publishing business:

"Fred Van Campen and I started an alleged funny paper in Chicago some years ago," said Bradford. "We set the type ourselves, and in fact did all of the mechanical work as well as attending to the editorial and business departments, such as they were. We didn't need a cashier, so we saved nothing in that department. One day, in some manner or other, 50 cents came into the office. It was in the winter time, and we were always cold and hungry. We slept on the floor, using the exchange list for sheets and the planer and Van Campen's shoes with our coats over them for pillows. When we got hold of the 50 cents there became a matter of discussion as to whether we should buy crullers and coffee or something to cover ourselves when sleeping. There was steam in the building but the pipes grew very cold in the middle of the night. Well, we 'jeffed em quads' to decide the question, and the bed clothes' side won. Van Campen said he knew where two good quilts could be purchased for 25 cents each, and off he started to obtain them. It was Saturday night and very cold, and when we lay down on the exchange list and put the quilts over us, we both felt sure that heaven was on earth, if it wasn't anywhere else. The quilts were beauties 'for the money.' They pictured all kinds of animals in printed colors — red, green, yellow, brown, black, white, gray, olive, purple, blue, orange and all other colors — and were of light calico-like material, filled with cotton-batting, which, in the night, all went down to one end like shot in a canvas bag. I don't remember just how it happened, but during the night the janitor turned on the steam. Our windows and doors were closed tightly, and the little room soon became as hot as a cheap Turkish bath house. We — poor devils — worn out from the day's struggle at the case, and weak from starvation, did not awake until it was daylight. I remember opening my eyes first. I was as wet as a sponge in a bathtub and as hot as a piece of roasting pork. I looked at Van Campen, and saw him gasping for breath. I awakened him and we both started for the window, and threw it open. I will never forget the condition poor Van Campen was in, and he says the same of me. He had a yellow dromedary on his hip, a pink lizzard on his neck, a purple toad on his arm, and all kinds of highly colored birds and beasts all over his entire frame. He said I looked like a tattooed fiend, and I thought it might be so if I looked anything like him. The paper 'busted' the next week."



C. L. SPARKS, Compositor.

ILLINOIS
TYPE FOUNDING CO
CHICAGO



CHICAGO PRINTING INK CO. COLORS

FOSTER ROE & CRONE
ART PRINTERS

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Boston *Herald* estimates that 4,437 new books were published last year in the United States.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT J. VANCE has been elected an honorary member of the New Haven Typographical Union.

TRADE in most towns on the Pacific coast is very dull, and the outlook for the winter months is far from encouraging.

A NEW afternoon paper is shortly to be started in Philadelphia, under the management of Mr. School, late of the *Evening Star*.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 7, of New York, has engaged an instructor to teach its members the technical points in English composition.

PITTSBURGH Typographical Union now has a membership of over five hundred which will entitle them to three delegates at the next session of the International.

READER, don't you think the colored inserts in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER are beauties? We do. They will stand examination and commendation.

OAKLAND (Cal.) Typographical Union has decided to raise the price of composition from 35 to 40 cents per thousand on evening papers, and from 40 to 45 on morning.

PRESIDENT PLANK, of the International Typographical Union, has commissioned Messrs. Driver, Glaser and Faries, members of No. 2, to audit the accounts of the trustees of the Childs-Drexel fund.

THE London (Ont.) *Advertiser* jobroom has secured the printing of the city directory, which is now being canvassed for. This will give employment to a good number of workmen during the winter months.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Los Angeles, November 6, says: "Please state in your next number, in regard to the outlook here, that printers continue to come this way, and when they arrive find nothing to do. There are thirteen cases on the *Tribune* and twenty subs."

MR. JOHN MCVICAR, whose portrait was published in THE INLAND PRINTER a short time since, twice president of the International Typographical Union, and for ten years past managing editor of the Detroit *Evening News*, has severed his connection with that paper on account of differences between himself and E. W. Scripps.

WE acknowledge receipt of complete specimen book of type, borders, cuts, etc., of George Bruce's Son & Co., 13 Chambers street, New York, which is an elegant volume. It contains, in addition to the regular specimen pages, "a collection of facts and opinions descriptive of early prints and playing cards," by Theo. L. De Vinne.

THE typesetting contest between teams of compositors of the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Tribune*, which took place a short time ago, resulted in favor of the team composed of H. P. Rennie, J. W. Noble and R. E. Schroder, who set 759,000 ems in thirteen days of ten hours each. The second team — C. D. Rogers, W. Adams and H. Wilson — set 680,000 ems, and the other two teams fell far below this record.

FOREIGN.

THE tenders for printing and supplying 955,335,000 tobacco wrappers for the Turkish government, were opened on September 19, when M. Chaise, of Paris, whose tender was by far and away the lowest, was declared the furnisher. Twenty-three firms tendered: four French, six Austrian, eight German and one Italian.

THE dispute between the Typographical Society and the master printers of Victoria has been settled, the latter giving in to the demands of the men. A conference of master printers, which sat for several days, have consented to the requests of the society that 'stab hands should be paid at the rate of £3 per week, and piece hands at 1s. 2d. per thousand.

THE establishment of a technical school has at length received the approval of the Italian government. This approval consists of an official recognition of the Milanese School of Typography, whose provisional commission have placed their powers in the hands of the new council. It is to be regretted that the Italian Typographic Association takes no interest in the question of technical education.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE late Col. Royal M. Pulsifer's life was insured for $200,000, which was made payable to his wife.

THE office of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, London, England, has been removed to 58 Shoe Lane.

MARINONI, the eminent French press builder, has recently placed on the market a new rotary machine for cut work, which is very highly spoken of.

TO MAKE labels adhere to tin, take of flour six ounces, of molasses one-half a pint, and of water one pint and a half, and boil as usual for flour paste. Or, dissolve two ounces of resin in one pint of alcohol. After the tin has been coated with the solution, allow nearly all of the alcohol to evaporate before applying the label.

NOW comes another wonderful novelty in transferrotype paper, which transfers a photographic image to any substance known, whether it be metal, glass, wood, canvas or china. One of the applications of this process will be the transferring of pictures to plaques and canvas, so that they can be painted as the artist desires.

THE eighty-fourth annual report of the postmaster-general of England shows that the number of letters, post-cards, book packets, circulars and newspapers delivered in that country the past year, is 2,242,800,000, besides 13,436,000 sent to the returned letter office. In addition to this there were 39,731,786 parcels delivered and 53,403,425 telegrams.

A METHOD of removing grease-spots from paper, that is confidently recommended, is as follows: Mix burned magnesia with an equal quantity of benzole. It will soon crumble, and the grease-spots are then to be rubbed with it and the grains brushed off. Old spots require two or three applications. The mixture may be kept if put in a wide-mouthed bottle or jar with a glass stopper.

A RATHER unusual ocean trip was recently made by William P. Raynor, of Raynor & Martin. At 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 13, he took passage on the Cunard steamer Umbria, and arrived at Queenstown at six o'clock, on the night of Saturday, October 20. He left Queenstown, on his return, on Sunday afternoon, October 21, and was at his desk on Tuesday, the thirtieth of the same month.

GEORGE W. CHILDS never sits in a street car, says the Philadelphia *Times*, while there is a woman standing. No matter what her station in life, the moment a woman gets in he gets up. This often embarrasses some of Mr. Childs' acquaintances, who are not in the habit of giving up their seats to ladies, but they usually follow his example, so that there is rarely a woman left standing in a car in which Mr. Childs rides.

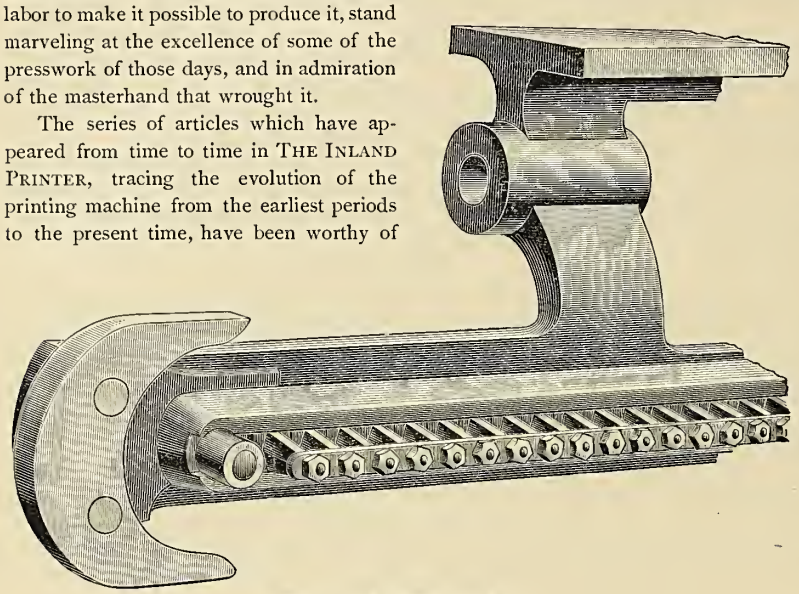
MR. F. A. BAGLEY, of Cherokee, Iowa, has invented and patented what he calls an "automatic feed gauge." It is a mechanical device which, when attached to the gripper of a job press and properly adjusted, will accurately place the sheets in the required place on the platen if placed within an inch of the proper position by the feeder. That it will do this the writer can attest, as he not only witnessed but himself made a practical test. It is made in three sizes — for eighth, quarto and half-medium presses, at $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00 respectively. —*Exchange.*

THE invention of John J. Allen, of Halifax, England, is a device for feeding separate sheets of paper to cylinder presses. The component parts of this invention are few, the arrangement simple and the operation seemingly effective. The paper sheets to be printed are supported upon an inclined table, suitably mounted upon the frame of the press. Beyond the forward end of this table the sheets project slightly and rest against a fixed upright plate, or stop. Between the stop and the foward end of the inclined table, and beneath the overlapping ends of the sheets, is placed a "plunger," capable of vertical motion. A rotating "feeder-wheel" is placed above the "plunger" at such a distance as not to bear upon the pile of paper sheets upon the inclined table. It will be seen that if, at the proper time, the "plunger" be moved upward, it will raise the overlapping edges of the pile of sheets, thus forcing the upper sheet against the surface of the rotating "feeder-wheel," and the revolutions of this wheel will move the sheet forward, over the top of the stop-plate and into position to be seized by the grippers of the cylinder.

A WORD ON PRINTING PRESSES.

IN none of the various and numerous branches of applied mechanics have there been made such vast and valuable improvements during the past quarter century as in the manufacture of cylinder printing presses. Occasionally we see running a cylinder press built early in the sixties, or even previous to that; and we of this latter day, with the knowledge of the art of producing good presswork, and alive to the need of years of thought and conscientious labor to make it possible to produce it, stand marveling at the excellence of some of the presswork of those days, and in admiration of the masterhand that wrought it.

The series of articles which have appeared from time to time in THE INLAND PRINTER, tracing the evolution of the printing machine from the earliest periods to the present time, have been worthy of careful perusal by everyone identified with the art of printing, or in its various ramifications. They were broad and general in treatment, and so thorough and painstaking throughout as to make every one who read them the wiser for the reading.



NO. 1.—THE BED RACK.

Particularly valuable were they to pressmen, the very essential of whose enlightened labor is a thorough acquaintance with printing machinery — not only the make of press which they have used or may be using, but of all styles and all makes applicable to the various classes of presswork. A pressman is not master of his trade if he be lacking in this; and yet how very few there are who know, except in a most superficial way, the advantages of this press over that, the faults of that press over this; and this very lack may, in these days of low prices and close competition, be the means of serious financial loss to himself or to his employer, as the case may be.

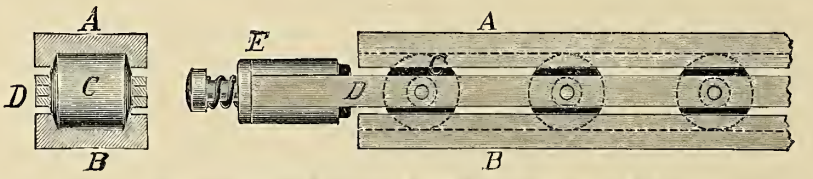
Hence this article. If it be the means of making known to some of those who run printing machinery the point of perfection which the printing press of today has reached, its mission will be fulfilled. To those who already, by experience, are conversant with the *new* Whitlock press this rehearsal of the claims made for it will be none the less interesting.

Two principles are minded in the consideration of the merits or demerits of a printing press. The first, workmanship — under which head comes weight, quality of metal, the use of steel, wrought-iron or cast-iron in its proper place, accuracy of adjustment, durability and finish; the other, execution — which general term includes register, impression, facility and rapidity of making ready, distribution of ink, and, when ready, the speed at which work can be gotten out.

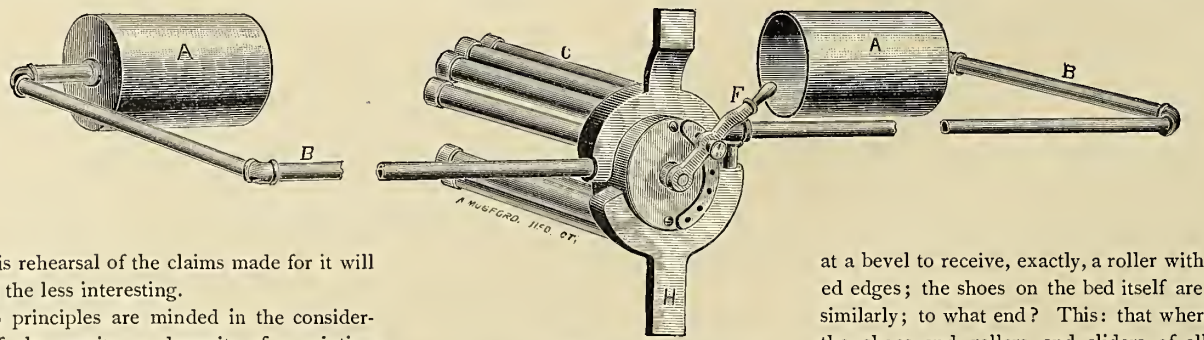
The first of these two principles is always the first; for a machine that is not mechanically correct in all details will be found wanting in some one or other part of the work it is designed to perform.

The vital parts of a machine are those which do the heavy work, and mostly all of these are underneath the type-bed. The Whitlock presses, all, with the exception of the smallest size of the job and news series, are driven by the Napier movement, consisting of universal joint-shaft, bevel rack and pinion; but the difference between these parts on the Whitlock press and as used on other presses is, that while most all other makers use a wrought-iron joint-shaft, a cast-iron bevel rack and a cast-iron pinion, the shaft as used in the Whitlock press is made of *steel*, the pinion is made of *steel*, and the bevel-rack — that most vulnerable part of a printing press — is also made of *steel*. And not alone in the metal does it differ from the rack ordinarily used, but that each tooth in the rack is distinct and separate from the others (see illustration No. 1). Stronger and stiffer than if in one large piece, it offers this advantage: that in case of accident — and accidents will happen — a broken tooth or two, or a dozen, can be readily replaced at no cost of time, if a few teeth be kept on hand, and but slight monetary expenditure. There have been single-tooth racks before, but the liability of a tooth dropping out through carelessness or usage made them useless, so they have been discarded. This possibility has been here overcome, and each tooth is absolutely certain to remain in place.

The tracks and friction rollers on which the bed of the press travels next engages our attention. On all Whitlock presses of the job and news series there are two tracks, with the friction rollers in them three inches apart from center to center. In the Whitlock extra heavy and two-revolution presses larger than No. 3 size (bed 22 by 28) there are four tracks, with friction rollers three inches apart from center to center. The shoes are steel, as are the rollers; but the difference in shape from those used in other presses is worthy of reference to. The roller frame is the same as other frames are, but the steel shoes are not, as usual, merely flat steel bolted in the center of the frame, allowing the sliders to run along the sides of the shoes as the friction rollers travel on them. In the Whitlock, as one can readily see in the illustration (No. 2), the roller shoes are milled at a bevel to receive, exactly, a roller with beveled edges; the shoes on the bed itself are milled similarly; to what end? This: that where, with the shoes and rollers and sliders of all other makes of presses, the oil for the preventing of undue friction is uselessly lying in the gutters along the shoe, while the shoes themselves and friction rollers are dry, wearing all the time, causing unevenness in the bed and a greater difficulty in making ready, every



NO. 2.—FRICTION ROLLER FRAMES, SHOES AND ROLLERS.

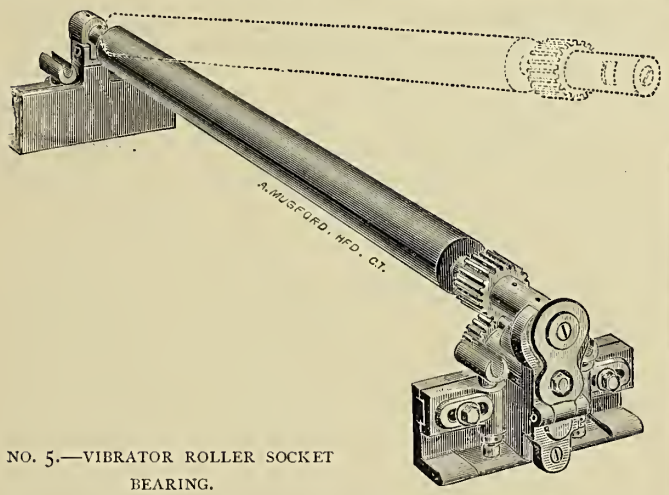


NO. 3.—AIR CONTROLLING APPARATUS.

drop of oil put in the runners of a Whitlock press is taken and used to its fullest extent, the friction reduced to a minimum and the wear to almost nil! The type-bed, true in its runners, all else being correct, is absolutely true to the cylinder, and the making ready of a form a matter of the unevenness of the type or plates. Nor does the advantage end here; for, by means of the positive forward and backward running that the snugly-fitting friction rollers impart to the travel of the bed, the side lash, commonly found where the ordinary shoes are used, is entirely taken up without friction. The air springs of today are many. Most usually the air chambers are supplied with pet cocks which are opened or shut by hand, as also are the plungers moved forward and backward when the speed of the press is to be changed. There are various devices for changing the air cushion when required, but all are more or less intricate, and almost always are unused by pressmen because of that. But the air-controlling apparatus on the extra heavy and two-revolution Whitlock presses is so extremely simple and so absolutely perfect and effective withal as to make it worthy of mention here.

The illustration (No. 3) shows the air chambers, which are bolted to the frame of the press, with the pipe connection from both ends leading to the valve. This latter consists of a set of pipes for each end of the press, brought together in the valve head. The small lever F in the cut can be turned at will, opening or shutting, as the need be, one, two or all the pipes, assuring (as the marks on the outer plate will show) the proper quantity of air for the desired speed; and this in the twinkling of an eye, either while the press is running or is idle. There is neither possibility of wear nor break, and, used as it should be, will lengthen by years the mechanical life of a press.

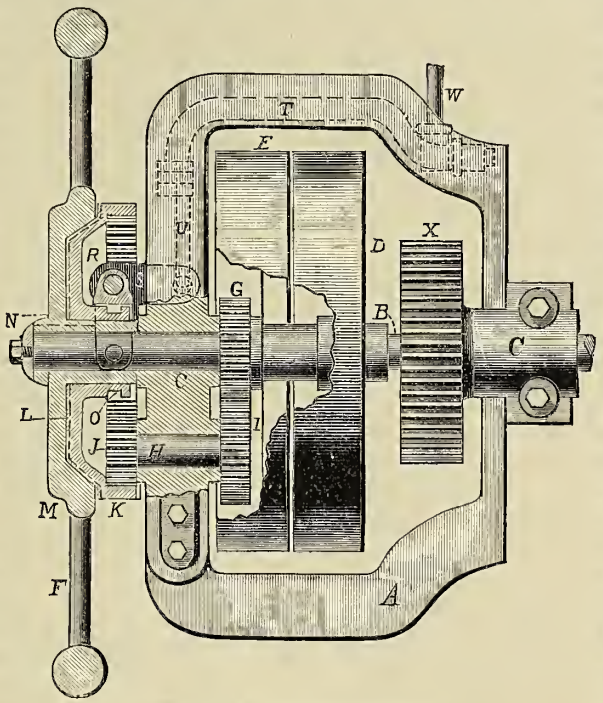
Thus far have we shown the wider differences between the Whitlock press and those of other makers; for the parts above referred to differ entirely from all other makers, not merely one or two. But the end is not yet. There are still more points to be mentioned.



NO. 5.—VIBRATOR ROLLER SOCKET BEARING.

The type-bed and cylinder of a press, and the course of handling through which they go before they are finished, bear much weight in determining the finished product. From the largest manufacturer of printing presses to the smallest, there seems to be a uniform carelessness as to the real value of perfect finish in cylinder and bed. There is but one other firm of manufacturers (and this firm has had larger experience than any other press builders in this country) that devotes as much attention to the finish of the bed and cylinder as do the manufacturers of the Whitlock press.

All the cylinders on Whitlock presses receive their first turnings on a lathe, but after receiving the first turnings *the cylinder is put in its place in the frames of the press in which it is to run, and there receives its last turn and its ground finish.* The type-bed, after it is planed on the usual planing machines, as in other presses, *is put in its place in the press and there filed and scraped absolutely true to the impression surface of the cylinder.* Consequently, with the cylinder and type-bed perfectly true, obviously a job can be made ready quicker than on any other press built. What a saving of time and money, what a freedom from annoyance and vexation is here to be had!

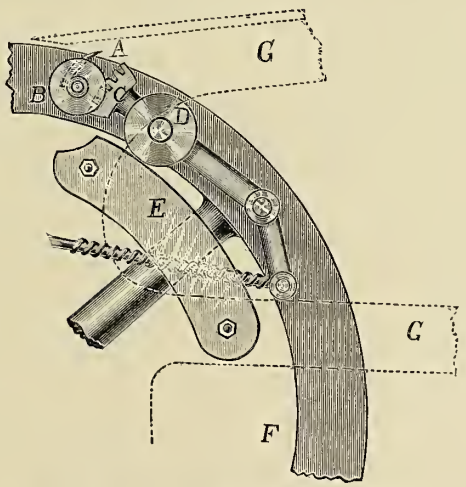


NO. 4.—BACKING-UP MOTION.

The register rack on the Whitlock presses is not merely a segment, but is the full length of the impression surface of the cylinder. And this is not confined to drum-cylinder presses only, as with all other makes, but is also on the two-revolution press, thereby insuring on the latter machine the register of a stop-cylinder press at the running speed of a two-revolution. This valuable improvement is patented, and can only be used on the Whitlock machine.

All the Whitlock presses weigh more than most those of other makes, class for class, and no press outweighs it. The best iron is cheap enough to admit of all the needed metal being put into a machine where a maker believes in producing only the highest class of machinery.

The conveniences about a Whitlock press—and conveniences are to the pressman's work what spice is to food—are many. The back-up motion, of which an illustration (No. 4) is shown, is simple and positive. It cannot get out of order, can be used at any part of the run of the bed, acts as a brake, and stops a press running at high speed immediately and without jar.



NO. 6.—GRIPPER OPENING ARRANGEMENT.

The vibrator roller socket (see cut No. 5) permits of the roller being swung up and out from the cylinder without taking it from its bearings—the quicker to get a sheet off the rollers, or to make easier, when space is small, the taking out for washing up.

The gripper motion (see cut No. 6) is noiseless and the opportunity of wear nothing. Breaking, through backing up the cylinder, is

impossible. The fly fingers are movable along the fly shaft. All Whitlock presses have tapeless delivery and table distribution; and the fountains are so made that the knife, being ground directly to the roller, and the roller turned not only in a lathe on centers but in the fountain frame where it is to work, admits of the use of a minimum of ink with a maximum of effect.

Therefore, bearing all things in mind, the claims of its manufacturers for the Whitlock press, "that it can produce the highest possible effect in work, at the greatest possible speed, at the least possible expense," can be readily maintained and proven.

And now just a few words regarding the *personnel* of this house, and we have done. Mr. Sturges Whitlock, president of the Whitlock Machine Company, first began making presses for John F. Henry, of New York. It was a country press, and as contract work was then, is today, and ever will be, that country press was built to be the cheapest press sold to country newspapers, with all that that implies.

However, about 1884, Mr. Whitlock, for himself, began to build his improved press by day's work. No country press is now built by this firm, the classes being job and news, extra-heavy and two-revolution presses. Gradually the merits of the new machine came to be recognized, and wider and wider grew the field, until it was deemed necessary, in March of this year, to form a stock company to successfully handle the largely increasing business that has justly rewarded the firm for the real merits of its manufactures. The officers of the company are: Sturges Whitlock, president; G. Edward Osborn, secretary, and Julius G. Day, treasurer; and their factory and office are at Birmingham, Connecticut.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

In response to a general request, we publish the decision recently rendered by Judge Tuley in the suit of the J. W. Butler Paper Company and others against the John B. Jeffery Printing Company and others. It is as follows:

BUTLER PAPER COMPANY
v.
JOHN B. JEFFERY PRINTING COMPANY.

The decision of Judge Tuley in the above entitled cause, rendered on October 23, sustains all the material allegations of the plaintiff's bill of complaint. It finds that in the transaction of Jeffery in the organization of the John B. Jeffery Printing Company in February, 1884, with an alleged capital stock of $150,000, and transferring to that company his old plant, which he had used for several years, and on which he had collected of the insurance companies which had risks thereon at the time the same was damaged or destroyed by fire in December, 1883, to the extent of $66,500, in payment for said capital stock, he received a grossly exaggerated price for his property; that the inventory and valuation of the property so transferred was made by Mr. Bond, an employé of the company, under the direction of Jeffery and Pomeroy; that the property was afterward appraised by four persons, all of whom but one were employés of the company, who accepted the values placed upon it by Jeffery and Pomeroy at $170,492.

The company assumed the payment of $5,942 owing by Jeffery, and Jeffery offered to abate $15,000 on the appraised valuation, and the property was transferred on that basis.

The court holds that Jeffery must account for the difference between the actual value of the property and the amount for which it was transferred to the old company.

The court finds that the several judgments entered on confession against the company on May 19, 1886, in favor of the following named persons for the following sums were wholly void, to wit:

Daniel K. Tenney	$25,100.00
Emma J. Jeffery	38,611.00
Another judgment in her favor for	5,266.50
Another for	10,977.89
One in favor of Burr Robbins for	5,413.30
One in favor of the Tyler Paper Company	22,758.50
Amounting in all to	$108,127.19

That executions were immediately issued on these judgments, and the property of the corporation levied on about 5 o'clock P.M. the same day. On the next day three creditors' bills were filed upon one of Mrs. Jeffery's judgments and the judgment in favor of Burr Robbins and the Tyler Paper Company. The company appeared by Judge Cothran, and consented to the appointment of George T. Pomeroy, the secretary of the company, as receiver. Pomeroy at once took possession and continued the business of the company. Pomeroy immediately after his appointment entered into a stipulation with the sheriff, approved by the Superior Court, by which he (Pomeroy) took possession of all of the property subject to the rights of the sheriff under the levies made, with authority to finish contracts on hand, accounting to the sheriff for material used; that the business was continued without interruption; that the sheriff advertised the property for sale by a very general, if not an obscure, description; that all of the tangible property was sold by the receiver under the direction of the Superior Court about July 25, to Daniel K. Tenney, trustee for the judgment creditors, for the sum of $75,000, with leave of the judgment creditors to credit the amount so bid up upon their respective judgments; that afterward, about August 6, the accounts of the company that had not been collected by the receiver, and which amounted on their face to about $38,000, were sold to Tenney for $28,000. These were also applied in like manner upon the judgments entered on confession.

Within two days after the levy Jeffery commenced his efforts to form a new company, and he sought to get the First National Bank, the Butler Paper Company, and the old stockholders, except Hayden and Cottrell & Sons, to take stock in the new company. The Butler Company refused to take any of the stock, and Jeffery apparently abandoned the attempt, but his attorney, Cothran, and his bookkeeper, abettor and advisor, Pomeroy, using the same papers that Jeffery had commenced with, and with the assistance of the First National Bank, organized the corporation called the Jeffery Printing Company; that Pomeroy, who was Jeffery's other self in all the business transactions, declared that when he got up the new corporation it would be one that would stand, and he went through the form of having cash paid for the subscriptions to the capital stock.

The scheme was that certain attorneys and others were to subscribe for the stock, draw their check for the amount of their subscription, previously placed by the First National Bank, to their credit, and the corporation, going through the farce of a valuation of the property bought by Tenney, were to report it worth $150,000, and buy it of Tenney for that price and pay him for the same by check on the First National Bank. This, the court finds, was done, and the plant of the old company was bought at $150,000 in cash, and yet not a live dollar passed in the whole transaction, nor did the new company have one dollar of assets that did not come from the old corporation, unless the subscribers to the stock of the new corporation are liable upon their subscription, which was a point not involved in this case.

The Tyler Paper Company got stock in the new company equal to their stock in the old company and equal to the amount of their judgment, in all $33,300, and Mrs. Jeffery got the balance of all of the capital stock in the new company.

Burr Robbins' judgment was paid by offsetting an account of the old company against Burr Robbins & Co., and the payment by Pomeroy of a few hundred dollars difference in cash.

An attorney of the First National Bank was put in as president of the new company, evidently for the purpose of protecting the bank; 1,270 shares of the new stock went to Mrs. Jeffery and were placed with the bank as collateral security for its debt of $25,000 and interest, and the accounts purchased by Tenney were held by him as further security for the debt due the bank.

September 1, 1886, Jeffery was formally appointed manager of the new company and voted a salary back from its first organization; that from May 19, when the judgments were entered, and up to the time when the new company was organized, the business had been carried on by Jeffery and Pomeroy continuously without one hour's interruption, and to an outsider it was one and the same continuous business, and this notwithstanding the confession of judgments to the amount of $108,000, the seizure of the property by the sheriff, the filing of three creditors' bills, the appointment of a receiver, sales by him exceeding $100,000, an old corporation wrecked and abandoned, and a new one organized with an apparent cash capital of $150,000.

The court decides that the bill of the Butler Paper Company is maintainable, and that the jurisdiction of the court therein grows out of the trust relation existing between the corporation and those in charge of its property and the creditors and stockholders of the company; that whenever those in charge of corporate property are about to do an act with intent to wreck the corporation or destroy the value of its property, a creditor or stockholder may maintain a bill in equity to restrain the commission of the act, or if the act is already accomplished, being the wrongdoing parties, an account concerning their trust or for other appropriate relief, the fraud as well as the trust gives equity jurisdiction; and that the bill and cross bills are maintainable upon another ground, namely, to compel Jeffery to account for the difference between the actual value of the plant sold by him and the value at which he sold the same to the old company.

That the First National Bank's debt, on which Tenney obtained judgment in his own name, was for money loaned, and that the same is true of the Burr Robbins judgment; that the court is unable to determine from the evidence what amount of valid debt Mrs. Jeffery had against the company; that her claim is subject to further examination.

That the judgments were fraudulently and collusively entered in pursuance of a scheme to wreck the company and destroy the value of its stock. The corporation was doing a large business; it had lost only about $3,000; it had nearly $5,000 cash in the bank; the debt of the First National Bank was not being pressed, and the bank had agreed to extend it until the show season closed, about two or three months; Mrs. Jeffery does not appear to have been urging payment, and the evidence shows that John B. Jeffery controlled her affairs as absolutely as he did his own; there was no debt to the Tyler Paper Company, and Burr Robbins was not in the city, and Jeffery had possession of his judgment note and also of Mrs. Jeffery's notes, except the two held by the bank as collateral security. The avowed reason given by Jeffery and Pomeroy for the entry of the judgments was because of the threats and conduct of Hayden and Cottrell & Sons that they would have a receiver appointed of the company's property.

That the entering of the judgments was not the aggressive acts of creditors or the exercise of legal or supposed legal rights, but they were entered in pursuance of a scheme, among other things, to wreck the corporation and render all the stock, but particularly the stock held by Hayden and Cottrell & Sons, valueless; that this scheme was devised by Jeffery and Pomeroy, aided and abetted by Daniel K. Tenney; that Mrs. Jeffery must also be held to be a party to it because of the unlimited power she allowed her husband to exercise over her judgment notes and business affairs, and that it was fair to presume that she knew from time to time what her husband was doing in her name; that she received 1,270 shares out of the 1,500

in the new corporation; that it was never intended or expected that any of the debts for which the judgments were confessed were to be paid by or through such confessions of judgment or by any adverse legal proceeding to be had therein, nor were they, in fact, so paid. There was no litigation between adverse parties; the judgments by confession and the creditors' bills and the proceedings had therein were all collusive and with fraudulent intent; that while it is true that Tenney and other witnesses swore that Jeffery protested against judgments being entered, the evidence shows that he went with Tenney to the safety deposit vault, opened the box, called for Mrs. Jeffery's box and took out certain judgment notes of hers and delivered them to Tenney to have the judgments confessed thereon; and that he also, as president, at the same time executed the judgment notes in favor of the Tyler Paper Company for over $22,000 upon a liability not due; that he delivered Burr Robbins' judgment note to Tenney, and that upon Tenney's "stand and deliver" demand for all the cash on hand, he gave Tenney a check for the amount—nearly $5,000—all the time protesting that judgments by confession should not be entered; that men must sometimes be judged by their acts in preference to their words.

That this court must treat the proceeds of the sales of the property of the old company as standing in the place of the property, and the parties receiving such proceeds as trustees, holding the same for the benefit of the corporation, its creditors and stockholders.

The court directs the entry of a decree finding that the judgments were entered in furtherance of the above mentioned scheme and conspiracy to wreck the corporation and render the stock worthless, conceived by Jeffery, and to which Tenney, Pomeroy, Mrs. Jeffery and the Tyler Paper Company were parties, aiding and abetting; that the judgment creditors be decreed to pay to the receiver in the case the amount credited on their respective judgments, and that Tenney be held to account for the amount received by him by way of credit on the judgment entered in his name as trustee for the First National Bank, leaving Tenney to settle matters with his client as best he can; that it is no excuse that Tenney was attorney for the First National Bank; he chose the position of judgment creditor, used it in furtherance of this scheme, and the court can see no reason why an attorney who so acts should not respond the same as another party. "It was the prostitution of a noble profession to a very vicious use."

That although Burr Robbins had no knowledge of the fraudulent purpose for which his judgment was entered, equity cannot permit him to retain the advantage of it, and that Tenney will also account for all moneys paid to him by the receiver.

That the Master be directed to ascertain and state the liabilities of the company on May 19, 1886, and if any liabilities have since been incurred to report those and how incurred, and to give notice to all creditors to prove their claims, and if any have been paid since May 19 in any other way than by receipt upon or satisfaction of said judgments the Master shall state and report by whom and in what manner and when the same were so paid.

The court reserves the question as to the effect of any such payments and the right of any such creditor to share in the distribution of the assets of the said John B. Jeffery Printing Company.

The court also finds that the Tyler Paper Company's debt was paid by its acceptance of stock in the new company. The court reserves until the coming in of the Master's report whether or not the debt of Mrs. Jeffery was also paid by stock in the new company, and that John B. Jeffery should not be allowed to participate as a stockholder in the distribution of the assets of the old company until the stockholders who are not parties to the scheme to wreck the corporation shall realize the market value of their stock on May 19, 1886, or if there was no market value, the actual value thereof.

The court also finds that Mr. Pomeroy is not a fit or proper person to act as receiver in the case, and that the decree to be entered shall provide for his removal and the appointment of a suitable person in his place, and that Pomeroy report to the court his acts as receiver and render such accounts as may be necessary.

CIRCULAR FROM PHILADELPHIA PRESSMEN'S UNION, No. 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 29, 1888.

It becomes an unpleasant duty to inform you that the friendly relations that have previously existed between our members and their employers have in some cases been widely severed. Our scale was set at $15 per week in the depression of business that followed the failure of Jay Cooke, and has remained at that princely figure ever since. Business having been good for several years past, our members thought the time had come when our wages should be restored to what we received prior to the depression. Accordingly, our union, at its monthly meeting in September, resolved that our scale should be raised to $18 per week of fifty-nine hours, and a committee was appointed to confer with the employers. This committee reported the result of their conferences at a special meeting of the union held October 20, when the union decided to adhere to the increased scale, and notified the employers to that effect. At our monthly meeting held October 27, reports were received from the various offices, and out of forty-two offices under our control thirty-one would pay the advance, while the remainder would only pay it when compelled to. The local Typothetæ resolved to resist the demand, and apparently have singled out four of the largest offices in which to make the fight, which Sherman & Co. has already started by picking out and discharging four men in their employ who have been most active in the union. We did not desire this fight, but, being in it, are going to win if possible. Our union has never turned a deaf ear to the appeals of our sister unions, and we believe that whatever service they may be able to tender us will be given willingly, and we ask you to discourage and prevent, so far as lies in your power, any pressman from coming from your locality to our city.

Pressmen, avoid Philadelphia and give us a chance to win this fight, which at least two employers have admitted is not one of wages, but is an attempt of the Typothetæ to down the union; hoping—yes, believing—that our appeal will not be in vain.

C. W. MILLER, Recording Secretary. C. H. SCOUT, President.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The following is a complete list of the presidential candidates of the two great parties:

1789.	George Washington	No opposition.
1792.	George Washington	No opposition.
1796.	John Adams	Thomas Jefferson.
1800.	Thomas Jefferson	John Adams.
1804.	Thomas Jefferson	C. C. Pinckney.
1808.	James Madison	C. C. Pinckney.
1812.	James Madison	De Witt Clinton.
1816.	James Monroe	Rufus King.
1820.	James Monroe	No opposition.
1824.	John Q. Adams	Andrew Jackson.
1828.	Andrew Jackson	John Q. Adams.
1832.	Andrew Jackson	Henry Clay.
1836.	Martin Van Buren	William H. Harrison.
1840.	William H. Harrison	Martin Van Buren.
1844.	James K. Polk	Henry Clay.
1848.	Zachary Taylor	Lewis Cass.
1852.	Franklin Pierce	Winfield Scott.
1856.	James Buchanan	John C. Fremont.
1860.	Abraham Lincoln	S. A. Douglas.
1864.	Abraham Lincoln	G. B. McClellan.
1868.	U. S. Grant	Horatio Seymour.
1872.	U. S. Grant	Horace Greeley.
1876.	R. B. Hayes	S. J. Tilden.
1880.	James A. Garfield	W. S. Hancock.
1884.	Grover Cleveland	James G. Blaine.
1888.	Benjamin Harrison	Grover Cleveland.

TO CLEAN RUBBER BLANKETS.

From a business circular of R. Hoe & Co., New York, we extract the following: "The use of turpentine, in removing grease and color from rubber blankets, is increasing to such an extent that we desire to make a few suggestions as to its use and effect. The quantity to be used should be small as possible, and great care taken that it is thoroughly dried out before the blanket is used in printing. Otherwise, as turpentine softens the rubber face, the blanket will be injured by the pressure of the cylinder causing wrinkles to appear on the face. It is preferable to clean the blanket after work at night, thereby giving ample time for the turpentine to dry out, rather than in the daytime when the press is in use. We strongly recommend the use of ammonia as a substitute for turpentine, and with less chance of damage to the blanket. The ammonia should be diluted to about six to nine degrees strength (eighteen degrees can be easily obtained and diluted with one or two parts water), and after using it the blanket should be dusted with powdered chalk or magnesia. Ammonia will dry out very quickly (in much less time than turpentine), and when dried out leaves the blanket perfect and ready for use."

A MACHINE TO CHEAPEN TYPEMAKING.

Francis Keehn, Milwaukee, the Second-street typefounder, has secured letters patent on an invention that seems destined to greatly cheapen and simplify the process of typemaking. Everybody knows that types are cast by machinery. The work of expert hands, however, is required to finish them and prepare them for use under the system of manufacture now in vogue. Types, when they leave the machines in use at present, have a wedge-shaped jet, somewhat similar to that on

hand-cast bullets, attached to their "feet." They are placed on circular tables, picked up, and the jets broken off by nimble-fingered boys or girls at the rate of from two to three thousand per hour. The breaking off of the jet, however, leaves a rough foot on the type, and a bur adheres to the shoulder of the type. The bur is removed by rubbing the type on stone, or filing, and the rough "foot" is removed when the types are set up, a groove being made in the "feet" of the type as they stand bottom side up, fastened in a row. The machine invented by Mr. Keehn removes the jet and bur as soon as the type is made, without the type being handled. The machine, in brief, finishes the type so it is ready for the use of the printers as soon as it leaves the machine. It leaves no groove in the foot of the type. The invention is considered quite valuable.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, middling; prospects, not over-bright; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening (female), 16 cents; bookwork (female), 18 cents; job printers, per week, $7 to $12. We are looking forward for holiday work, which promises to "pan out" well.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, very bad; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16.20. The trade has never been so bad at this season of the year. At least one hundred men out of work. Would advise tourists to give this section a wide berth.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; book work, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Business is good here now, two new papers (daily) having been started.

Bismarck, Dak.—State of trade, good; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $25. Work will be good here this fall and winter, on account of the legislature, and will continue into March. The territorial reports are in the printer's hands now.

Chicago.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Several of the boys have got bitten by election bets, but they are paying up their wagers like little men. Now that election is out of the way, more attention will, no doubt, be paid to business, and the printing trade, along with others, will reap the benefit.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair and full up; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, $15 per week of nine hours per day; job printers, per week, $18 to $20. State work has commenced and all hands engaged; subs. on hand. State work will run to December 23, 1888.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—State of trade, first-class; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work, plenty, and no extra men in the city.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 26½ cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $9; job printers, per week, $9.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. Work being brisk, there are a good many compositors in town; in fact, more than are required to do the work. Especially is this so in the newspaper offices.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. Things will brighten up after election a little.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17. Mr. Thompson, late foreman of the New York *Tribune*, has been made superintendent of the mechanical department of the *Times* in place of Mr. C. E. Hasbrook, whose other duties require his attention.

Lansing, Mich.—Trade brisk, and prospects encouraging, especially for next January, when the state legislature meets. All state printing paid for by the week. Book and job printers receive $13 per week; compositors on evening papers, 25 cents per 1,000 ems. No morning paper has been published here since the suspension of the *Morning Tribune*.

London, Ont.—State of trade, good; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $11. The two new papers are still alive, though trouble has been experienced over wages, money evidently being scarce. About all men are engaged. It is improbable that both the papers will receive sufficient patronage to make them paying investments.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, $20 per week. At present there are about eighty situations here, with 165 to do the work; therefore, once more we would warn printers from coming here, as not only Los Angeles, but the entire Pacific coast is flooded. A word to the wise is sufficient.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, quiet; might be better; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15, the scale. The *Evening Union* is within the fold. The P. P. F's had to retire after five months' service. They are like the various typesetting machines—n. g. Hope to announce the redemption of another, the *Palladium*, in your next issue. P. P. F's must get.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, prosperous; prospects, brightening; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. Subs are not in demand. Christmas may improve matters in this respect. The *Evening Journal* employs all boys and girls at one-third wages.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, rather slow; prospects, no better at present; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. The city is overrun by tourists in anticipation of the starting of a new evening paper which will start up in about two weeks.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Since last meeting the East Portland *Vindicator* and Oregon *Siftings* have been unionized.

Sacramento, Cal.—State of trade, good; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Union is in good condition, and our membership is growing. Hope soon not to have a non-union man here.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better than for months; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Book and job business has picked up considerably in the month. Newspaper work still dull.

St. John, N. B.—Wages—composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, improved; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. There has been a considerable impetus given to business during the last two weeks, chiefly owing to the registration, but there is an abundant supply of labor to meet all demands, and consequently no need of importations.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The ball given by No 79, on October 26, proved successful far beyond the most sanguine expectations. Over $150 was cleared.

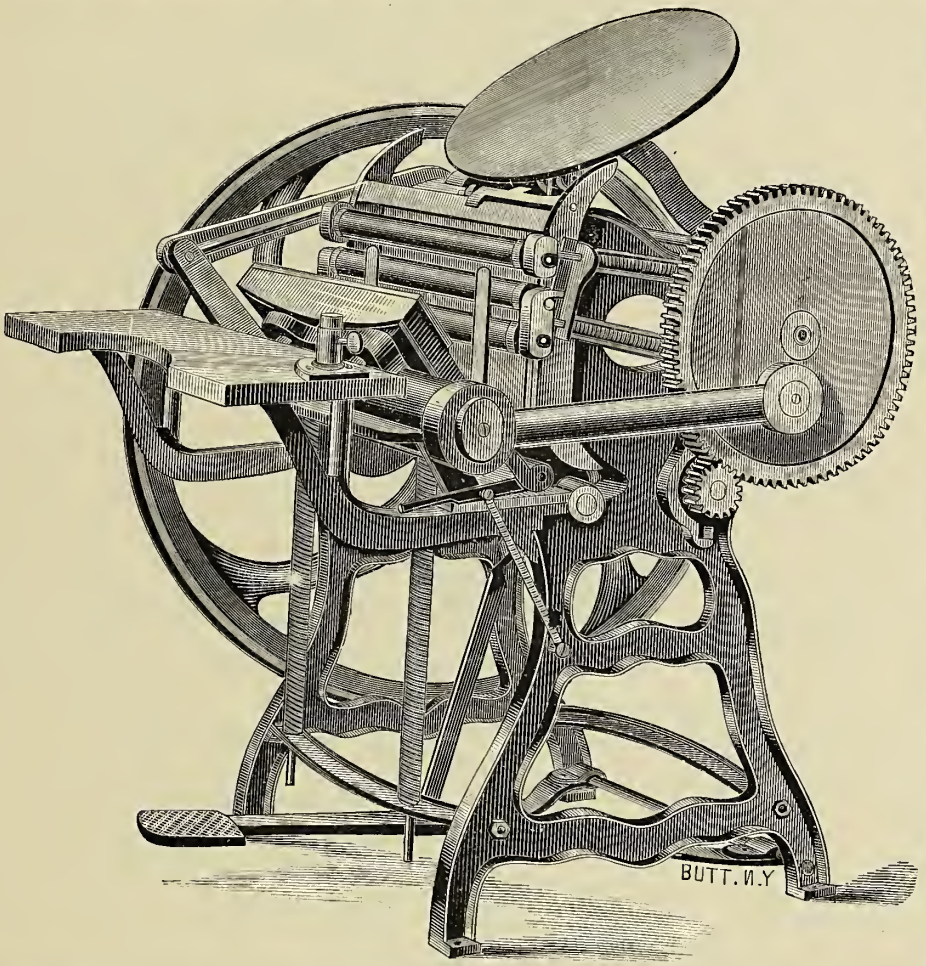
BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER COMPANY.

This firm is by no means a stranger to our readers, having been long and favorably known and having a world-wide reputation, but a few words in regard to it will still prove of interest. Located at Nos. 183, 185 and 187 Monroe street, in one of the finest structures on that thoroughfare, with the best facilities for conducting its immense business, it is one of the largest dealers in papers, cardboards, envelopes, etc., in Chicago. It supplies printers in all parts of the United States with the very best goods required to produce fine work, and at prices that never fail to give satisfaction. Established in 1844, it has, by business integrity, enterprise and push become one of the leaders in its line. Its trade mark, "Indefatigable," has been indeed well chosen, and has been lived up to from the start. This firm manufactures and handles all kinds of paper—print and book, wrapping, building board and writing papers of the Ledger, Florence, Butler, Welland, Mascot and St. Charles mills. Its line of ruled and cut papers is complete. A department of the business that has special attention is fancy stationery. In this line are embraced wedding goods, programmes, etched and embossed folders, visiting cards, mourning goods, novelties in circulars, etc. Sample books of all these goods have been prepared, and full information in regard to them will be given upon application. Ever in the lead in having on the market novelties for the different seasons as they come around, the Butler Paper Company announce that new-year cards are now ready, and the sample book just issued shows an unusually attractive assortment, there being about sixty different styles. Before placing orders for goods handled by this house, write them for samples and prices.

"THE DAUNTLESS" PRINTING PRESS.

We herewith present to our readers an illustration of a press that has been on the market a number of years, and which has proved such an excellent one for offices where a large outlay of money is inexpedient on account of the business not warranting same, that we feel as if printers throughout the country should have their attention called to it. As an honest, substantial, low-priced press, it has no superior. It is called "The Dauntless," and P. J. Jennings, of 235 East Forty-first street, New York, is the sole manufacturer. These presses are strongly built, and are guaranteed to do the finest quality of work, and will print a full form with ease. Their simplicity is one of the greatest points in their favor — being free from cams and other intricate machinery, which cause friction and loss of motion. They can be run at a high rate of speed without injury. The bed and platen are true, strong and



rigid, and there is no danger of springing or slurring, however heavy the impression may be. They have a very simple throw-off, by means of which the platen may be thrown back instantly. The grippers are adjustable and the side-arms are forgings of the best iron, neatly finished. "The Dauntless" was awarded the medal of excellence at the American Institute, New York, 1882. When looking for a simple, strong and durable press, at a low price, we advise printers to send to Mr. Jennings for information and prices. It will pay.

A NEW METAL LEAF BRONZE.

To meet the growing want of the printer's and lithographer's trades, Fuchs & Lang have got up a new metal leaf bronze to take the place of the expensive imported French leaf bronzes now in the market. Their new bronze is especially adapted to the work of the trades named, as it can be worked on all kinds of card or paper without sticking or smutting the stock, and gives an unusually fine, bright and finished appearance.

This bronze is destined to take the place of the high-priced French gold leaf bronze powders, because it will cover as much surface, does not adhere to the rougher kinds of stock, and possesses the same brilliancy and fineness. It is carefully made by them from the scraps of Dutch metal, the best attainable article used in making high priced bronzes. It will also preserve its color and durability.

The quality of this bronze will be maintained to a uniform standard, and its price—$1.50 a pound—the same to all purchasers.

"FROM YEAR TO YEAR."

"One of Raphael Tuck & Sons' calendars for the year 1889 is really a gem. It is in book form, and designed by J. Pauline Sunter, with couplets by Helen M. Burnside. January shows two little girls, who come timidly along drawing behind them a little wagon full of dolls; they hold one another by the hand and look as pretty as they are innocent; their hair fluttering in the breeze and falling in masses over their foreheads, their chubby little faces aglow with good-nature, and the dolls are even laughing. Their appeal, 'Could we stay this year with you?' could not be refused by anyone. They evidently stay the year, for in the pages that follow they are shown in various occupations, feeding the birds, plucking wild flowers, rollicking in the grassy fields, and sitting by the seashore, making little rivers in the sand. On the page between June and July there is a picture of a milestone almost hidden by the flowers, but on which the inscription 'Half Way,' can be seen. Throughout the calendar they are dressed in costumes appropriate to the different months of the year. In April they take refuge from the showers 'neath umbrellas; in May they fall asleep among the daisies in the field as they murmur:

"'Nodding, nodding, to and fro,
In the grass the daisies grow.'

"In December they depart, muffled up to protect themselves from the cold, their sachels on their arms; and as the hands of the clock point to midnight they say:

"'We hope you have had a pleasant year.'

"The last page of the calendar has a candle burnt almost to the bottom, and is just dying out, indicating the close of the year."—*Art Stationer.*

This charming calendar book for 1889 has eighteen pages of color and monochrome illustrations, gold edged, silk cord and tassels.

A dainty gift, to be had at all first-class stores throughout the United States, or mailed to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, 298 Broadway, New York.

THE CHANDLER & PRICE GORDON PRESS.

We are pleased to show in this number another candidate for public favor — the Chandler & Price Old Style Gordon Press — a cut of which appears in the advertisement of this firm, on page 124. A critical examination of this press is invited, and the special features embodied in it should be noted well. Durability is one of the greatest points in favor of this new machine. Every one turned out by Chandler & Price is giving entire satisfaction, and the company are particularly proud of the fact that *not one* has ever been returned for failure to do all represented or on account of any imperfection in workmanship. Up to the present time the firm have been unable to supply the demand for these presses, but having just completed a new addition to their works — four stories, 30 by 40 feet, of brick — they have increased facilities which will enable them to manufacture from 800 to 1,000 Gordon

presses per annum, besides other articles in the line of printers' outfit, such as proof presses, galleys, sticks, rollers, mitering machines, racks, etc. Comparison of this press with all other makes is invited. It is guaranteed in every repect. Refer to advertisement for full particulars, and write to your dealer for prices and terms.

THE BROWN FOLDING MACHINES.

The statement made by the Brown Folding Machine Company on another page of this issue may surprise many who may read it, but it is nevertheless true. "Over two hundred different sizes and styles" are actually manufactured by this company, and a visit to their works, at Erie, Pennsylvania, will convince anyone who is skeptical on this point. Among the book-folding machines which are fast gaining favor are the marginal book-folders intended to take the place of the old "point" machines. They are guaranteed to do from two to three times the amount of work of the other style, and of as perfect register. Printers requiring "point" machines can be supplied with them in all the latest patterns, and with every improvement that use has suggested. The double pamphlet folder is of great value in offices where large contracts are taken for pamphlets to be delivered on short notice. This machine will fold and paste from forty to sixty thousand or more pamphlets in ten hours. We cannot take up each make and describe it separately, but name the Challenge, Job, Triumph and Monarch combination folders, and newspaper, circular, single and special folders, as among the many styles made. The covering machine which folds a sixteen-page pamphlet and the cover, and pastes them both during one operation, is another machine made by this company that is worthy of mention. No printer needing a folding and pasting machine, no matter for what kind of work desired, should fail to investigate the merits of the Brown machines before he decides which to choose.

NEW SOLID BRASS CORNERS.

One of the most useful inventions lately brought out to make the printer's work easy and his productions have a finished look, is the feature named in the heading of this article. F. Wesel & Co., of 11 Spruce street, New York, are the makers. These corners cannot get out of shape, as there is a six-to-pica brass corner soldered around them, which holds them firmly together and at the same time gives the printer a guide in setting up his page. All printers who have been making brass corners, by mitering the rule themselves and trying to get them to fit well when locking up their pages, will appreciate these corners, as the time saved will more than pay the cost of the ready-made corners. One trial will convince the printer of their superiority. They are made of all styles and faces of rule, in thickness from six-to-pica to nonpareil body. Reference to advertisement on page 161 will give an idea of the different styles of corners. Wesel & Co. also cut labor-saving rule to point system to match any of the corners, thus making an excellent joint; also manufacture ovals and circles of solid brass tube, and make all kinds of brass and steel rule. This firm furnished the rules used by the New York *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, *Post* and *World*, and many other daily papers, and their labor-saving rule is used by some of the largest book and job offices in the country. For accuracy, fine finish and reliability, secure, by all means, the brass corners and rule made by Wesel & Co.

A CHANCE—To secure the services of a thoroughly competent and responsible printer of nine years' experience in job and newspaper work. Can take full control of newspaper and job office if required. Good references. Address "PERMANENT," care of INLAND PRINTER.

AN EXQUISITE HOLIDAY GIFT.—I have a few copies left of Vol. 1, *American Printers' Specimen Exchange*, which I offer very low. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 96 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

FOR SALE—An old-established and well-equipped job printing office in one of the largest and best cities in Michigan. The proprietor has other business, and will sell at a bargain. For particulars address JAS. GRAY, Box 603, Bay City, Michigan,

FOR SALE—A good printing office in St. Paul, Minnesota, in good running order. As the parties are going out of the printing business entirely, good will thrown in *on good terms*. Will inventory about $7,000 or $8,000. Apply to MARTIN DREIS CO., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a job printing establishment in the most flourishing city in the South. Business 1887, $25,000; will probably exceed $30,000 in 1888. Well equipped with good materials and machinery, including bindery. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address "R," care of INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—By all typefounders in Chicago, TYPOGRAPHICAL HANDBOOK, treating of Calculations in Typography. Contains new and valuable tables, rules and illustrations for computing every conceivable calculation connected with the art of printing. Price, 50c. Sent, postpaid, by J. H. GRIFFES, Box 420, Chicago. Liberal terms to agents.

FOR SALE—A democratic weekly newspaper in a flourishing town in northern Illinois. Has two cylinder and two platen presses; body type for news and book work, 300 fonts of job type, large steam engine and boiler—a complete office, in first-class condition for business of at least $1,000 a month. Splendid opening for morning daily. No material would be required. Will be sold at a bargain. Address "X Y Z," care of INLAND PRINTER.

I WANT to buy a Job Office—first-class plant, but no fancy prices. M. C. MILES, 325 Jefferson street, Joliet, Illinois.

NEWS AND JOB OFFICE FOR SALE—In the pine region of North Carolina. Well furnished; all point system; business men propose to *support* a paper; good town. If you want to come South to a healthy spot, here's your chance. Good reasons for sale. $1,900 buys all. New quarter on all ads begins Dec. 1. If you want this, address "LEADER," care of INLAND PRINTER.

THE right man can get a bargain in a well established and paying newspaper. None but good newspaper men need apply. Little money required. Address "J. J.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—To correspond with a lithographic printer. Address J. W. YORK & SON, Music Publishers, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—To lease, with privilege of buying, a country newspaper and job office. FRANK WOODMANCY, Plattsville, Ohio.

WANTED TO BUY—A democratic newspaper. Must be in a good town or county seat, with the county either democratic or about equally divided between democrats and republicans. A location in Iowa preferred. State price and all particulars in your reply. Address "IOWA," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED.—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, 10 and 12 of Volume I, if in good condition, to anyone sending them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.



WANTED.

Those in need of Counters to send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

$1 will be paid for a perfect copy of INLAND PRINTER, January, 1886. G. A. MANZ, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE WETTER
NUMBERING MACHINE

Is the only practical and well made machine that can be offered to the general printer to be used in a printing press the same as type and do good work. All its advantages secured by letters patent and will be thoroughly protected.

JOSEPH WETTER & CO.,

28 and 30 Morton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

4,000 of them in use.

GEO. H. TAYLOR. JAMES T. MIX.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.

WHOLESALE **PAPER** DEALERS

184 & 186 Monroe St., Chicago.

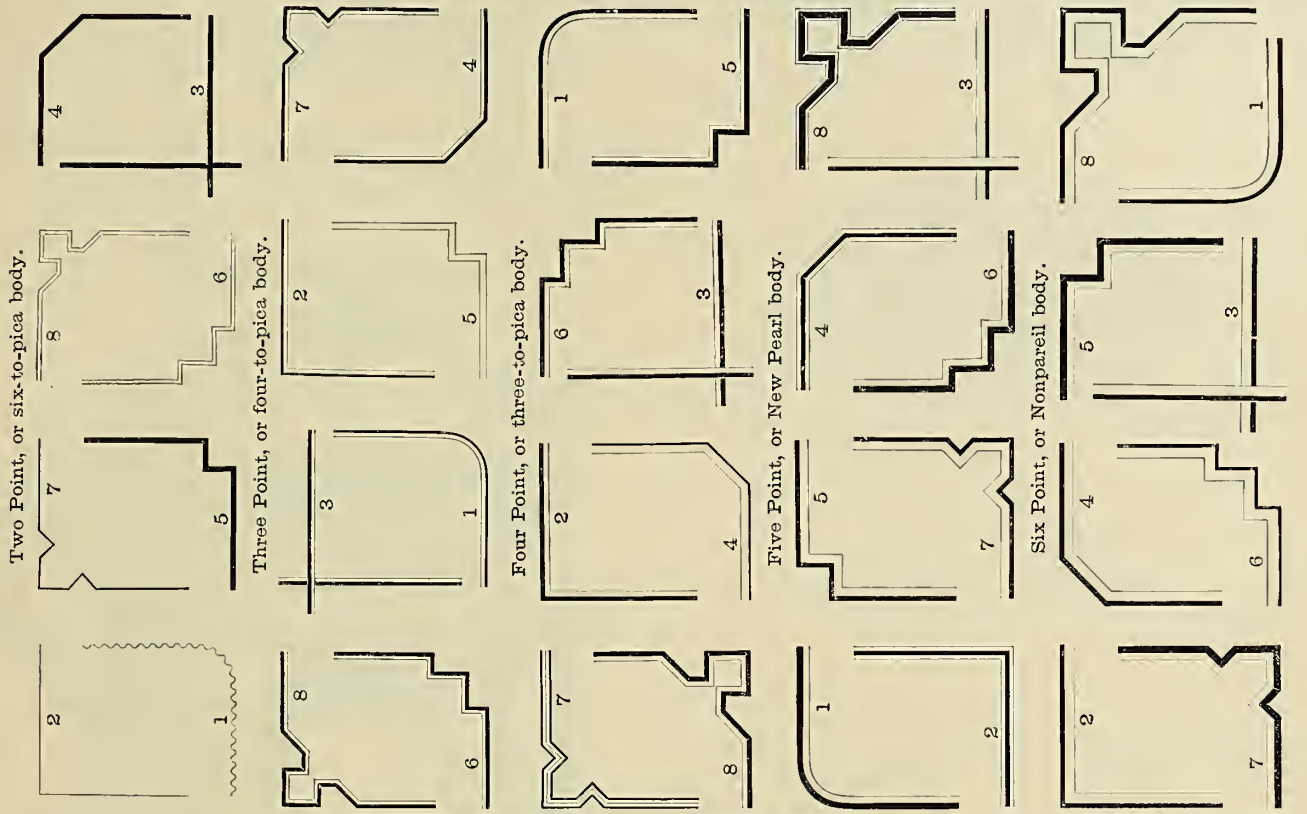
We carry a very Complete line of the following:

Cover Papers,
Extra Super Book Papers, White and Tinted,
No. 1 Super Book, White and Tinted,
No. 1 S. & C. Book, White and Tinted,
No. 2 Machine Finished, White and Tinted,
Colored Book Papers,
Extra Heavy Toned Laid Papers,
Parchment Manila Writing,
Railroad Manila Writing.
Extra Chromo Plate Papers,
No. 1 and 2 Lith. Book Papers,
Document Manila,
Wrapping Manila,
Roll Manila,
Fine Laid Book,
Enameled Book,
Print Papers.

A SPECIALTY OF PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.
SEND FOR OUR NEW SAMPLE BOOK AND PRICES.

F. WESEL & CO., 11 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

NEW SERIES OF SOLID BRASS CORNERS.



SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Staple Envelopes,
Linen Envelopes,
Mourning Envelopes,
Wedding Envelopes,
Christmas Card Envelopes,
Cloth Lined Envelopes,
Pay and Coin Envelopes.

RAYNOR & MARTIN,

SUCCESSORS TO SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ENVELOPES

115 & 117 William and 59 John Sts.,

SEND FOR PRICE LIST. NEW YORK.

Pure Irish Linen Papers,
Imperial Irish Linen Papers,
U. S. Standard Linen Papers,
Irving Mill Letter, Notes and Caps,
Lincoln Mill Letter, Notes and Caps,
Harrison Mill Letter, Notes and Caps,
Papeteries, a very large variety.

H. BARTH, Pres. W. P. HUNT, Treas.

THE

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES

AND

Printers' Tools of All Kinds.

All Goods First-Class, and at prices to suit the times

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

201 VINE STREET, - CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE ELLIS

Automatic Numbering Machine.

Designed to be locked in a form of type and used in any printing press.

(7707)

TYPE HIGH.
1 x 1⅛ Inches.

NO ATTACHMENTS NEEDED.

This advertisement is PRINTED and NUMBERED at one impression.

PRICE, - - - $20.00

GANE BROTHERS & CO.

182 Monroe Street, Chicago.

Paper.

A P E R

F. P. Elliott & Co.,

208 & 210

Randolph Street,

Chicago.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Paper.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S

PATENT COMPOSITION

FOR PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS,

Is superior to all others; it lasts for years, and is always ready for use; it does not "skin over" on the face, shrink nor crack, and seldom requires washing. Sold in quantities to suit, with full directions for casting. Give it a trial and be convinced.

ROLLER CASTING A SPECIALTY.

Our **PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK**—Superior to all others, all colors. In 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. packages.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, New York.

Genuine Wood Type, Galleys, Cabinets, Stands, "Strong Slat" Cases, etc.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' MATERIALS

Type, Presses, Chases and Paper Cutters,

EAST COR. FULTON AND DUTCH STS

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Engravers' Turkey Boxwood, Tools and Implements.

Large stock of used Presses, Types, etc, Guaranteed as represented.

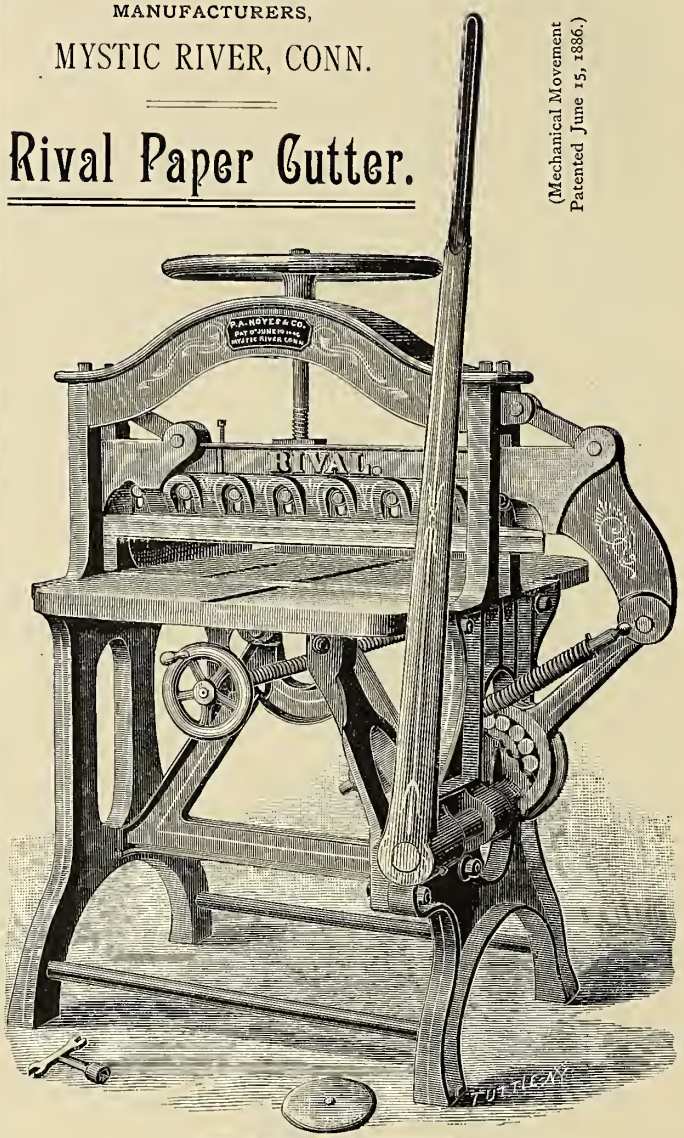
P. A. NOYES & CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

MYSTIC RIVER, CONN.

Rival Paper Cutter.

(Mechanical Movement Patented June 15, 1886.)



CUT OF HEAVY CUTTER.
(See Disk and Anti-Friction Rollers.)

The Best in the Market. Has all the Improvements of other Cutters. Greater Thickness of Paper can be Cut. Less Power required to do the same work.

THE patentee of this new Paper Cutter, the "RIVAL," having had many years' experience in designing and manufacturing Paper Cutters, feels confident that this Cutter will fully meet the demands of all who wish a good Paper Cutter at reasonable prices. It has all the improvements of other Cutters, such as sliding motion of knife, side and back gauges, etc.; also has rules inserted in front and back tables. In design and finish it has no superior; in workmanship and material it is first-class. Its claims of superiority over other Cutters are based on the patented mechanical movement for operating the knife, consisting in the novel arrangement of a disk having anti-friction steel rollers, this disk secured to end of lever shaft as shown in cut; by this arrangement four inches thickness of paper can be cut with perfect ease. This being the principal point to gain in a lever Cutter, we are confident the "RIVAL" will "fill the bill."

24-inch	will Square 24 inches,	- - -	Price, $110
30-inch,	" " 30 "	- -	" 150
33-inch,	" " 30 "	Extra Heavy, -	" 250

F. O. B. Cars, Mystic. Extra charge for Boxing and Crating, $3.00 to $4.00. No charge for skids.

H. H. LATHAM, Western Agent,

STOCK CONSTANTLY ON HAND. 318 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

NEW SPECIMEN BOOK!

WE have just completed a new Specimen Book showing our latest Job and Body Faces, Borders, etc., all of which are cast from our Copper Amalgam Metal, together with a large and varied assortment of Brass Rules, both labor-saving and in strips, and a complete Catalogue and Price List of Printers' Machinery and Supplies. We shall be pleased to mail a copy of this book free to any employing printer or intending purchaser. . . .

The Union Type Foundry,

337 & 339 Dearborn St.,

CHICAGO.

The Best and Cheapest Bronze for Calendar Printers.

METAL LEAF BRONZES FOR Printers & Lithographers MANUFACTURED BY FUCHS & LANG NEW YORK & CHICAGO. Factory, 97-101 N. 3d St. BROOKLYN, E.D.

Price, $1.50 per Pound.

JOHN COCHNOWER, PRESIDENT. JAMES WHITE, SECRETARY. GEO. N. FRIEND, VICE-PRESIDENT. JOHN E. WRIGHT, TREASURER.

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Book, Cover, Manila, Rope Manila,

ETC. + ETC.

151 & 153 WABASH AVENUE,

CHICAGO.

Will remove January 1, 1889, to 181 Monroe Street.

ST. LOUIS PRINTING INK WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

B. THALMANN,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL GRADES

TYPOGRAPHIC —AND— LITHOGRAPHIC INKS

AND VARNISHES.

Office, 210 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

12 lb. Folio,	$3.00 per Ream.	12 lb. Demy,	$3.00 per Ream.
16 " "	4.00 " "	16 " "	4.00 " "
16 " Royal,	4.00 " "	20 " Double Cap,	5.00 " "
20 " "	5.00 " "	24 " "	6.00 " "

Above prices are net.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

120-122 FRANKLIN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE·LEADING·ENGRAVING·ESTABLISHMENT·OF·THE·COUNTRY·

Crosscup & West Engraving Co.

907 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA

ENGRAVING FOR ALL PURPOSES AND BY ALL KNOWN METHODS.

IVES PROCESS - OUR SPECIALTY - THE PROCESS OF THE FUTURE FOR ALL KINDS OF FINE ILLUSTRATIONS

ESTABLISHED 1860.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC

INKS

Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable House in the West.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND SPECIMEN BOOK.



INKOLEUM Warranted to be the Best INK REDUCER and Quickest DRYER in the World.

Directions for Use:

Remove all skin from ink in can, then pour in about a spoonful of Inkoleum, and mix thoroughly to consistency desired. Thin for cold room; thicken for warm room or sticky rollers. Any press can be started up without washing the rollers, upon which it can be worked clear, free and easy on any kind of paper the coldest morning in winter, regardless of fire, or the hottest day in summer, by simply putting a few drops of Inkoleum on the rollers with the fingers.

Printing or Lithographic Inks of any color or stiffness can be reduced quickly without in the least impairing the color. For fine tint work Inkoleum works miracles, as it makes the ink cover charmingly, and dries quickly. No spreading of jobs necessary, and urgent work of any kind can be delivered immediately without off-setting. On rollers it *never dries*, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. Inkoleum is a perfect "cure-all," and saves double its cost every day in the year, and makes pressmen do better work. A trial will convince the most skeptical. Testimonials from all parts of the world to prove these assertions. **Price, half-pound bottles, 50 cents.** For sale by all typefounders, wholesale paper and printers' supply houses; or, it will be sent anywhere in the United States, express paid, for **75 cents.**

Put up only by **ELECTRINE MANUF'G CO., St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.**

THOMAS KNAPP,

THE

FRANKLIN PRESSROOM

—FOR—

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

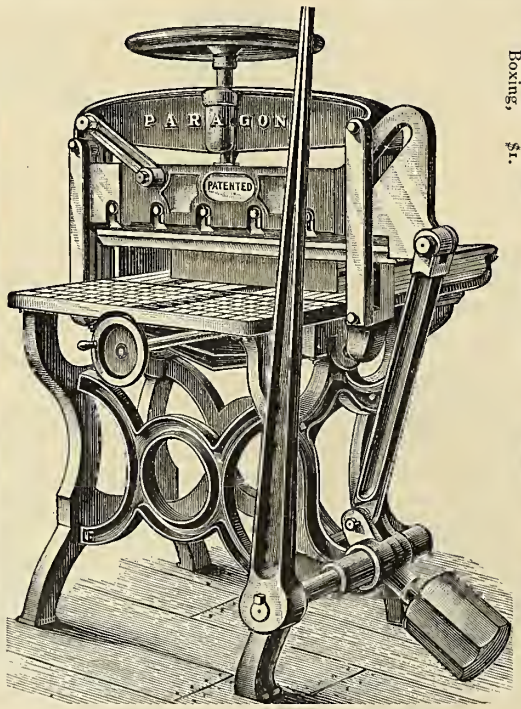
EXCLUSIVELY.

VAULTS FOR PLATES.

Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn Street,

CHICAGO.

THE PARAGON
Paper and Card Cutting Machines.



The 14 inch, 22½ inch and 25 inch Lever Paragons *gauge to a half inch of the knife.* The 30 inch Lever and 32 inch Lever and Hand Wheel Machines gauge to three-fourths of an inch.

They Cut Accurately and have Extraordinary Power.

All sizes constructed entirely of Iron and Steel.

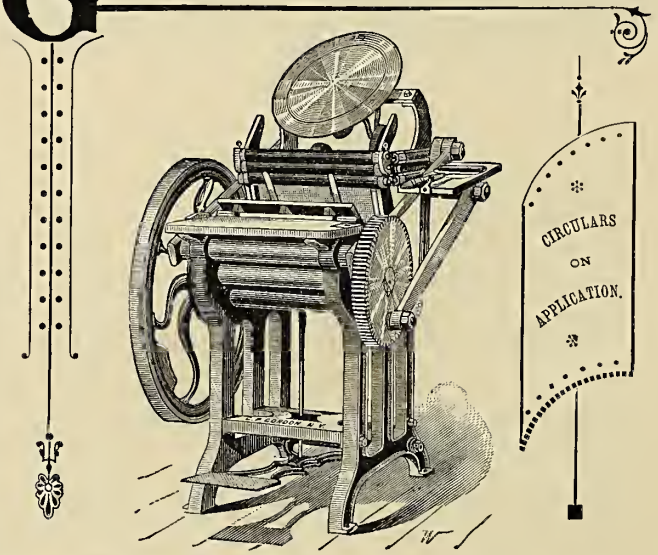
Prices,—14 in., $45. Boxing, $1.
22½ in., $80.
25 in., $110.
30 in., $175.
32 in., lever, $200.
32 in., hand wheel, $275.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Mfr.,

328 Vine St. and 327 New St., PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW STYLE

GORDON·PRESS.



Five Sizes Made: 13X19, 11X17, 10X15, 9X13 & 8X12

(INSIDE THE CHASE).

GORDON PRESS WORKS

No. 99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

THE CELEBRATED

PROUTY CYLINDER

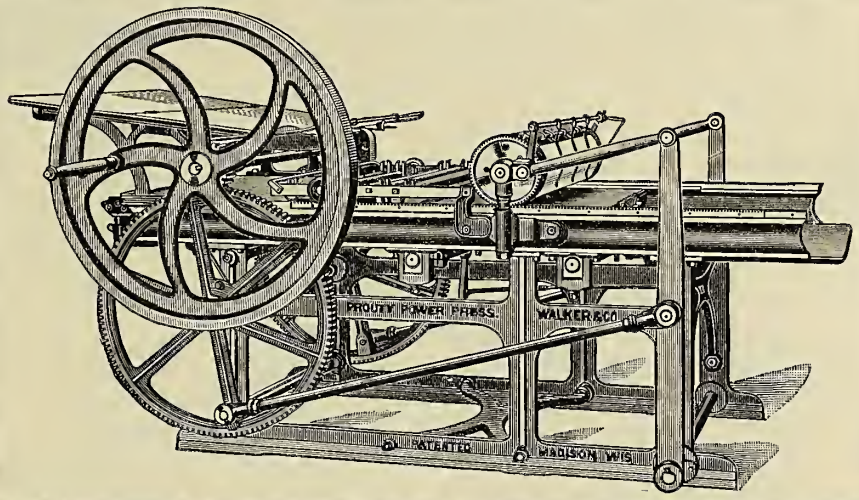
News, Job and Book Presses.

The Standard Newspaper Prouty.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1.—7 Column Folio,	$550 00
No. 2.—8 " "	600 00
No. 3.—9 " "	675 00

BOXED AND ON CARS.



The Improved Country Prouty.

Square Sides and Patent Throw-Off.

New Series 1886.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1.—7 Column Folio,	$600 00
No. 2.—8 " "	700 00
No. 3.—9 " "	800 00

BOXED AND ON CARS.

Write for Terms and Cash Discounts on the Five Roller News and Job Press and the New Eight Roller Combination Book Press.

THESE PRESSES WILL SAVE YOU FROM $500 TO $1,500.

SPLENDID BARGAINS IN WASHINGTON PRESSES AND JOBBERS.

WRITE TO

W. G. WALKER & CO., Sole Proprietors, MADISON, WIS.

LISTEN!

We want the attention of Printers, Bookbinders and Engravers.

WE are continually striving to meet the demands of the trades to which we cater and flatter ourselves that we are fairly successful. We have lately begun the manufacture of End-Wood Type, and are now prepared to furnish either **HOLLY** or **END-WOOD TYPE**, at prices which will surprise the consumer and still leave a satisfactory profit for us.

ENGRAVERS' WOOD.

Turkey, Boxwood or Maple of selected quality and superior finish.

ELEGANT CABINETS AND STANDS.

Our new Polhemus Cabinet surpasses anything put upon the market in points of utility and beauty. The ideal book compositors' Cabinet. The High Art Cabinet of the trade.

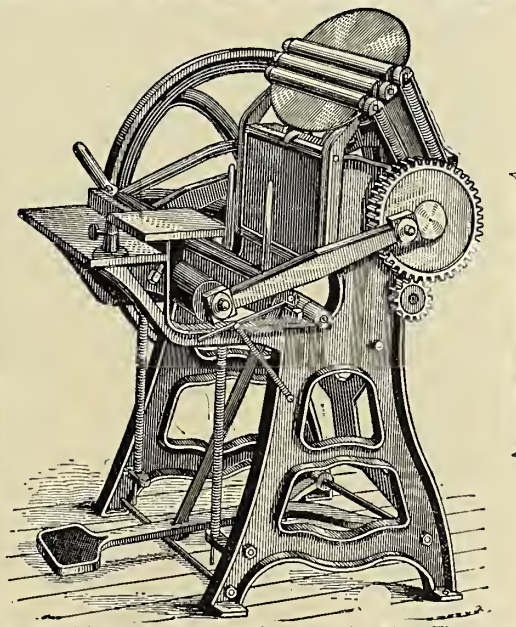
We manufacture a complete line of Printers' Wood Goods, and carry a complete line of Tools and Appliances. Send for our Catalogue and let us furnish you with our figures on anything you may want in our line.

HAMILTON & BAKER,

TWO RIVERS, WIS.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS

LOWEST PRICES.



BEST WORK.

Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs.	$60.00	Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off	$150.00
" 8x12 " " 600 "	85.00	" 8x12 " Finished, "	120.00
" 9x13 " " 725 "	100.00	" 9x13 " " "	140.00
" 10x15 " " 1000 "	135.00	" 10x15 " " "	190.00
" 8x12 " Plain, Throw-off	100.00	" 11x17 " " "	240 00
" 9x13 " " "	115.00		

Steam Fixtures, $12.00. Ink Fountain, $10.00.

BOXED AND DELIVERED FREE IN NEW YORK CITY.

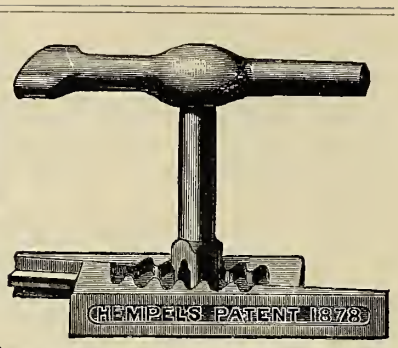
Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

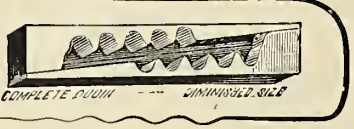
A. OLMESDAHL,

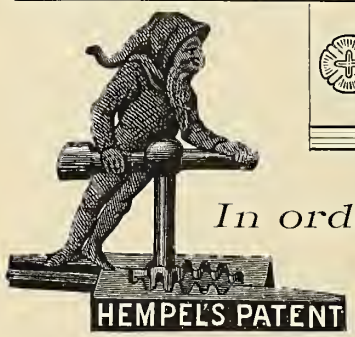
Manufacturer and Dealer in PRESSES,

41 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

HEMPEL'S PATENT STEEL QUOIN.

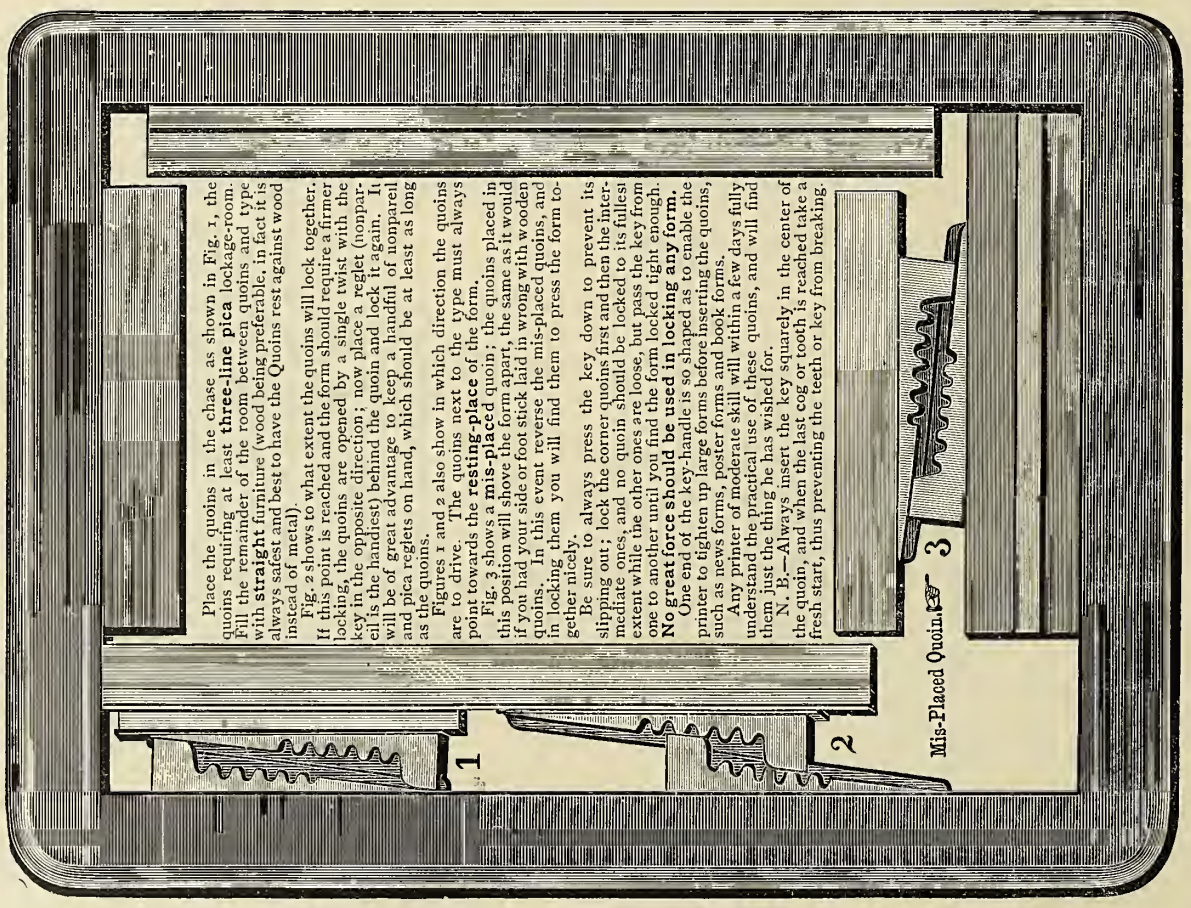






The Old Reliable and only Perfect . . . . Quoin yet introduced . . . .

In order to give these Quoins a fair test follow the Instructions implicitly:



We have but one factory in America, which is located at Buffalo, N. Y., and our Quoins are on sale with all dealers in printers' materials. Respectfully,

HEMPEL & DINGENS, Buffalo, N. Y.

· · · The New Style Noiseless

LIBERTY JOB PRESS

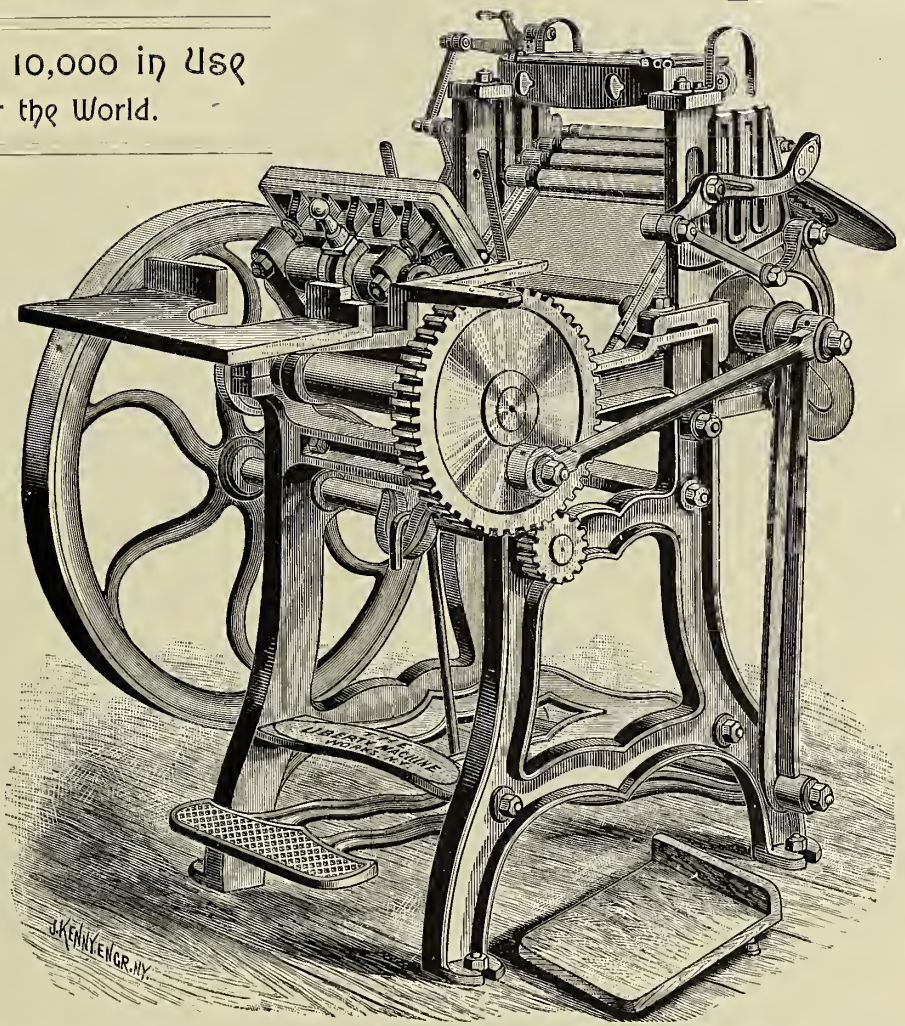
Its Special Features are entirely Unique, and not to be had on any other Job Printing Press. * * * *

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED WHEREVER ON EXHIBITION.

LATEST AWARD:—First Prize, the Gold Medal, at the International Exhibition in Brussels, 1888.

More than 10,000 in Use all over the World.

IN USE IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, FRANCE, SPAIN, TURKEY, PORTUGAL, MEXICO, BRAZIL, CUBA, ETC.



FOR THE FINEST WORK OF ALL KINDS, ITS EASY RUNNING, ITS SPEED, AND FOR SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND GENERAL CONVENIENCE, IT HAS NO EQUAL!

THE lightest running job press made. The most perfect distribution ever obtained on a job press. The only job press whose form rollers can carry full-sized riders. Patent noiseless gripper motion, worked by cam movement and without springs. Patent combined brake and belt shifter. New and original knifeless fountain, which can be regulated by feeder while press is in motion. Positive throw-off, so constructed as to add strength and durability to the press.

SIZES AND PRICES:

No. 2	—Inside regular chase,	7 x 11	in.;	inside skeleton chase,	7½ x 11¾	in.;	price,	$200;	Fountain, if ordered with press,			$25.00;	Skeleton Chase, each,		$3.50;	Boxing, $6.00
No. 2a	— "	" 9 x 13	"	"	9½ x 13¾	"		250	"	"	"	25.00	"	"	4.00	" 6.00
No. 3	— "	" 10 x 15	"	"	11 x 16	"		300	"	"	"	25.00	"	"	4.50	" 7.50
No. 3a	— "	" 11 x 17	"	"	12 x 18	"		350	"	"	"	25.00	"	"	5.00	" 9.00
No. 4	— "	" 13 x 19	"	"	14 x 20	"		400	"	"	"	25.00	"	"	5.50	" 10.00
No. 3x	— "	" 11 x 17	"	"	12 x 18	"		375	"	"	"	25.00	"	"	5.00	" 9.00
No. 4x	— "	" 13 x 19	"	"	14 x 20	"		425	"	"	"	25.00	"	"	5.50	" 10.00
No. 5	— "	" 14½ x 22	"	"	15½ x 23	"		500	"	"	"	25.00	"	"	6.00	" 15.00

3x and 4x are extra heavy, for box makers, etc. Steam fixtures and brake, $15.00 extra. SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS, 54 Frankfort St., NEW YORK,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

WESTERN BRANCH:
THE OMAHA TYPE FOUNDRY, OMAHA.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, CHICAGO,

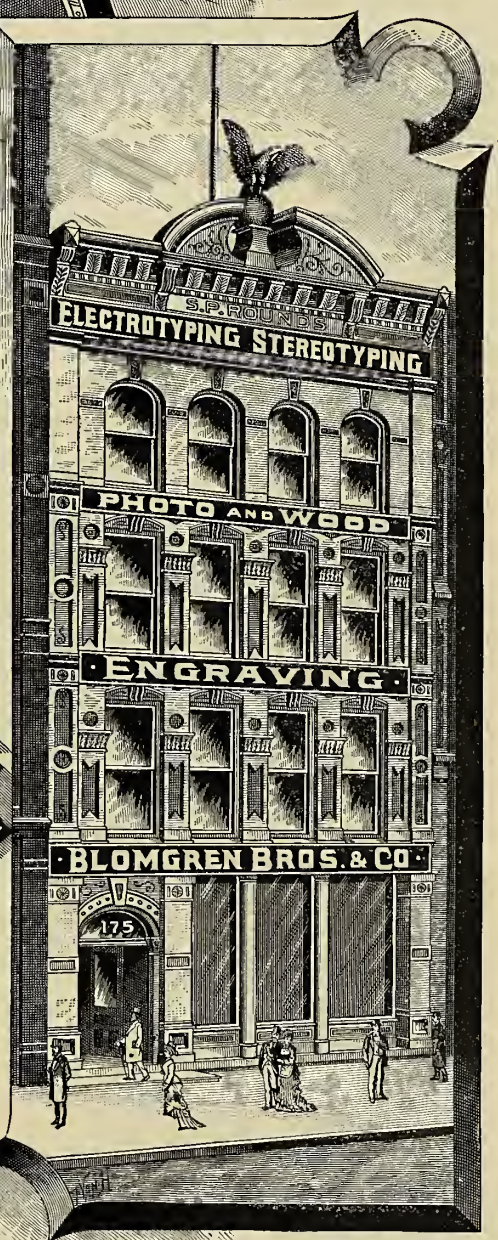
SOLE WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE NEW LIBERTY JOB PRESS.

BLOMGREN BRO. AND CO.

PHOTO AND WOOD ENGRAVING

ELECTROTYPING
STEREOTYPING

175 MONROE ST. CHICAGO



The GOLDING JOBBER

Is by long odds the best Job Press now in the market. This is no idle claim, but is a POSITIVE FACT, and the press will prove it if given a trial. We are positive about this,

BECAUSE

We build the press and know what we are talking about.

It has a solid frame, and as a result all the bearings are kept in line, even though the press does not rest evenly on the floor.

On other presses the bolts may work loose and materially affect the bearings.

It can be easily run at a faster speed than any other press, and with less vibration.

It is noiseless and will not "pound" when printing a full form.

The Automatic Brayer Fountain gives a perfect ink supply, a result not attained by any other press with a disc.

The impression can be adjusted in a moment.

It is impossible to "slur" a job if the tympan is put on smoothly.

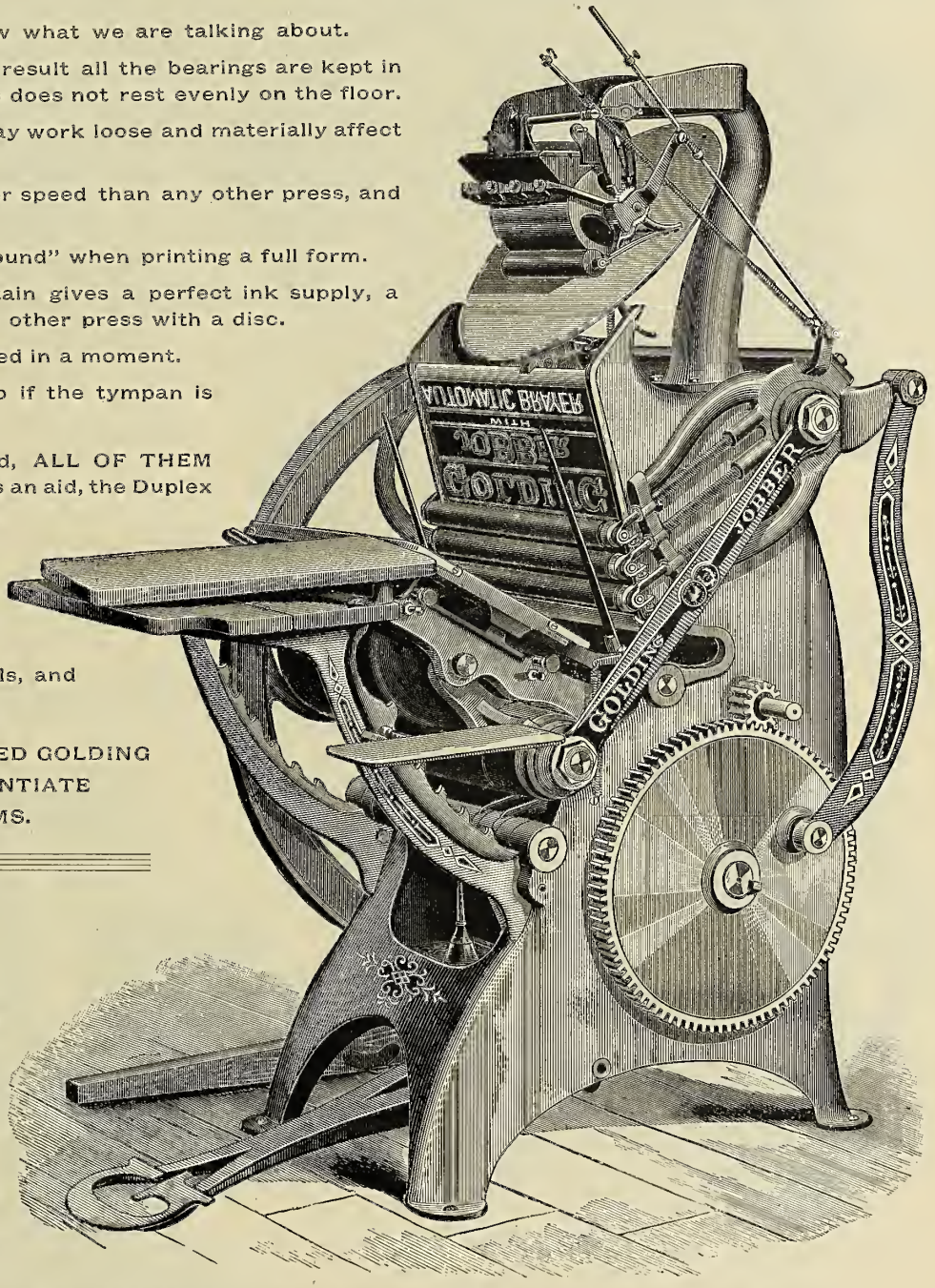
Where three rollers are used, ALL OF THEM will clear a full form, and as an aid, the Duplex Distributor, under the bed, can be used.

It is a MODERN press, and was not brought over in the Ark.

Modern printers need modern time and labor saving tools, and

BECAUSE

ALL WHO USE THE IMPROVED GOLDING JOBBER WILL SUBSTANTIATE THE ABOVE CLAIMS.



SIZES AND PRICES:

No. 6.— 8 x 12 inches inside chase..... $200

No. 7.— 10 x 15 inches inside chase..... 275

No. 8.— 12 x 18 inches inside chase..... 350

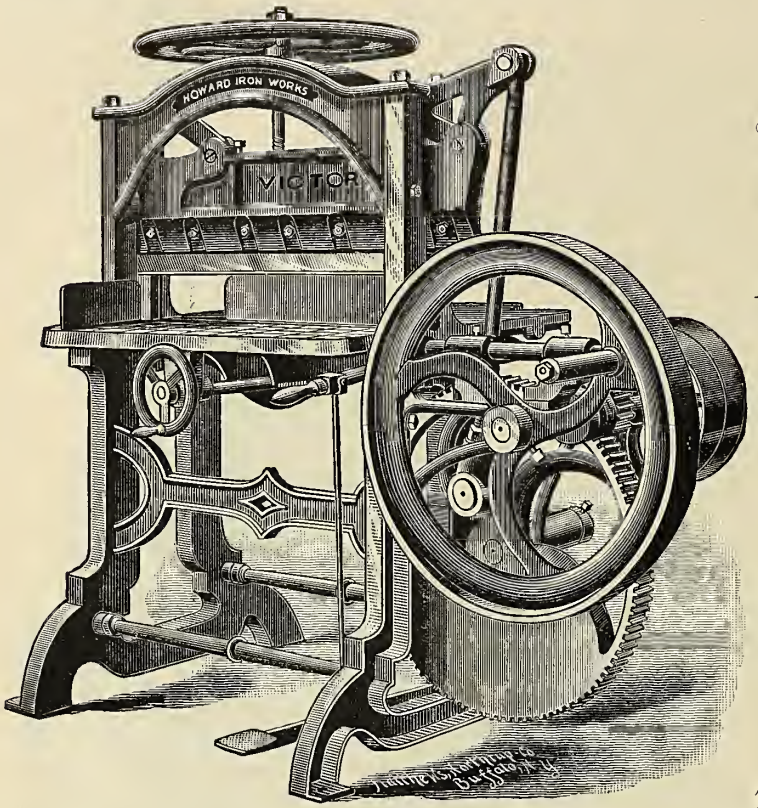
We also build two sizes of the Fairhaven Cylinder, three of the Pearl and nine of the Official Presses, and furnish Complete Outfits. Send to us for anything you want. Press and Tool Catalogue sent free on application. Complete Catalogue, Ten Cents.

GOLDING & CO. { 177 to 199 FORT HILL SQUARE, 19 to 27 PURCHASE STREET, } **Boston, Mass.**

HOWARD IRON WORKS,

Buffalo, N. Y.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★



THE "VICTOR"

BEST LOW-PRICED STEAM AND HAND POWER CUTTER IN THE MARKET.

Sizes, 30 and 32 Inch.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.

WRITE FOR PRICES

* * *

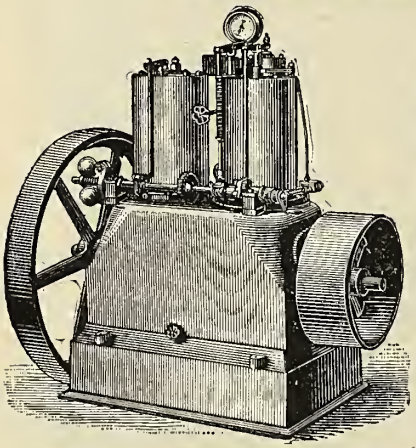
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS,

115 & 117 FIFTH AVENUE, - - CHICAGO.

THE RICHARDS OIL ENGINE

AT H. H. LATHAM'S MACHINERY DEPOT.



Simpler, More Economical to run, occupies $\frac{1}{3}$ the space, weighs but $\frac{1}{3}$ as much, and costs but little more than half the price of a Gas Engine.

No Boiler!
No Steam!
No Engineer!

ALWAYS READY.

Started Instantly with a Match.

FUEL—Crude Petroleum or Kerosene, at the rate of one-fifth of a gallon per hour for every horse-power used.

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER FROM FIRE OR EXPLOSION.

Wherever used it is spoken of in the Highest Terms as the Most Economical and Satisfactory Motor.

Send for Circulars and Description.

H. H. LATHAM,

General Western Agent,

318 Dearborn St. CHICAGO, ILL.

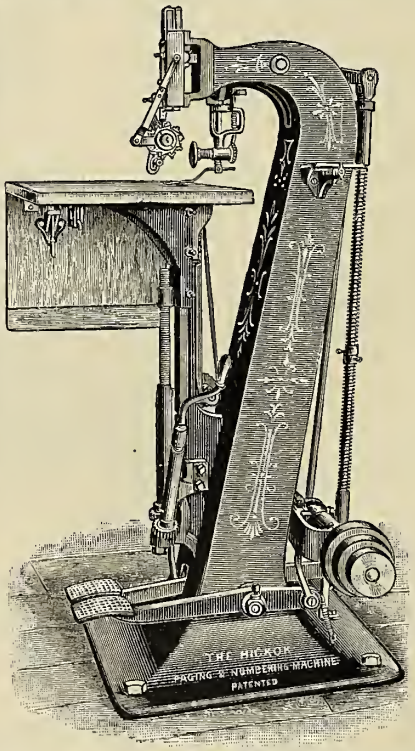
EVERY ENGINE THOROUGHLY TESTED BEFORE LEAVING THE FACTORY.

Power Guaranteed and every Engine Warranted.
Price of larger Engines and full particulars upon application.

THE "HICKOK"

(PATENTED)

Paging and Numbering Machine



—COMBINES—

Solidity in Construction,

Accuracy in Work Performed,

Durability in Service.

The special advantages offered in this machine need only to be seen to be appreciated.

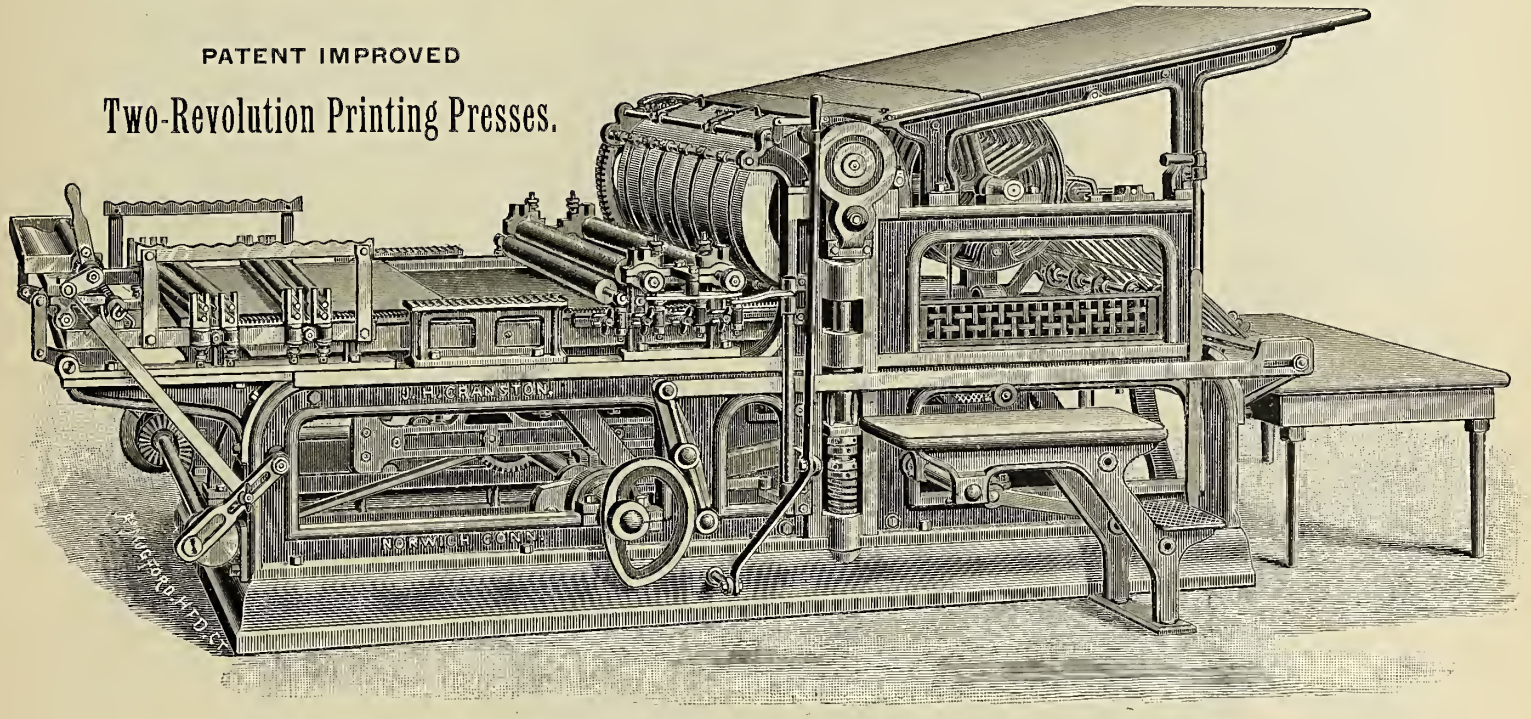
Correspondence solicited.

THE W. O. HICKOK MFG. CO., OFFICE AND WORKS, HARRISBURG, PA.

THE "CRANSTON"

PATENT IMPROVED

Two-Revolution Printing Presses.



No Presses have ever been made to excel them in point of convenience, finish and durability.

They can be fully depended upon, having proved their merits under varied trials.

J. H. CRANSTON, - - - Manufacturer, - - - NORWICH, CONN.

H. H. LATHAM,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

318 Dearborn St., CHICAGO,

FULL LINE OF

BOOKBINDERS' AND PRINTERS'

MACHINERY

RULING MACHINES, WIRE STITCHERS,
ELLIOTT STITCHING AND TYING MACHINE,
BOOK TRIMMERS,
POWER, FOOT AND HAND PERFORATORS,
NUMBERING AND PAGING MACHINES,
TABLE SHEARS, CARD CUTTERS,
ROTARY BOARD CUTTERS, SCORING MACHINES,
STANDING PRESS, JOB BACKERS,
STABBING MACHINES,
POWER AND LEVER PAPER CUTTERS,
INDEX AND ROUND CORNER CUTTERS,
EYELETING MACHINES, PAPER CUTTER KNIVES,
CYLINDER PRESSES, JOB PRESSES,
HAND PRESSES,
MAILING MACHINES, FOLDING MACHINES,
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, CASES, STANDS, CABINETS, ETC.

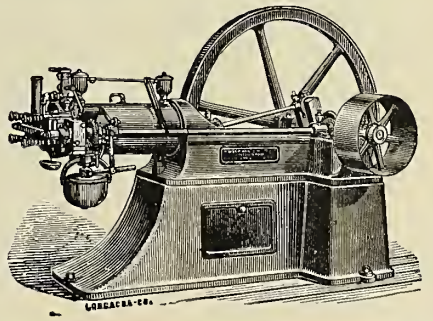
SECOND-HAND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

Otto Gas Engine Works,

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office—130 Washington St., Chicago.

OVER 20,000 IN USE



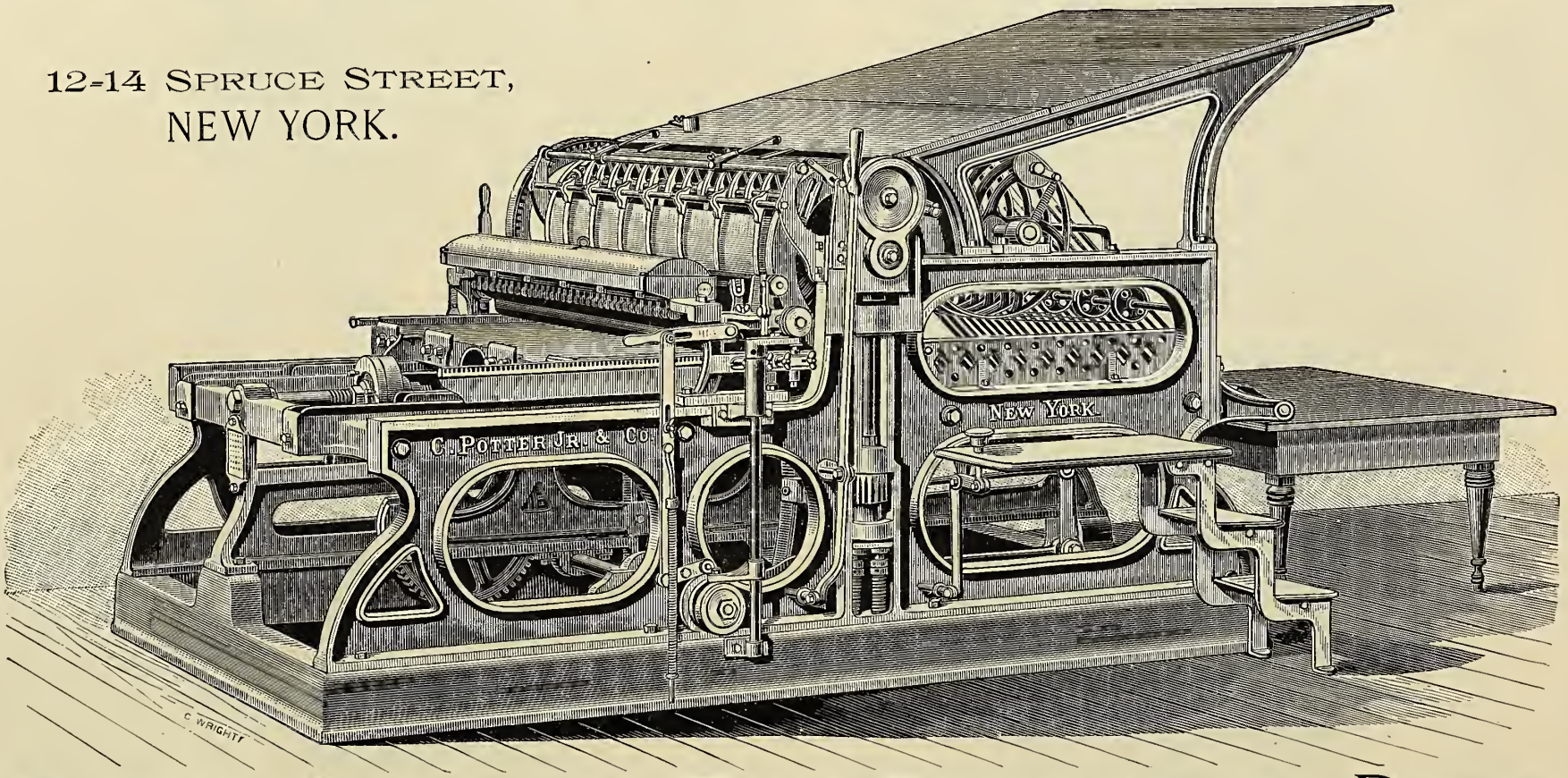
Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 25 HORSEPOWER.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 Per Cent LESS GAS than ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE DOING THE SAME WORK.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S

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PATENT IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

WITH patented mechanism for controlling the vertical movement of the impression cylinder. It is extremely powerful, accurately fitted, free from friction and evenly balanced. A patented automatic device is also provided which prevents lost motion, and governs the degree of impression. Its patent reversing mechanism consisting of a cross-belt and spring shifter, is operated by the foot, which places the Press under the immediate control of the feeder. These advantages, with its Sheet Delivery, Hinged Distributer, Caps, Positive Slide Motion, Noiseless Grippers, etc., complete a printing machine that in every respect is equal to the most exacting demands of the times.

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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VI.—No. 3. CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1888. TERMS: { $2.00 per year in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

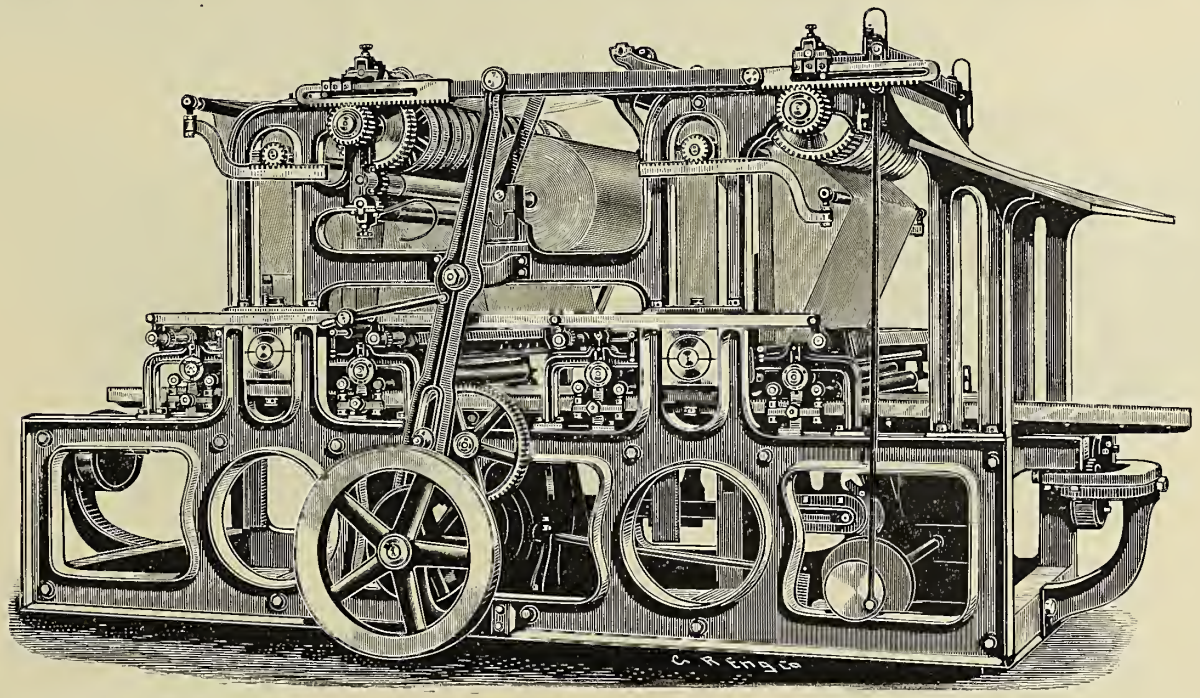
THE NEW PRINTING MACHINES.

THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS COMPANY AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

WHEN F. Koenig erected the first successful cylinder press in the office of the London *Times*, in 1814, he gave to the world the fundamental principles upon which future printing machines were to be constructed. As James Watt furnished the model for steam enginery, so Koenig gave to future improvers the basis upon which to develop the printing machinery of later years.

The superstructure which has been reared to meet the demands of the advancing printer is the product of many of the foremost mechanical minds of the present century; and the beautiful mechanisms which are employed in the printing offices of the world bear testimony to the wonderful skill which has been exercised in carrying forward the work whose foundations were laid by the German pioneer.

Among the names of those whose genius has produced the modern printing press, that of Joseph L. Cox, the inventor of the many wonderful printing machines now being introduced by the Duplex Printing Press Company, is destined to appear in the foremost rank. Mr. Cox's inventions are strikingly original. He does not seek and follow the paths trodden by others. In this respect he is unlike all press inventors which the United States has produced, if those two remarkable men, William Bullock and Andrew Campbell, be excepted. Mr. Cox has an advantage over other living workers in printer's tools in being a practical printer, who, therefore, knows the needs of the craft. He began his career as an inventor when only twenty years of age, and now, in his thirtieth year, he can boast as many mechanical triumphs as can others of twice his years and experience.

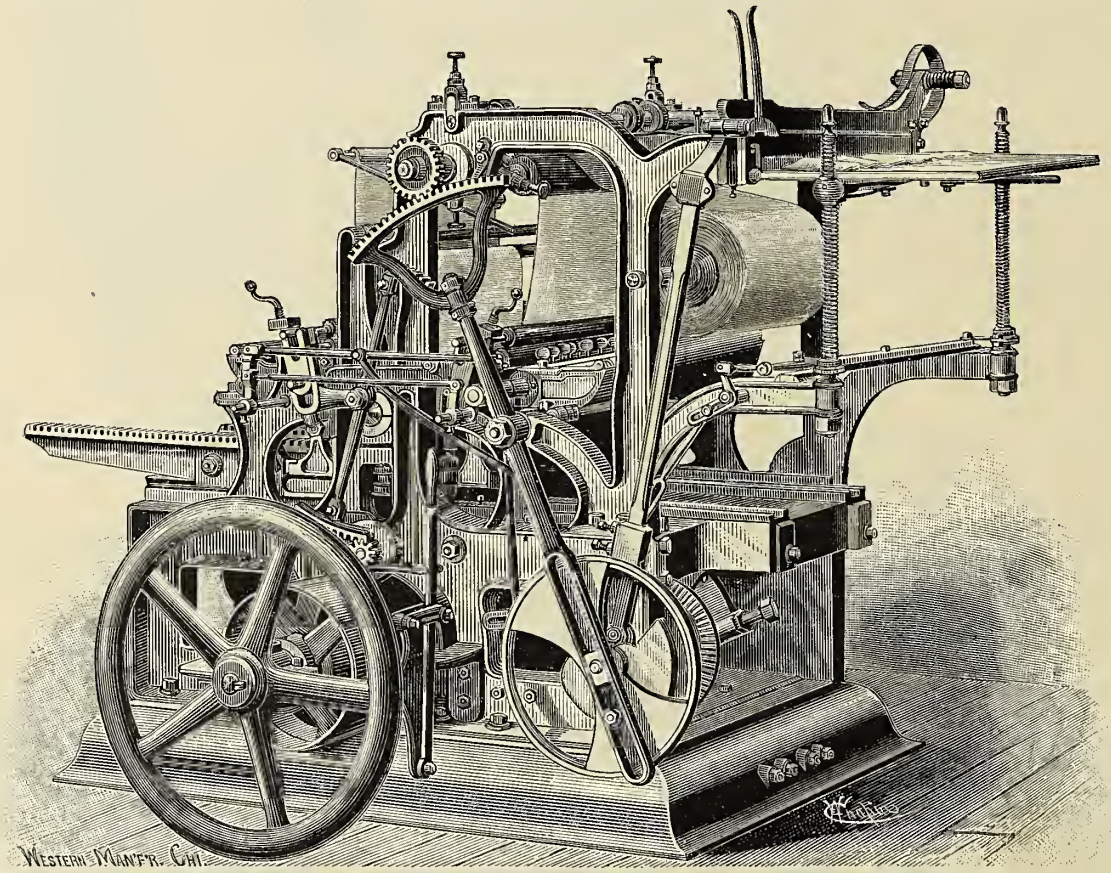


THE COX "DUPLEX" SHEET-PERFECTING PRESS.

The Duplex Printing Press Company was organized in 1885, at Battle Creek, Michigan, solely for the purpose of

developing the inventions of Mr. Cox, and they at once provided facilities for the construction of his first newspaper press, called the "Duplex Sheet Perfecting Press."

The success of the "Duplex" press was assured from the beginning, and during the present year the demands upon the resources of the company have been such as to compel the extension of their manufacturing facilities, until now, instead of the ten men with which they began, in 1885, nearly three hundred men are employed upon their machinery in their Battle Creek and Providence works. Beginning with the original "Duplex," they have added new machines to their list until it is safe to say that they are now prepared to meet the wants of nearly all classes of printers. In this article are illustrated some



THE COX PONY "DUPLEX" PRESS.

of their most important machines, including their fast web-perfecting stereotype press with combined book folder and stitching machine, their stop-cylinder "Art" press and their "Country" press and folder. For the benefit of those interested in all mechanical progress relating to the printer's art, we devote considerable space to a description of some of these new machines.

THE COX "DUPLEX" SHEET PERFECTING PRESS,

illustrated on preceding page, is constructed for doing both newspaper and book work in a manner that is labor-saving and speedy. It is a web-perfecting press, printing from a roll of paper by a system original and novel, and by a process much simpler and cheaper than has been heretofore discovered. Let it be understood that the press takes an impression direct from the type forms, which have only to be made up in the same manner as for drum-cylinder or two-revolution presses. Thus, the time and expense of stereotyping, or arranging turtles, which plans are absolutely necessary in all other perfecting presses, are saved.

PLAN OF OPERATION.—The fundamental principle of this press is, that an impression is obtained with each travel of the type bed. The cylinder is set type high by the impression screws, and does not rise and fall, but is geared direct to the type bed, and reverses with it. Thus an impression is produced every time the type passes under the cylinder, and two impressions to one of any other press, even with the beds moving at the same speed. Here it is plainly seen that it can easily perform double the work of any other machine with a single cylinder. In order to perfect, or *print on both sides* of the sheet before it leaves the press, the main frames are so constructed as to take in two cylinders and two beds. An impression is obtained from both forms each time the beds pass under the cylinder. The beds are strongly connected together, and in operation are virtually one, both operating in one set of ways and from one rack and star gear.

The above results are accomplished by an entirely *new system of feeding* paper, which has been invented by Mr. Cox. The paper, after leaving the roll, passes over and under various rollers, and then under the first cylinder, where one side is printed. From this cylinder the sheet is simply and ingeniously turned over, and is carried to and under the second cylinder, where the first

impression is backed. From this cylinder the sheet is passed upward to a set of delivery rolls, which, at proper intervals, turn the paper through to the knife, where the printed sheets are cut off with proper margins. The instant the sheet is cut, it is delivered to the bank or to the folder. This press may be operated in connection with either the Cox newspaper folder or the pamphlet folder and stitcher.

The Folder is new in principle, speedy in effect, and is the only mechanical attachment ever put in combination with the printing press that will fold and bind books or pamphlets, and deliver them ready for covering.

For Almanac Work, no machine except the Cox Stereotype Press can compare with the "Duplex" for accuracy and the completeness of its work. Books coming from the folder are ready for covering and trimming, and as they are *stitched by wire* (not pasted) in their passage through the machine, the almanac manufacturer can see the great advantage of this wonderful attachment.

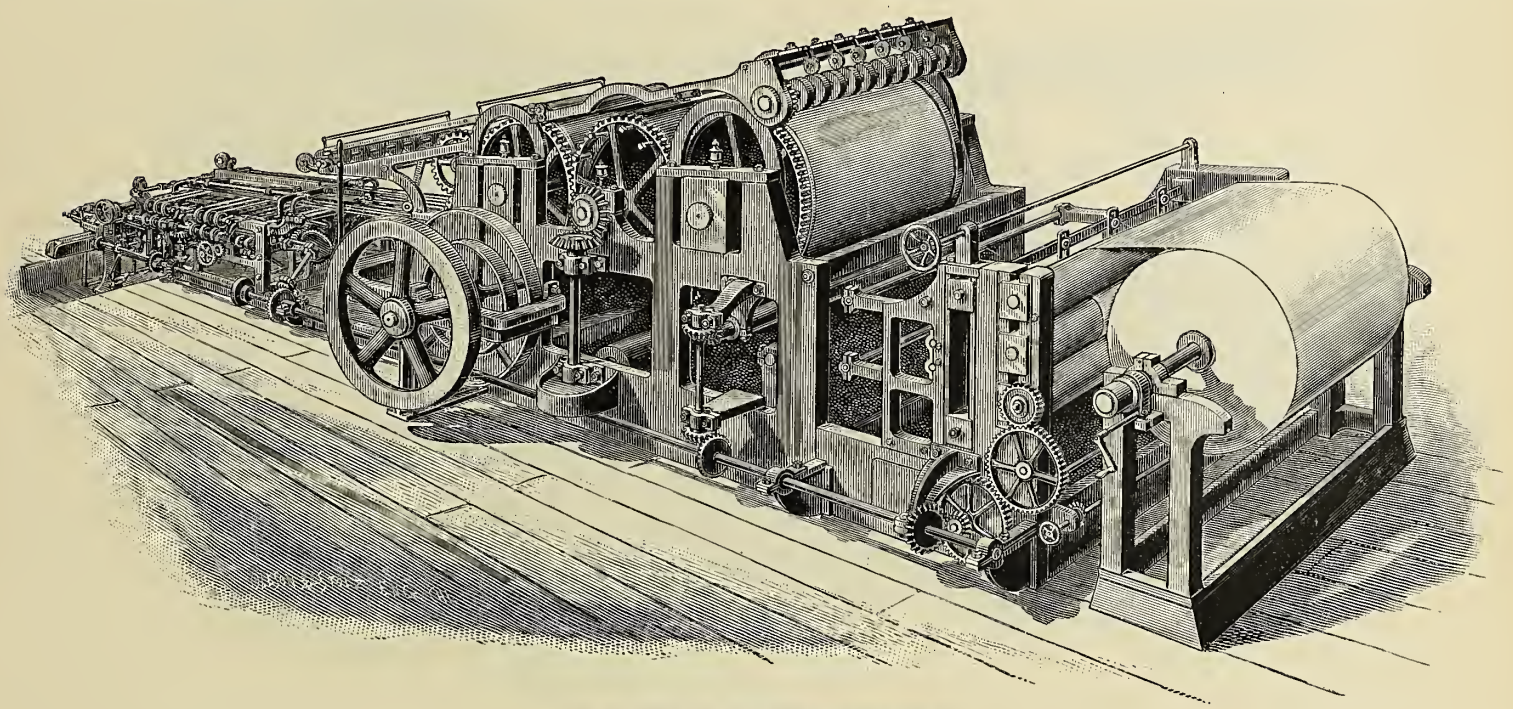
Rolls of paper weighing from five hundred pounds to half a ton may be used in the press at one time. This is made possible by an invention of an entirely new device, known as the Cox Roll-Paper Governor, which works to perfection, and is the only reliable governor yet invented that will admit of the press running with a tight tension under all circumstances without breaking the paper—a result that must be obtained to secure a perfect register.

These presses are made in sizes from 17 by 20 to 41 by 60, with a speed per hour of from 2,000 to 5,000. Any of these presses will feed and print sheets of any desired length or width that will come within the dimensions of the bed; that is, a press 32 by 46 will print a one-sixth, one-fourth, one-half, or any other size, to 32 by 46, the same principle holding good with all other sizes. The time occupied in changing the feeding device to throw from one size to another is but a moment, this being the only piece of mechanism required to be adjusted in changing the size of the work.

COX STEREOTYPE WEB-PERFECTING PRESS.

WITH PAMPHLET FOLDER AND STITCHING MACHINE.

In perfecting his stereotype machine, Mr. Cox has not lost sight of the great demand among provincial printers of daily newspapers for something simple and at a reasonable price. The above press, with Cox's newspaper folder, meets this demand. Country publishers cannot afford to pay $12,000 to $20,000 for a press, nor to hire the high-priced mechanics who are on the lists of the various manufacturers, waiting for the sale of a machine, with which they are promised the position of tender. Old and reliable workmen, in offices where simple mechanisms have been in use, are compelled to vacate the pressroom when the complicated web press is introduced. The invention of Mr. Cox enables the ordinary pressman to hold his position, as the most prominent feature of the Cox web-perfecting stereotype machine is the utter lack of complex movements. We do not think it an exaggeration to assert that a youth of ordinary intelligence, accustomed to operating a small job press, in a few hours could master every detail of this, *the simplest of all presses.*



COX STEREOTYPE WEB-PERFECTING PRESS.

In order that the reader may understand the points of excellence prominent in this machine, we cite a few:

The Saving in Labor.—Web-perfecting presses in general require from three to six men as attendants. The Cox press requires only one man and a stout boy; the man to act as pressman, the boy to help in taking away the printed and folded sheets, and to take care of the rollers. No person is needed at the roll of paper, none at the

folder, none at the "brake," nor at the wetting machine, this being the only machine ever constructed that successfully *wets its own paper in the original roll*, without having to unwind and rewind from spool to spool.

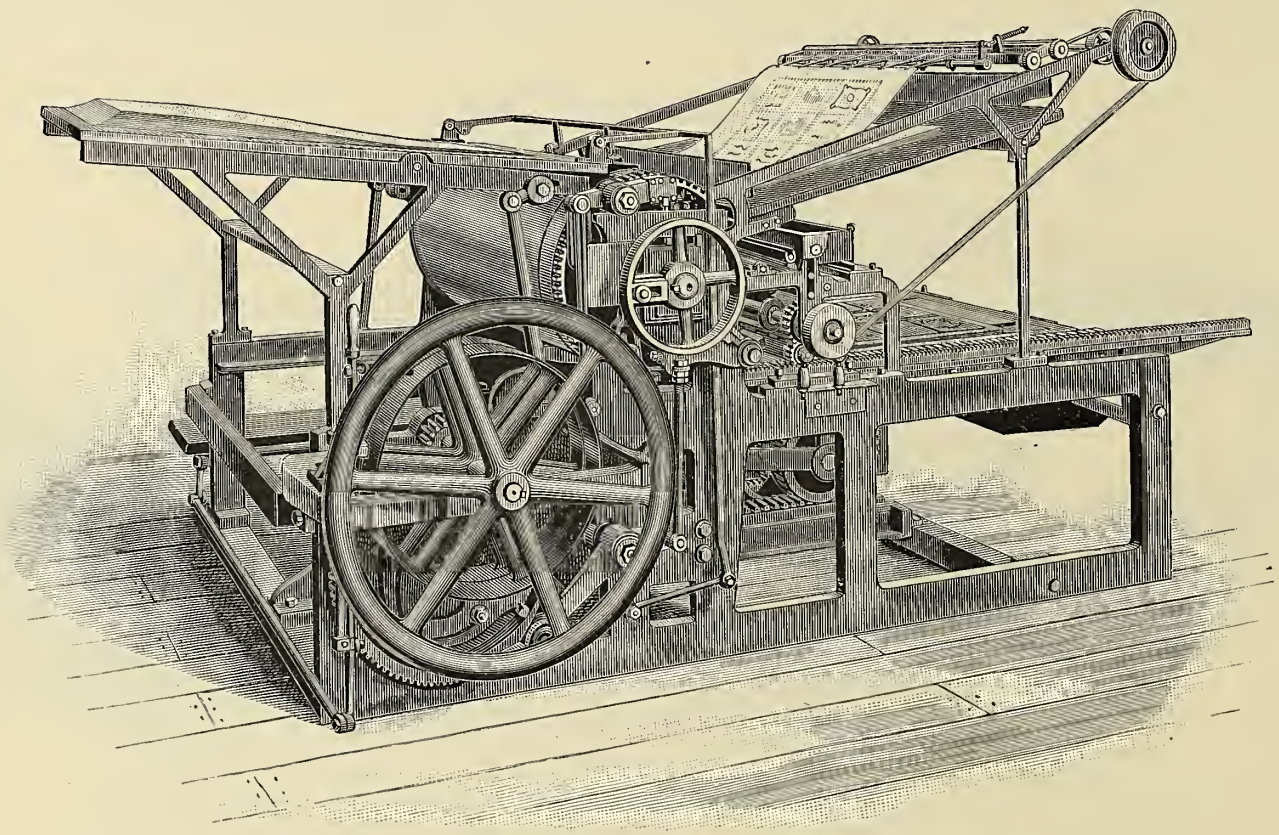
Will Print a Sheet of any Size.—All web presses are limited to the size of the paper for which they are originally designed. A 7-column quarto machine will not print a folio or a quarto sheet of any other size. Unlike all other inventions of this kind, the Cox press will print (if made for 7-column quarto) 7-column quarto, 10-column folio, 6-column quarto, 9-column folio, 5-column quarto, 8-column folio, or any size of book or pamphlet. In order to change from a large size of paper or form to a smaller size, there is less adjustment to make than on an ordinary single or double cylinder press. This feature is invaluable to the printer, and places in his hands a tool with which he can accomplish what is impossible on any other perfecting machine.

Distribution.—In order to adapt this invention to the wants of book printers as well as newspaper publishers, the manufacturers of the Cox press have secured a distribution of ink greater than was ever before introduced in a like machine. From fountain to form it has one hundred and fifty inches of distribution, against one hundred and forty-two on a stop-cylinder press manufactured for the finest illustrated work.

To Make Ready.—At all points the platen cylinders are accessible to the pressman, and with all the attachments usually accompanying cylinder presses designed for high grades of work, such as tympan nippers, reel rods, etc. By these means blankets may be changed rapidly, and "hard packing" substituted, and *vice versa*.

Speed.—This machine being designed for a finer class of newspaper and book work, is, of necessity, slower in operation than machines designed solely for newspaper work; yet a speed can be obtained that is fully up to the wants of nine-tenths of the daily publications of the United States, and pasted, folded, and perfected sheets are guaranteed at the rate of from five thousand to six thousand an hour.

For Almanac Work, or bookwork with long runs, the wonderful Cox Book Folder and Binder is attached. Several of these are running at the present time and giving the greatest satisfaction. The work leaves the press ready for covering.



THE COX "ART" STOP-CYLINDER PRESS.

THE COX "ART" STOP-CYLINDER PRESS.

FOR FINE BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS AND CHROMATIC WORK.

We here give an illustration of the famous Cox "Art" press. Here Mr. Cox leaves the domain of sheet-perfecting presses, where he is now a recognized leader, and invades the territory of the most warlike race known in the realms of mechanical industry. In this, "the front of his offending," he shows a spirit of daring which is somewhat alarming to those who have been accustomed to look upon themselves as the rightful owners of the book and job producing fields. Mr. Cox has produced a remarkable machine for fine printing, and one that is

certain to take a front place in the market. First, because it presents itself as the highest type of the printing press; and, second, because it is simpler, and can be sold much lower than any machine having equal merit.

We append a few of the claims made for it:

DISTRIBUTION.—The Cox "Art" press has an entirely new ink-distributing device (not shown in the cut) for which patents have just been allowed. It consists of an inverted, curved, vibrating table, upon which a series of rotating rollers deposit and distribute the ink from the fountain roller, whence they also carry it to a drum revolving under angle rollers. A ductor roller carries the ink from this drum to a cylinder located centrally over the form rollers from which it is taken by intermediate and vibrating rollers to the form rollers. The advantages of this device are very great. It is very compact. As the speed of the rotating rollers and of the drum can be increased at pleasure, the *amount of distribution is practically unlimited*, and as the ink is delivered to the pair of form rollers farthest from the fountain at the *same time and in the same quantity* as to the pair nearest the fountain, it is laid upon the forms with perfect uniformity.

FRONT DELIVERY.—By far the most simple and most satisfactory known.

REGISTER.—Of the stop-cylinder system nothing need be said. Its registering qualities are absolutely perfect.

ITS STRENGTH is equal to that of any machine manufactured, and the best methods are employed in the distribution of iron and steel.

WORKMANSHIP and material are of a high grade.

SPEED.—As fast as any machine of this class.

OPERATION.—Surprisingly noiseless, and simplicity itself under manipulation.

THE COX COUNTRY PRESS AND FOLDER.

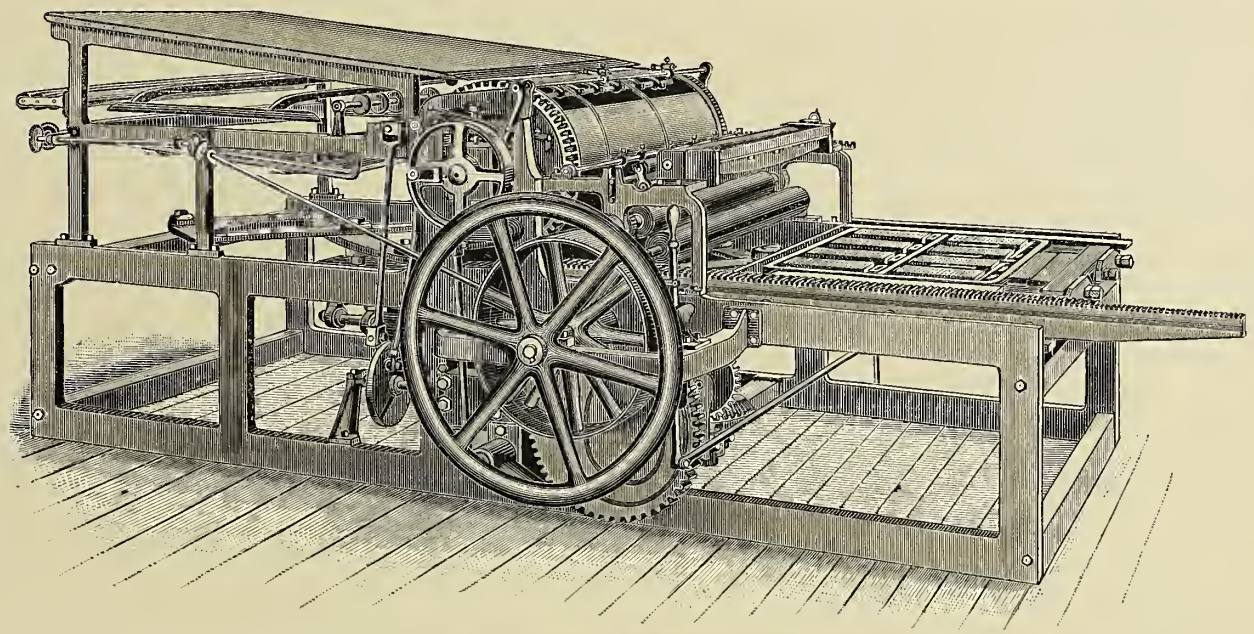
This machine is certainly an innovation on all recognized mechanisms heretofore employed in the production of the country newspaper. It is simple as the simplest, noiseless in operation and built in the most substantial and workmanlike manner.

It has either a front delivery for job or book work, or a folder for newspapers. It is a stop-cylinder press, capable of the finest work, and yet its simplicity is of the most marvelous nature, and it cannot fail to become the most popular press ever constructed for the art preservative of all arts.

THE COX FOLDING MACHINERY.

Mr. Cox is the inventor of three of the most novel and effective folding machines which have been produced; all of which can either be attached to a printing machine or worked independently.

The first is the great Cox almanac and book folder. This machine will fold and stitch sixteen, thirty-two, sixty-four or 128 pages. It has a double delivery for sixteen and thirty-two pages, and single delivery for sixty-four and 128 page work. It will run at a rate of speed equal to any web-perfecting press to which it may be attached, and by hand feeding is only limited by the power of the feeder to keep it supplied.



THE COX COUNTRY PRESS AND FOLDER.

The second is the Cox newspaper folder for quartos or folios. Very accurate and fast! With the press or by hand.

The third is the Cox insetting folder. This machine will fold newspapers, books or pamphlets, and will inset supplements or pages either from the press or by hand. It can either be attached to the press or run independently.

The Duplex Printing Press Company are at this time filling an order of the Star Printing Company, of St. Louis, for eight of their presses, including two of the large stereotype almanac machines, with folders and stitchers, one largest size "Duplex" machine, with almanac folder and stitcher, one large single cylinder "Duplex," one stop-cylinder "Art" press, two stop-cylinder 2-roller presses, and a pony "Duplex."

The Star Printing Company, of St. Louis, have just erected, to accommodate this plant, a large and elegant four-story building on Fourth street, just below the Southern Hotel. The pressroom is one of the finest in the United States. It includes the entire basement and first story, excepting a small portion of the latter, utilized for a suite of elegant offices; is 28 feet from floor to ceiling, and has windows 15 feet in width by 13 feet in height, admitting a flood of light for the pressmen. The floor is solid granitoid, smooth, level and impervious to water, with the necessary pits, to accommodate the large "Duplex" machines, formed of the same material. This room contains all the above-mentioned machines, whose aggregate capacity is greater than that of several of the other largest offices of the city combined.

It also contains a large 100-horse power engine, elevator, dynamo, etc. The boiler is under the sidewalk, as is also the stereotyping room, paper storeroom, etc. In the second story is the composing room; on the third floor is the bindery, with all the latest improvements, while the fourth floor is devoted to stock, mailing room, etc.

The managing partner is Mr. George C. Hackstaff, well known to the fraternity as the founder of the first special printers' journal, *Hackstaff's Monthly*.

We have given this extended account of the manufactures of the Duplex Printing Press Company because of the general interest they are exciting throughout the country. The company is composed of energetic men of ample means, and their work will be vigorously prosecuted. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing the company, at Battle Creek, Michigan, or their general agent, R. P. Yorkston, No. 24, Beekman street, New York.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT—*Continued.*

IN figuring the cost of stock, too much care cannot be taken, as when a mistake occurs here it is likely to be a serious one. There is a great tendency on the part of printers to "guess" at the cost of stock used on small jobs. Now this is not safe in practice, for the habit of guessing in small matters will lead to guessing in large matters and a wrong guess may cause the loss of many dollars. The few minutes extra time required to arrive at accurate figures will not be time thrown away. The only safe way of conducting business is knowing without doubt just what you are doing and how much profit you are making on each transaction. To some it might appear that this would be a difficult matter. But it really is not so when once the mind is made up to accomplish it.

Certainly, in the matter of the cost of stock it is easy enough, provided you take the trouble to figure at all.

The following eight tables will be found of great service in figuring on the cost of stock used in small quantities, as they show at a glance the cost of any quantity of paper of any weight from eight to seventy pounds, and at any price from 6 to 20 cents a pound, rising by quarters of a cent.

TABLE I.

Weight, 8 to 16 lbs. Price, 6c. to 12¾c. per lb.

Weight -	8 lb.		10 lb.		12 lb.		14 lb.		16 lb.	
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.
6c	$0.48	.03	$0.60	.03	$0.72	.04	$0 84	.05	$0.96	.05
6¼	0.50	.03	0.63	.04	0.75	.04	0.88	.05	1.00	.05
6½	0.52	.03	0.65	.04	0.78	.04	0.91	.05	1.04	.06
6¾	0.54	.03	0.68	.04	0.81	.05	0.95	.05	1.08	.06
7	0.56	.03	0.70	.04	0.84	.05	0.98	.05	1.12	.06
7¼	0.58	.03	0.73	.04	0.87	.05	1.02	.06	1.16	.06
7½	0.60	.03	0.75	.04	0.90	.05	1.05	.06	1.20	.06
7¾	0.62	.04	0.78	.04	0.93	.05	1.09	.06	1.24	.07
8	0.64	.04	0.80	.04	0 96	.05	1.12	.06	1.28	.07
8¼	0.66	.04	0.83	.05	0 99	.05	1.16	.06	1.32	.07
8½	0.68	.04	0.85	.05	1.02	.06	1.19	.06	1.36	.07
8¾	0 70	.04	0.88	.05	1.05	.06	1.23	.07	1.40	.07
9	0.72	.04	0.90	.05	1.08	.06	1.26	.07	1.44	.08
9¼	0.74	.04	0.93	.05	1 11	.06	1.30	.07	1.48	.08
9½	0.76	.04	0.95	.05	1.14	.06	1.33	.07	1.52	.08
9¾	0.78	.04	0.98	.05	1.17	.06	1.37	.07	1.56	.08
10	0.80	.04	1.00	.05	1.20	.06	1.40	.07	1.60	.08
10¼	0.82	.05	1.03	.06	1.23	.07	1.44	.08	1.64	.09
10½	0 84	.05	1.05	.06	1.26	.07	1.47	.08	1.68	.09
10¾	0.86	.05	1.08	.06	1.29	.07	1.51	.08	1.72	.09
11	0.88	.05	1.10	.06	1.32	.07	1.54	.08	1.76	.09
11¼	0.90	.05	1.13	.06	1.35	07	1.58	.08	1.80	.09
11½	0.92	.05	1.15	.06	1.38	.07	1.61	.09	1.84	.10
11¾	0.94	.05	1.18	.06	1.41	.08	1.65	.09	1.88	.10
12	0.96	.05	1.20	.06	1.44	.08	1.68	.09	1.92	.10
12¼	0.98	.05	1.23	.07	1.47	.08	1.72	.09	1.96	.10
12½	1.00	.05	1.25	.07	1.50	.08	1.75	.09	2.00	.10
12¾	1.02	.06	1.28	.07	1.53	.08	1.79	.09	2.04	.11

TABLE II.

Weight, 8 to 16 lbs. Price, 13c. to 20c.

Weight -	8 lb.		10 lb.		12 lb.		14 lb.		16 lb.	
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.
13c	$1.04	.06	1.30	.07	1.56	.08	1.82	.10	2 08	.11
13¼	1.06	.06	1.33	.07	1.59	.08	1.86	.10	2.12	.11
13½	1.08	.06	1.35	.07	1.62	.09	1 89	.10	2.16	.11
13¾	1.10	.06	1.38	.07	1.65	09	1.93	.10	2.20	.11
14	1 12	.06	1.40	.07	1.68	.09	1.96	.10	2.24	.12
14¼	1.14	.06	1.43	.08	1.71	.09	2.00	.10	2.28	.12
14½	1.16	.06	1.45	.08	1.74	.09	2.03	.11	2.32	.12
14¾	1.18	.06	1.48	.08	1.77	.09	2.07	.11	2.36	.12
15	1.20	.06	1.50	08	1.80	.09	2.10	.11	2.40	.12
15¼	1.22	.07	1.53	.08	1.83	.10	2.14	.11	2.44	.13
15½	1.24	.07	1.55	.08	1.86	.10	2.17	.11	2.48	.13
15¾	1.26	.07	1.58	.08	1.89	.10	2.21	.12	2.52	.13
16	1.28	.07	1.60	.08	1.92	.10	2.24	.12	2.56	.13
16¼	1.30	.07	1.63	.09	1.95	.10	2.28	.12	2.60	.13
16½	1.32	.07	1.65	.09	1.98	.10	2.31	.12	2.64	.14
16¾	1.34	.07	1.68	.09	2.01	.11	2.35	.12	2.68	.14
17	1.36	.07	1.70	.09	2.04	.11	2.38	.12	2.72	.14
17¼	1.38	.07	1.73	.09	2.07	.11	2.42	.13	2.76	.14
17½	1.40	.07	1.75	.09	2.10	.11	2.45	.13	2.80	.14
17¾	1.42	.08	1.78	.09	2.13	.11	2.49	.13	2.84	.15
18	1.44	.08	1.80	.09	2.16	.11	2.52	.13	2.88	.15
18¼	1.46	.08	1.83	.10	2.19	.11	2.56	.13	2.92	.15
18½	1.48	.08	1.85	.10	2.22	.12	2.59	.13	2.96	.15
18¾	1.50	.08	1.88	.10	2.25	.12	2.63	.14	3.00	.15
19	1.52	.08	1 90	.10	2.28	.12	2.66	.14	3.04	.16
19¼	1.54	.08	1.93	.10	2.31	.12	2.70	.14	3.08	.16
19½	1.56	.08	1.95	.10	2.34	.12	2.73	.14	3.12	.16
20	1.60	.08	1.00	.10	2.40	.12	2.80	.14	3.20	.16

TABLE III.

Weight, 18 to 26 lbs. Price, 6c. to 12¾c. per lb.

Weight -	18 lb.		20 lb.		22 lb.		24 lb.		26 lb.	
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.
6c	$1.08	.06	$1.20	06	$1.32	.07	$1.44	.08	$1.56	.08
6¼	1.13	.06	1.25	.07	1.38	.07	1.50	.08	1.63	.09
6½	1.17	06	1.30	.07	1.43	.08	1.56	.08	1.69	.09
6¾	1.22	.07	1.35	.07	1.49	.08	1.62	.09	1.76	.09
7	1.26	.07	1.40	.07	1.54	.08	1.68	.09	1.82	.10
7¼	1.31	.07	1.45	.08	1.60	.08	1.74	.09	1.89	.10
7½	1.35	.07	1.50	.08	1.65	.09	1.80	.09	1.95	.10
7¾	1.40	.07	1.55	.08	1.71	.09	1.86	.10	2.02	.11
8	1.44	.08	1.60	.08	1 76	.09	1.92	.10	2.08	.11
8¼	1.49	.08	1.65	.09	1.82	.10	1.98	.10	2.15	.11
8½	1.53	.08	1.70	.09	1.87	.10	2.04	.11	2.21	.12
8¾	1.58	.08	1.75	.09	1.93	.10	2.10	.11	2.28	.12
9	1.62	.09	1.80	.09	1.98	.10	2.16	.11	2.34	.12
9¼	1.67	.09	1.85	.10	2.04	.11	2.22	.12	2.41	.13
9½	1.71	.09	1.90	.10	2.09	.11	2.28	.12	2.47	.13
9¾	1.76	.09	1.95	.10	2.15	.11	2.34	.12	2.54	.13
10	1.80	.09	2.00	.10	2.20	.11	2.40	.12	2.60	.13
10¼	1.85	.10	2.05	.11	2.26	.12	2.46	.13	2.67	.14
10½	1.89	.10	2.10	.11	2.31	.12	2.52	.13	2.73	.14
10¾	1.94	.10	2.15	.11	2.37	.12	2.58	.13	2.80	.14
11	1.98	.10	2.20	.11	2.42	.13	2.64	.14	2.86	.15
11¼	2.03	.11	2.25	.12	2.48	.13	2.70	.14	2.93	.15
11½	2.07	.11	2.30	.12	2.53	.13	2.76	.14	2.99	.15
11¾	2.12	.11	2.35	.12	2.59	.13	2.82	.15	3.06	.16
12	2.16	.11	2.40	.12	2.64	.14	2 88	.15	3.12	.16
12¼	2.21	.12	2.45	.13	2.70	.14	2.94	.15	3.19	.16
12½	2.25	.12	2.50	.13	2.75	.14	3.00	.15	3.25	.17
12¾	2.30	.12	2.55	.13	2.81	.15	3.06	.16	3.32	.17

TABLE IV.

Weight, 18 to 26 lbs. Price, 13c. to 20c. per lb.

Weight -	18 lb.		20 lb.		22 lb.		24 lb.		26 lb.	
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.
13c	$2.34	.12	$2.60	.13	$2.86	.15	$3.12	.16	$3.38	.17
13¼	2.39	.12	2.65	.14	2.92	.15	3.18	.16	3.45	.18
13½	2.43	.13	2.70	.14	2.97	.15	3.24	.17	3.51	.18
13¾	2.48	.13	2.75	.14	3.03	.16	3.30	.17	3.58	.18
14	2.52	.13	2.80	.14	3.08	16	3.36	.17	3 64	.19
14¼	2.57	.13	2.85	.15	3.14	.16	3.42	.18	3.71	.19
14½	2.61	.14	2.90	.15	3.19	.16	3.48	.18	3 77	19
14¾	2.66	.14	2.95	15	3.25	.17	3.54	.18	3.84	.20
15	2.70	.14	3.00	.15	3.30	.17	3.60	.18	3.90	.20
15¼	2.75	.14	3.05	.16	3.36	.17	3.66	.19	3.97	.20
15½	2.79	.14	3.10	.16	3.41	.18	3.72	.19	4.03	.21
15¾	2.84	.15	3.15	.16	3.47	.18	3.78	.19	4.10	.21
16	2.88	.15	3.20	.16	3.52	.18	3.84	.20	4.16	.21
16¼	2.93	.15	3.25	.17	3.58	.18	3.90	20	4.23	.22
16½	2.97	.15	3.30	.17	3.63	.19	3.96	.20	4.29	.22
16¾	3.02	.16	3.35	.17	3.69	.19	4.02	.21	4.36	.22
17	3.06	.16	3.40	.17	3.74	.19	4.08	.21	4.42	.23
17¼	3.11	.16	3.45	.18	3.80	.19	4.14	.21	4.49	.23
17½	3.15	.16	3.50	.18	3.85	.20	4.20	.21	4.55	.23
17¾	3.20	.16	3.55	.18	3.91	.20	4.26	.22	4.62	.24
18	3.24	.17	3.60	.18	3.96	.20	4.32	.22	4.68	.24
18¼	3.29	.17	3.65	.19	4.02	.21	4.38	.22	4.75	.24
18½	3.33	.17	3.70	.19	4.07	.21	4.44	.23	4.81	.25
18¾	3.38	.17	3.75	.19	4.12	.21	4.50	.23	4.88	.25
19	3.42	.18	3.80	.19	4.18	.21	4.56	.23	4.94	.25
19¼	3.47	.18	3.85	.20	4.24	.22	4.62	.24	5.01	.26
19½	3.51	.18	3.90	.20	4.29	.22	4.68	.24	5.07	.26
20	3.60	.18	4.00	.20	4.40	.22	4.80	.24	5.20	.26

TABLE V.

Weight, 28 to 36 lbs. Price, 6c. to 12¾c. per lb.

Weight -	28 lb.		30 lb.		32 lb.		35 lb.		36 lb.	
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.
6c	$1.68	.09	$1.80	.09	$1.92	.10	$2.10	.11	$2.16	.11
6¼	1.75	.09	1.88	.10	2.00	.10	2.19	.11	2.25	.12
6½	1.82	.10	1.95	.10	2.08	.11	2.28	.12	2.34	.12
6¾	1.89	.10	2.03	.11	2.16	.11	2.37	.12	2.43	.13
7	2.96	.10	2.10	.11	2.24	.12	2.45	.13	2.52	.13
7¼	2.03	.11	2.18	.11	2.32	.12	2.54	13	2.61	.14
7½	2.10	.11	2.25	.12	2.40	.12	2.63	.14	2.70	.14
7¾	2.17	.11	2.33	12	2.48	.13	2.72	.14	2.79	.14
8	2.24	.12	2.40	.12	2.56	.13	2.80	.14	2.88	.15
8¼	2.31	.12	2.48	.13	2.64	.14	2.89	.15	2.97	.15
8½	2.38	.12	2.55	.13	2.72	.14	2.98	.15	3.06	.16
8¾	2.45	.13	2.63	.14	2.80	.14	3.07	.16	3.15	.16
9	2.52	.13	2.70	.14	2.88	.15	3.15	.16	3.24	.17
9¼	2.59	.13	2.78	.14	2.96	.15	3.24	.17	3.33	.17
9½	2.66	.14	2.85	.15	3.04	.16	3.33	.17	3.42	.18
9¾	2.73	.14	2.93	.15	3.12	.16	3.42	.18	3.51	.18
10	2.80	.14	3.00	.15	3.20	.16	3.50	.18	3.60	.18
10¼	2.87	.15	3.08	.16	3.28	.17	3 59	.18	3.69	.19
10½	2.94	.15	3.15	.16	3.36	.17	3.68	.19	3.78	.19
10¾	3.01	.15	3.23	.17	3.44	.18	3.77	.19	3.87	.20
11	3.08	.16	3.30	.17	3.52	.18	3.85	.20	3.96	.20
11¼	3.15	.16	3.38	.17	3.60	.18	3.94	.20	4.05	.21
11½	3.22	.17	3.45	.18	3.68	.19	4.03	.21	4 14	.21
11¾	3.29	.17	3.53	.18	3.76	.19	4.12	.21	4.23	.22
12	3.36	.17	3.60	.18	3.84	.20	4.20	.21	4.32	.22
12¼	3.43	.18	3.68	.19	3.92	.20	4.29	.22	4.41	.23
12½	3 50	.18	3.75	.19	4.00	.20	4.38	.22	4.50	.23
12¾	3.57	.18	3.83	.20	4.08	.21	4.47	.23	4.59	.23

TABLE VI.

Weight, 28 to 36 lbs. Price, 13c. to 20c. per lb.

Weight -	28 lb.		30 lb.		32 lb.		35 lb.		36 lb.	
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.
13c	$3.64	.19	$3.90	.20	$4.16	.21	$4.55	.23	$4.68	.24
13¼	3.71	.19	3.98	.20	4.24	.22	4.64	.24	4 77	.24
13½	3.78	.19	4.05	.21	4.32	.22	4.73	.24	4.86	.25
13¾	3.85	.20	4.13	.21	4.40	.22	4.82	.25	4.95	.25
14	3.92	.20	4.20	.21	4.48	.23	4.90	.25	5.04	.26
14¼	3.99	.20	4.28	.22	4.56	.23	4.99	.25	5.13	.26
14½	4.06	.21	4.35	.22	4.64	.24	5.08	.26	5.22	.27
14¾	4.13	.21	4.43	.23	4.72	.24	5.17	.26	5.31	.27
15	4.20	.21	4 50	.23	4.80	.24	5.25	.27	5.40	.27
15¼	4.27	.22	4.58	.23	4.88	.25	5.34	.27	5 49	.28
15½	4.34	.22	4.65	.24	4.96	.25	5.43	.28	5.58	.28
15¾	4.41	.23	4.73	.24	5.04	.26	5.52	.28	5.67	.29
16	4.48	.23	4.80	.24	5 12	.26	5.60	.28	5.76	.29
16¼	4.55	.23	4.88	.25	5.20	.26	5.69	.29	5.85	.30
16½	4.62	.24	4.95	25	5.28	.27	5.78	.29	5.94	.30
16¾	4.69	.24	5.03	.26	5.36	.27	5.87	.30	6.03	.31
17	4.76	.24	5.10	.26	5.44	.28	5.95	.30	6.12	.31
17¼	4.83	.25	5.18	.26	5.52	.28	6.04	.31	6.21	.32
17½	4.90	.25	5.25	.27	5.60	.28	6.13	.31	6.30	.32
17¾	4.97	.25	5.33	27	5.68	.29	6.22	.32	6.39	.32
18	5.04	.26	5.40	.27	5.76	.29	6.30	.32	6.48	.33
18¼	5.11	.26	5.48	.28	5.84	.30	6.39	.32	6.57	.33
18½	5.18	.26	5.55	.28	5.92	.30	6.48	.33	6.66	34
18¾	5.25	.27	5.63	.29	6.00	.30	6.57	.33	6.75	34
19	5.32	.27	5.70	.29	6.08	.31	6.65	.34	6.84	.35
19¼	5.39	.27	5.78	.29	6.16	.31	6.74	.34	6.93	.35
19½	5.46	.28	5.85	.30	6.24	.32	6.83	.35	7.02	.36
20	5.60	.28	6.00	.30	6.40	.32	7.00	35	7.20	.36

TABLE VII.

Weight, 40 to 70 lbs. Price, 6c. to 12¾c. per lb.

Weight -	40 lb.		45 lb.		50 lb.		60 lb.		70 lb.	
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.
6c	$2.40	.12	$2.70	14	$3 00	.15	$3.60	.18	$4.20	.21
6¼	2.50	.13	2.82	.15	3.13	.16	3.75	.19	4.38	.22
6½	2.60	.13	2.93	.15	3.25	.17	3 90	.20	4.55	.23
6¾	2.70	.14	3.04	.16	3.38	.17	4.05	.21	4.73	.24
7	2.80	.14	3.15	.16	3.50	.18	4.20	.21	4.90	.25
7¼	2.90	15	3.26	.17	3.63	.19	4.35	.22	5.08	.26
7½	3.00	.15	3.38	.17	3.75	.19	4.50	.23	5.25	.27
7¾	3 10	.16	3.49	.18	3.88	.20	4.65	.24	5.43	.28
8	3.20	.16	3.60	.18	4 00	.20	4.80	.24	5.60	.28
8¼	3.30	.17	3.72	.19	4.13	.21	4.95	.25	5.78	.29
8½	3.40	.17	3.83	.20	4.25	.22	5.10	.26	5.95	.30
8¾	3.50	.18	3.94	.20	4.38	.22	5.25	.27	6.13	.31
9	3.60	.18	4.05	.21	4.50	.23	5.40	.27	6.30	.32
9¼	3.70	.19	4.17	.21	4.63	.24	5.55	.28	6.48	.33
9½	3.80	.19	4.28	.22	4.75	.24	5.70	.29	6.65	.34
9¾	3.90	.20	4.39	.22	4.88	.25	5.85	.30	6 83	.35
10	4.00	.20	4.50	.23	5.00	.25	6.00	.30	7.00	.35
10¼	4.10	.21	4.62	.24	5.13	.26	6.15	.31	7.18	.36
10½	4.20	.21	4.73	.24	5.25	.27	6.30	.32	7.35	.37
10¾	4.30	.22	4.84	.25	5.37	.27	6.45	.33	7.53	.38
11	4.40	22	4.95	.25	5.50	28	6.60	33	7.70	.39
11¼	4.50	.23	5.07	.26	5.63	.29	6.75	.34	7.88	.40
11½	4.60	.23	5.18	.26	5.75	.29	6.90	.35	8.05	.41
11¾	4 70	.24	5.29	.27	5.88	.30	7.05	.36	8.23	42
12	4.80	.24	5.40	.27	6.00	.30	7.20	.36	8.40	.42
12¼	4.90	.25	5.51	28	6.13	.31	7.35	.37	8.58	.43
12½	5.00	.25	5.63	.29	6.25	.32	7.50	.38	8.75	.44
12¾	5 10	.26	5.74	.29	7.38	.32	7.65	.39	8.93	.45

TABLE VIII.

Weight, 40 to 70 lbs. Price, 13c. to 20c per lb.

Weight -	40 lb.		45 lb.		50 lb.		60 lb.		70 lb.	
Price per lb.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.	Ream	Qr.
13c	$5.20	.26	$5.85	.30	$6.50	.33	$7.80	.39	$9.10	.46
13¼	5.30	.27	5.97	.30	6.62	.34	7.95	.40	9.28	.47
13½	5.40	.27	6.08	.31	6.75	.34	8.10	.41	9.45	.48
13¾	5.50	.28	6.19	.31	6.88	.35	8.25	.42	9 63	.49
14	5.60	.28	6.30	.32	7.00	.35	8.40	.42	9.80	.49
14¼	5.70	.29	6.42	.33	7.13	.36	8.55	.43	9.98	.50
14½	5.80	29	6.53	.33	7.25	.37	8.70	.44	10.15	.51
14¾	5.90	.30	6.64	.34	7.38	.37	8.85	.45	10.33	.52
15	6.00	.30	6.75	34	7.50	.38	9.00	.45	10.50	.53
15¼	6.10	.31	6.87	.35	7.63	.39	9.15	.46	10.68	.54
15½	6.20	.31	6.98	.35	7.75	.39	9.30	.47	10.85	.55
15¾	6.30	.32	7.09	.36	7.88	.40	9.45	.48	11.03	.56
16	6.40	.32	7.20	.36	8.00	.40	9.60	.48	11 20	.56
16¼	6.50	.33	7.32	.37	8.13	.41	9.75	.49	11.38	.57
16½	6.60	.33	7.43	.38	8.25	.42	9.90	.50	11.55	.58
16¾	6.70	.34	7.54	.38	8.38	.42	10.05	51	11.73	.59
17	6.80	34	7.65	.39	8.50	.43	10.20	.51	11.90	.60
17¼	6 90	.35	7.77	.39	8.63	.44	10.35	.52	12.08	.61
17½	7.00	.35	7.88	.40	8.75	.44	10.50	.53	12.25	.62
17¾	7.10	.36	7.99	.40	8.88	.45	10.65	.54	12 43	.63
18	7.20	.36	8.10	.41	9.00	.45	10.80	.54	12.60	.63
18¼	7.30	.37	8.22	.42	9.13	.46	10.95	.55	12.78	.64
18½	7.40	37	8.33	.42	9.25	.47	11.10	.56	12.95	.65
18¾	7 50	.38	8.44	.43	9.38	.47	11.25	.57	13.13	.66
19	7.60	.38	8.55	.43	9.50	.48	11.40	.57	13.30	.67
19¼	7.70	.39	8.67	.44	9.63	.49	11.55	.58	13.48	.68
19½	7.80	.39	8.78	.44	9.75	.49	11.70	.50	13.65	.69
20	8.00	.40	9.00	.45	10.00	.50	12.00	.60	14.00	.70

These figures are from H. G. Bishop's "Printers' Ready Reckoner." See advertisement.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WORKINGMEN IN POLITICS.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

DURING the past twenty-five years the workingmen of this country have made repeated and innumerable attempts to organize the industrial classes of the nation into a political party, for the avowed purpose of more surely securing whatever legislation they might deem necessary for their own welfare and advancement; or, failing in this, to form a body of voters of such proportions as would secure them the balance of power between the two principal parties, thereby forcing one or both of these parties to enact such laws as they might dictate. As the printing fraternity has always been more or less actively identified with these efforts, it cannot be regarded as out of place to review the efforts that have been made, and the results attending them, in these columns.

It must be confessed that the desires of the leaders of the workingmen in this respect have been far from realized, not to say positive failures; and I believe that the result proves that, notwithstanding the fact that there are millions of artisans engaged in this country, still the preponderance of the male population is to be found in the agricultural interests, and a failure to unite or make a common cause between the artisans and the agricultural classes furnishes ample cause for the failures that have attended this movement. But still, this will not fully explain the noticeable lack of success that has attended the various workingmen's or labor parties that have been launched upon the political sea during the past dozen or more years, as it is apparent that no party of workingmen that we have been favored with has commanded anything like a full vote of the people who are universally and generally known as the laboring classes. What has been the reason of this failure? Is it because a party of this kind has not so far presented an issue of such absorbing interest that it would serve as a magnet to draw the working people of the country to its support; or is it because the needs of the laborer, so far as legislation is concerned, are amply supplied by one or both of the controlling parties? This opinion would seem to prevail, although it would be in direct variance with the declarations and assertions of the labor agitators. During the political canvass just closed I had the pleasure of listening to just one political speech, and that one was made by the Hon. John M. Palmer, who was then the democratic candidate for governor of Illinois. The gentleman was speaking to a meeting composed chiefly of workingmen, and during the course of his remarks he said that if the laborer had failed to secure proper legislation at all times, he believed that it was owing to a failure on the part of their representatives to make their wants known in such a way as to convince the controlling party that the measures they were urging would serve the best interests of all concerned. He was of the opinion that either of the old parties would enact any law that would clearly benefit a considerable portion of the community and did not work corresponding harm to another class. Self-interest and a

love of power would compel any party to take this course. Now, if the gentleman I refer to is right — and I firmly believe he has the interests of the workingman at heart — would it not be better to act on his suggestion than to go on suffering the humiliating defeats and disappointments that have attended all efforts to establish an independent party?

The few successes that we have met with do not in any way compensate for the amount of labor and money expended in this direction, to say nothing of the demoralizing effects following a failure to accomplish anything like the expectations formed. A few members of congress, an occasional member of a state legislature, a sprinkling of aldermen in certain cities, and once or twice a mayor of a minor city, is about all that we have ever been able to attain. This, with the invariable certainty that in every legislative body where we have been able to get a foothold we have been in such a hopeless minority that we have not been a "balance of power" or anything else, is not a very promising retrospect for the champion of labor to contemplate at the present time. And it cannot be claimed that our efforts have been attended at any time with a degree of success that would warrant the conclusion that in the course of time, and with proper leadership, we will be able to do in the future what we have so signally failed to do in the past. With Dr. McGlynn and Henry George leading the workingmen of New York City some two years ago, it cannot be claimed that we were lacking in either brains or energy. In their efforts to secure the mayoralty of New York, these gentlemen displayed a spirit and intelligence that was deserving of something more than defeat. They merited success; and if such a canvass failed in the city of New York, it is preposterous to suppose that the movement can ever be successful in the country at large. For whatever measure of success we have met with has been invariably in the cities and centers of large population.

Another very discouraging feature of this matter is that the men who have floated to the surface in these movements have not always been men whose highest aim was to benefit the people they were supposed to represent. Personal ambition and a desire for place and power actuated many of them, as their utter disregard of the wishes or desires of their constituents, after their elevation to office, has so often been a matter of fact. They probably do not differ from the average politician in this respect, only in so far as that more was expected of them, and they were supposed to be under greater obligations to follow a certain line of conduct. Failure to gain our ends at the polls is not nearly so humiliating or demoralizing as the treachery or cupidity of our representatives after we have succeeded in electing them.

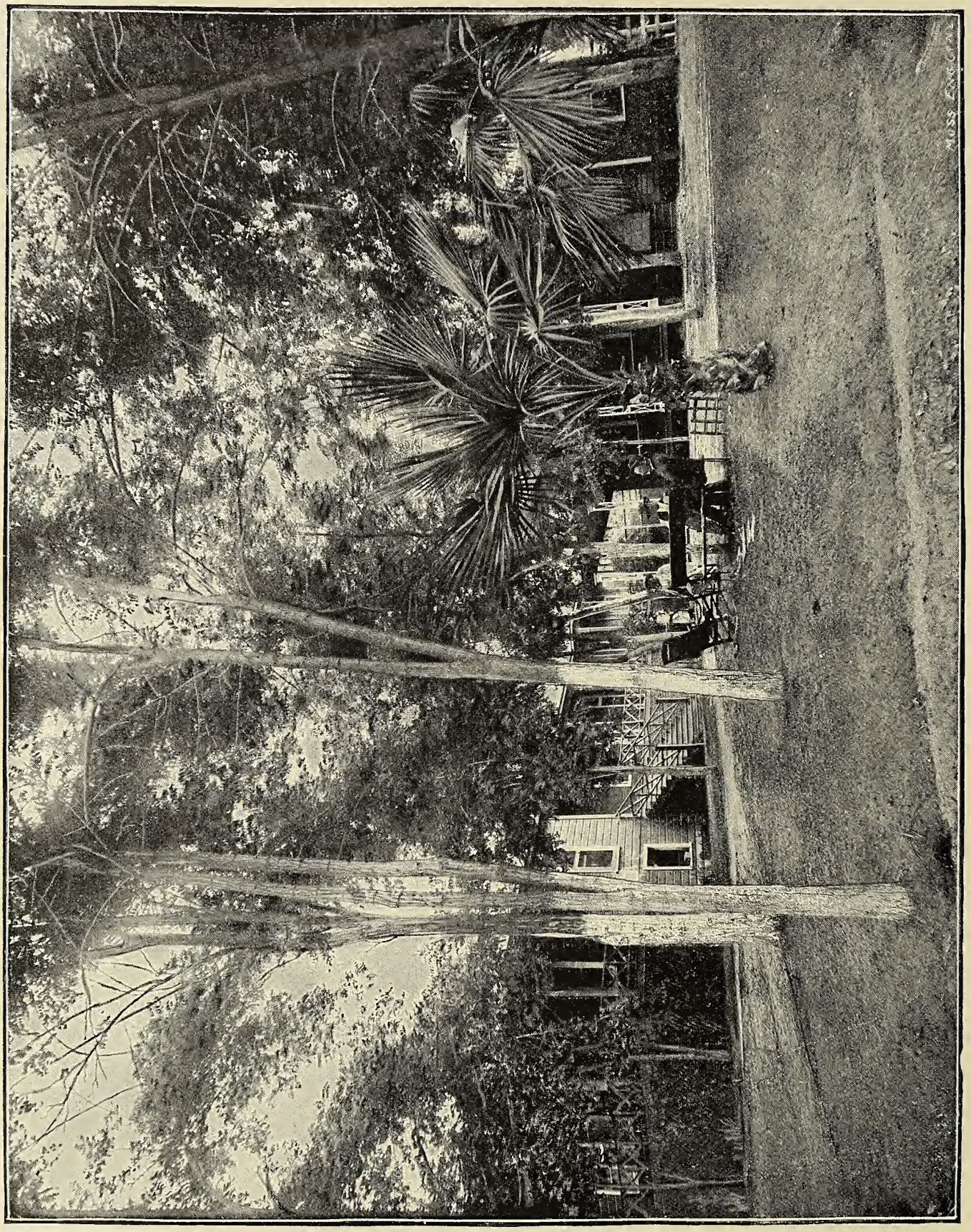
Is it not about time that the working people of this country came to recognize the fact that a political party such as they contemplate is out of the question, unless they have an issue to put forward that will be certain to combine all classes of the labor element, or unless they are suffering under such grievous injustice and inequalities that they can no longer bear them? The abolition of slavery was an issue of such magnitude, and was so far-reaching in its effects, its probabilities and its possibilities, as to embrace within itself all the requisites necessary to command the attention and enlist the sympathies of a people so numerous as to constitute it one of the important political factors of its day. It remains yet to be seen whether the question of prohibition will become so absorbing as to give it a like standing before the people of the country. Has the workingman an issue of like interest or importance with either of the above on which to build a party? If not, it is worse than useless — and it is sometimes ridiculous — to be posing as an independent political party. The political requirements of this government contemplates the existence of two separate political parties, and the nearer these parties divide the voting strength of the country the better it is for all concerned.

Of course it frequently happens that the industrial classes would be benefited by the passage of certain laws, or the adoption of some specific regulations, generally of a local nature, and how the more speedily to gain the support of one of the old parties for these laws or regulations, is a question of vital importance to every working man and woman. Probably a properly constituted and wisely governed trades assembly would be the best source through which to work. But it must be an organization that will receive the unqualified support and command the unlimited confidence of the working people. It must be as little like the Trades Assembly of Chicago and some other cities that I might mention as it is possible to make it; and when a political party learns that to disregard the united wishes of the working people in regard to certain laws means unavoidable defeat at the next election, then you will be in a position to accomplish all needful reforms of a legislative nature promptly and effectually, and without the necessity of supporting a labor party — a party that, to judge from past experiences, is certain to be about wiped out of existence at least every presidential election year.

Before dismissing this subject I wish to call attention to the fact that, of the many printers who have been elevated to positions of honor and trust — such men as John H. Oberly, John M. Farquhar, A. P. Swineford, and dozens of others that might be mentioned — none that I can call to mind owe their success to any labor movement, but were invariably brought forward by one or the other of the dominant parties, as a recognition of their abilities and their fitness for the positions in which they were placed.

THE SILK THREADS IN BANK NOTES.

The paper on which bank notes are printed is called "distinctive paper," being used exclusively by the government for the printing of bonds and current notes. The mills where it is manufactured are at Glen Falls, West Chester county, Pennsylvania. An agent of the treasury department receives the paper direct from the hands of the manufacturer, and every precaution is observed in order to prevent any loss. Short scraps of red silk are mixed with the liquid pulp in an engine. The finished material is conducted to a wire cloth without passing through any screens, which might retain the silken threads. An arrangement above the wire cloth scatters a shower of fine scraps of blue silk thread, which falls upon the paper while it is being formed. The side on which the blue silk is deposited is used for the back of notes, and the threads are so deeply imbedded as to remain permanently fixed. Each sheet is registered as soon as it is made.



CHRISTMAS SCENE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Mosstype—Engraved by the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE BOSS PRINTER.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER, ST. PAUL, MINN.

IN all this talk about the rights of the poor printers and all this planning for the betterment of the laborer's condition, why doesn't someone say a word for the boss printer, too? When a printer yields to the insane itch to hustle for wages for other printers, does he thereby become transmogrified into another sort of being?—one who hasn't any rights worth speaking of; one who, whatever his former character as a workman, is instantly changed by the magic of that word "employer," to a tyrant, an oppressor, a villain, a schemer, against whose arts and wiles and inherent rascality his employés must always be on the alert? The writer knows what a delightful thing it is to be a boss printer—has sipped all the saccharine quintessence of pleasure this experience affords—has bathed his soul in all the floods of glory that independent business brings; but his debts and the patches on his pantaloons (earned during his last year at the case) are about all he has to show for all this sipping and bathing business. When he finds, from his yearly balance sheet, that he has made less money than some of his employés, while he has put in all the capital, taken all the risk and worked harder than any other man in the shop, he begins to think a word for himself would not be out of place—to him the betterment of his own condition becomes of some trifling importance.

As a kid, he beheld the portly, pursy prosperity of his employer, the grasping embodiment of selfishness and greed, who heartlessly refused to pay him $5 per week for 50 cents worth of work; and his soul yearned for the time when he would no longer have to be pi manipulator, roller cleanser, spittoon wrestler and lord high chambermaid to the office cat. He slapped his swelling chest over where his youthful lung ought to be, and resolved a deep bass resolve not to jeff with the boys, not to yield to the seductions of penny ante, not to bet his old boots on the election, nor squander his substance on hot wiener wurst and riotous living, but, at first opportunity, go into business on his own hook. Alas! the significance of that phrase did not strike him till he was hung so confoundedly high "on his own hook" that there was no getting down with either dignity or profit. Now he daren't attempt to come off the perch, for fear it will end like Darius Green's flying:

> The flyin's all well enough; but ther' ain't a darn sight
> O' fun in't when you come to light.

All this rot about business making a man free and independent makes him weary. Like all the rest, his caged soul wearied of drawing a snug salary Saturday night, and longed for freedom and independence. He finds them—an astonishing amount, but of rather an unexpected sort. He is now free—to take in smiling, silent rage, the abuse of cranks whose custom is valuable; free—to help himself Saturday night from a money drawer as dry as a sucked lemon after the pay roll is squeezed out; free—to work night and day with scarcely time to kiss his wife or spank his babies; free—to pay scale wages to every incompetent loafer whom the union has been careless enough to take in; free—to worry his soul gray-headed for fear the sheriff will get a clutch on him. Oh, yes! there's plenty of freedom in business; and, when he gets tired of this sort of freedom, he is free to take himself by the nape of the neck, carry himself out behind the woodshed and bump his fool cranium on the wood pile for expecting anything else.

But life is not all a dreary waste, even for a boss printer. He has lots of fun. The most amusing oversights slip by the proofreader, and it is such a joke to do the work all over again; the trimmer, in such a hilariously funny way, has the top sheet turned wrong side around, cutting the whole job down through the middle, and that makes the boss ha, ha! He estimates on a job, to find when he gets it that he only figured in half enough paper, and that is deliciously amusing; he has a large account against some concern which unexpectedly fails—on the theory of the rhetorics, that the element of surprise is the foundation of humor, this is deliriously humorous; he gets in the middle of a job that promises to be profitable, and the men walk out, and he finds that too laughable for any use. Finally, perchance, his Damocles' sword, the sheriff, drops in, and the printer finds this action so oppressively funny that it is too much for him, and he never goes into his office again. One would suppose that with so much laughter he would grow fat, but, with a contrariety peculiarly his own, he gets poorer and thinner, till it is doubtful if he could throw his own shadow if he should meet it on the street. Why this is so, is hard to understand. True, the employer knows too well that rent, interest, pay-roll, power, expenses, etc., go right along with remorseless regularity regardless of the business done—but why should that worry him? True, foolish competition has reduced prices below living figures, so that his profits are scant on the business he does get—but what does that matter? True, he often finds it very difficult to collect his hardly-earned money, and the pay-roll makes him "scratch gravel" with all his might—but that is a trifle! True, he devotes so much time and money to keeping his business on foot, that his wife has reason to complain that he has so little to devote to her pleasure and comfort—but why should that affect him? True, claims for money and thought and energy press upon him night and day till he is fairly frantic, and often knows not which way to turn—but anyone can see with half an eye that there is nothing in this to interfere with his life being one round of pleasure unalloyed. He is a strange creature in some respects, for all these pleasant things somehow fail to satisfy him, and he often would find a word of encouragement and cheer very agreeable. He works on, hopes on, his vivid imagination ever picturing the "good time coming" just ahead, which too often proves at last a mirage of his own tropical fancy.

But whether he succeed or whether he fail, so long as he is an employer he is tabooed by the craft. If he show himself friendly, he is said to have an ax to grind; if he appear indifferent, he is selfish and cares nothing for the welfare of other craftsmen; if he have vigorous ideas of his own rights and is making a hard struggle for existence against all odds, then he is an enemy to the craft and must be humbled at all hazards. What effects this marvelous change in the status of a printer when he becomes an employer? Who knows? It strikes "the blind man up a

tree" that there is something wrong about this; that since all are working together to reach the same result, and since all are brothers of a common blood, the employer is certainly entitled to his share of the encouragement and kindly sympathy and helpfulness that there is to distribute. If he got them, who knows but they would help him to do better for himself and his employés? Who knows?

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROGRESS IN LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

NO. III.—BY ALFRED PYE.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been written and said about the spread and increase of amateurism and blacksmithing in the printing trade, it cannot be denied that, as a whole, the jobwork of the present time is vastly superior to anything accomplished in the line of beauty and effectiveness in the past, even so recently as five years back. Every printer deserving of the name has done his best to outvie his fellow in originality of design and care in the presentment of ideas, with the result that work is produced which is often a surprise to those who have hitherto considered themselves acquainted with the possibilities of type-metal and brass rule. Yet many specimens of work that excite our admiration do not owe their worth entirely to the ingenuity and artistic skill of the compositor and the pressman. The productions of the typefoundries play an important part in the general improvement, for, almost as soon as a design in brass rule of any merit is evolved by a first-class printer, one or other of the typefoundries straightway reproduces the same in metal, in sections for convenience of handling and adaptability to all descriptions of work; and that which cost the designer many hours of painstaking labor is placed at the command of the whole fraternity in such shape that any printer possessed of an ordinary amount of intelligence can get up an elaborate piece of work, embellished with curlicues and flourishes, with the expenditure of an hour or two in the arrangement of the various pieces to form a complete design. Instead of using up yards of brass rule—cutting, twisting, filing and hammering it into the shape that best pleases the fancy of the compositor—an order is written out and sent to the founder, and in a short time a complete set of intricate designs, mortised for setting around and between lines of type, are at the disposal of the compositor, at an outlay of less than the bare cost of the rule for making the same design, without counting the cost of time saved in the production of the work. Of course, there is not the pride felt by the compositor in getting up a job in this manner that he would feel if he had made the design as before referred to, but the result is as satisfactory to the customer, while the charges are so much less. Then, again, the type ornaments can be used over and over again in endless variety, while the brass rule designs are not so easily adapted for changing from one job to another.

Much economy, however, can be practiced in many offices where it is not possible to get material on short notice, by using many pieces of rule and old type that were formerly considered useless. An old, battered piece of brass rule can be nicked and trimmed up with a pocket-knife or file, and form a respectable ornament to fill out a line or a blank space in a job. Old type, melted and poured into type-high molds laid upon the imposing stone, will furnish tint-blocks for use in many jobs where a streak or two of color will greatly enhance their effect. Leather or cardboard, or, in fact, any material with a surface that will take ink from the roller, can be made available for a variety of purposes in connection with job printing, and the use of them is only limited by the genius of the printer who handles them.

Previous to the introduction of so many brass-rule embellishments in jobwork, one of the most prominent typefoundries in the United States stimulated and aided the artistic ideas of the letterpress printer by furnishing such ornate specimens of type as the "Arboret," "Harper," "Chaucer," etc., with their floral, medallic, and emblematic ornaments, which opened up an entirely new field for the compositor to work in. These artistic faces held their own for quite a long time, when other foundries began to place upon the market various delicate, unique, and handsome faces of type, until each seemed bent upon outrivaling the other in the production of some novelty that would supersede all others. The result has been a bewildering array of the English alphabet in such various forms that many of the letters have apparently lost their identity, and can scarcely be recognized apart from their fellows. Rarely does a month pass by, as the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER demonstrate, without some one of the typefounders displaying a new design in lettering, or a resurrection of an almost forgotten one of the past ages, each intended to catch the wary, or unwary, eye of the modern printer, with the purpose of inducing him to purchase various sizes thereof, be the first in the field with the new letter, and thus "scoop" his ambitious rivals for public favor.

The old style of display work, in which roman, antique, celtic, doric, gothic, etc., were the only types available—though considered good enough at the time, and in many instances thought to be the very height of the letterpress printer's art—has fallen into disuse; and the printer who has not a stock of the latest designs in his office can scarcely expect to get a very large share of the public's patronage. But there is danger of overdoing, even in the use of the most modern types available. Many faces of type—beautiful in their proper place—have failed entirely of their purpose by being used indiscriminately in various jobs, without regard to the fitness of their surroundings. A few printers have, unfortunately, an idea that because they have a new type in their office every one must know it; therefore it is used in every job they thereafter get, whether it be a letterhead or an "in memoriam" card, a dodger or a wedding invitation. Such indiscriminate use of fancy type is rather a detriment than a help to the acquirement of a steady patronage. The public, though sometimes condemned in terms more forcible than polite, has some rights which printers, in common with other caterers for its favor, are bound to respect; and, though long suffering and patient, will not forever submit to have inflicted upon it such abortions as some are pleased to term "fine art printing."

(*To be continued.*)

1889

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1889

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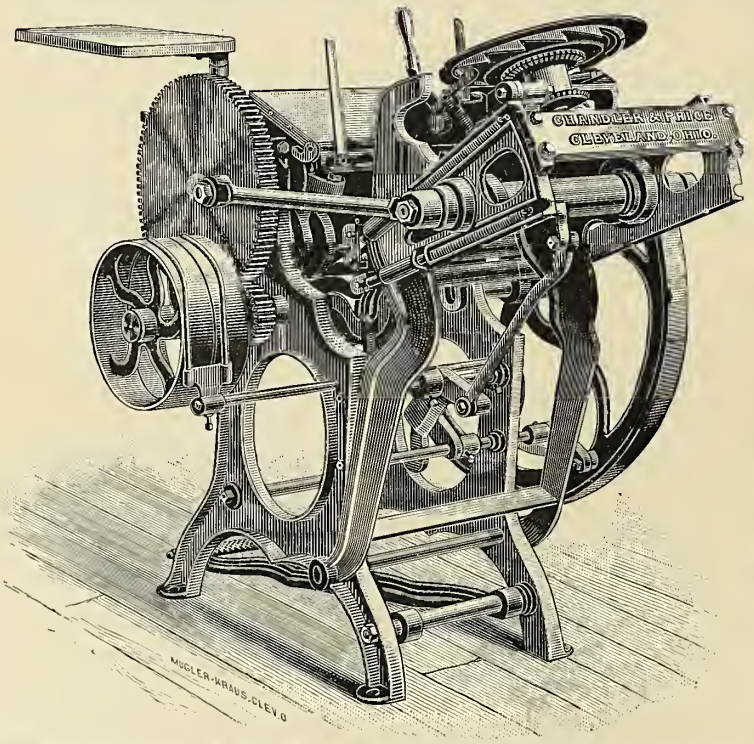
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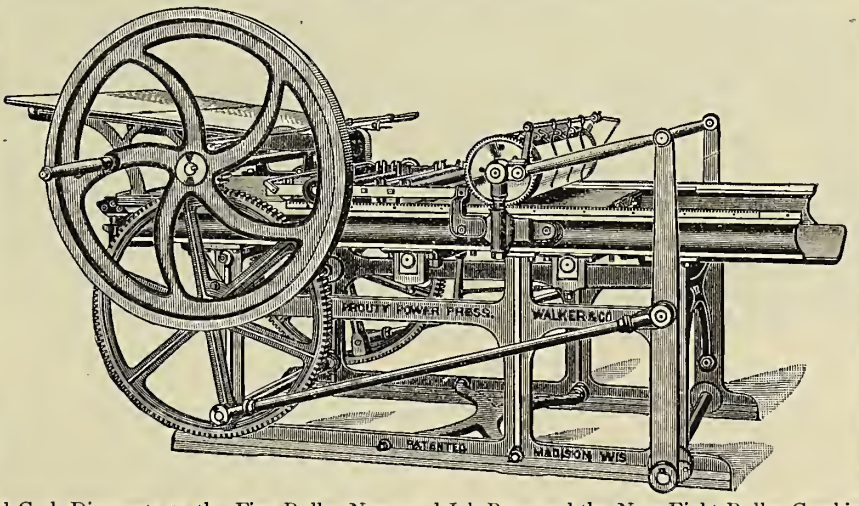
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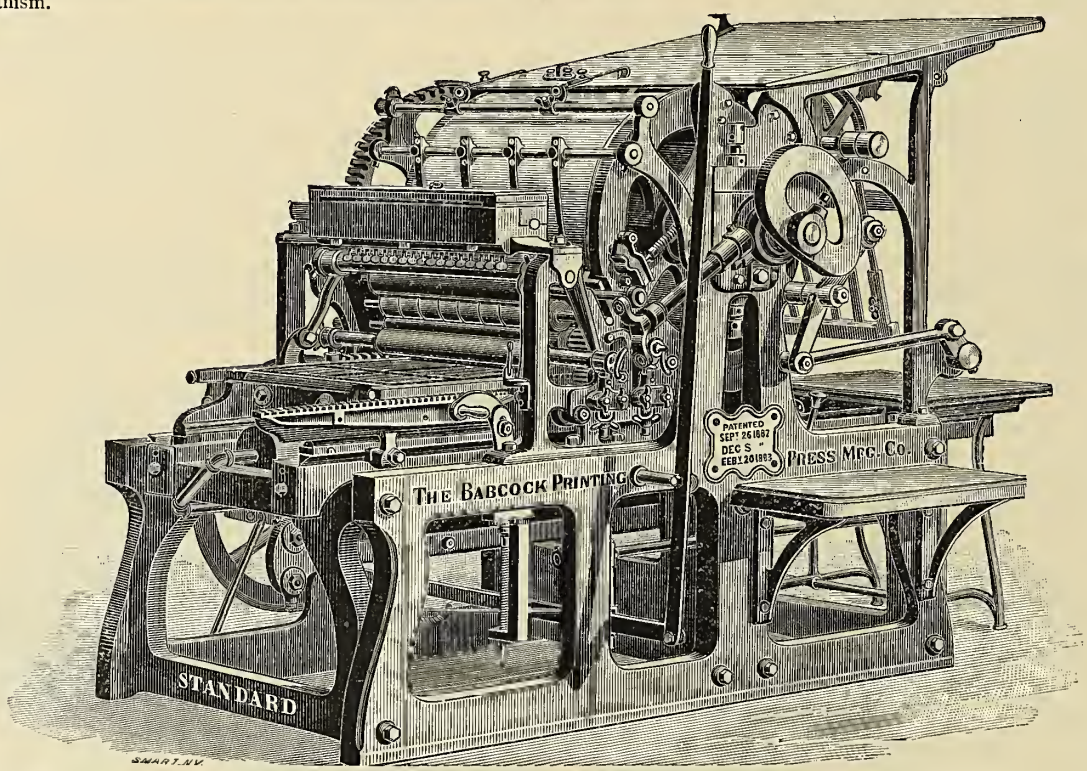
4th. The *Piston*, which can be *adjusted* to the size of the *cylinder*, so that *any wear* of either the *cylinder* or of the *piston* can be readily and *accurately compensated*. The adjustment is *easy*, *positive and perfect*, and renders the apparatus *air-tight*, a most important consideration, inasmuch as *any escape of air*, whether through a valve or around the piston, reduces the resistance, and thus impairs the efficiency of the mechanism.

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6th. Our *reversing mechanism*, which gives the feeder *entire control* of the press, and effects a *large saving in time*, and also insures the greatest possible number of perfect sheets.

7th. Our *positive slider mechanism*, by which the slider is kept in the *correct relation to the bed* at all times, and thus a perfect impression secured.

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From the Warren, Pa., Ledger, of Nov. 20, 1885.

There may be a better press than the "STANDARD" built by the Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co., of New London, Conn., but we have not seen it. The No. 6 "STANDARD" recently placed in our office, by the above company, is entirely satisfactory. It runs without jar over 1,800 impressions per hour; a 1,500 motion is slow. Two thousand can be made easily without injury to the machinery.

From Fuller & Stowe Co., 49 Lyons St., Grand Rapids, Mich., March 3, 1886.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.: *Gentlemen*,—Your favor of the 27th came to hand, and same day your new vibrating attachment. We consider it a great improvement over the old style. We are much pleased with the operation of the machine, and shall add another of your make as soon as our work will warrant it.

Yours truly, FULLER & STOWE CO.

Office of the Times, Lima, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1886.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.:—*Gentlemen*.—Some months ago we bought from Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of Chicago, one of your "STANDARD" Presses, which has been in constant use in our office ever since, and gives perfect satisfaction. We have used presses of many styles, but never operated one that embraced so many good features as your "STANDARD" series. It is a first-class machine in every respect, and yet so simple as to be easily operated and capable of doing the finest kind of work. Our press (a No. 2) is capable of running as many sheets per hour as the feeder can place properly. In fact, it is just the press we were looking for, and we would not exchange it for any other press in the market.

Very respectfully yours,

O. B. SELPRIDGE, Manager *The Times Co.*

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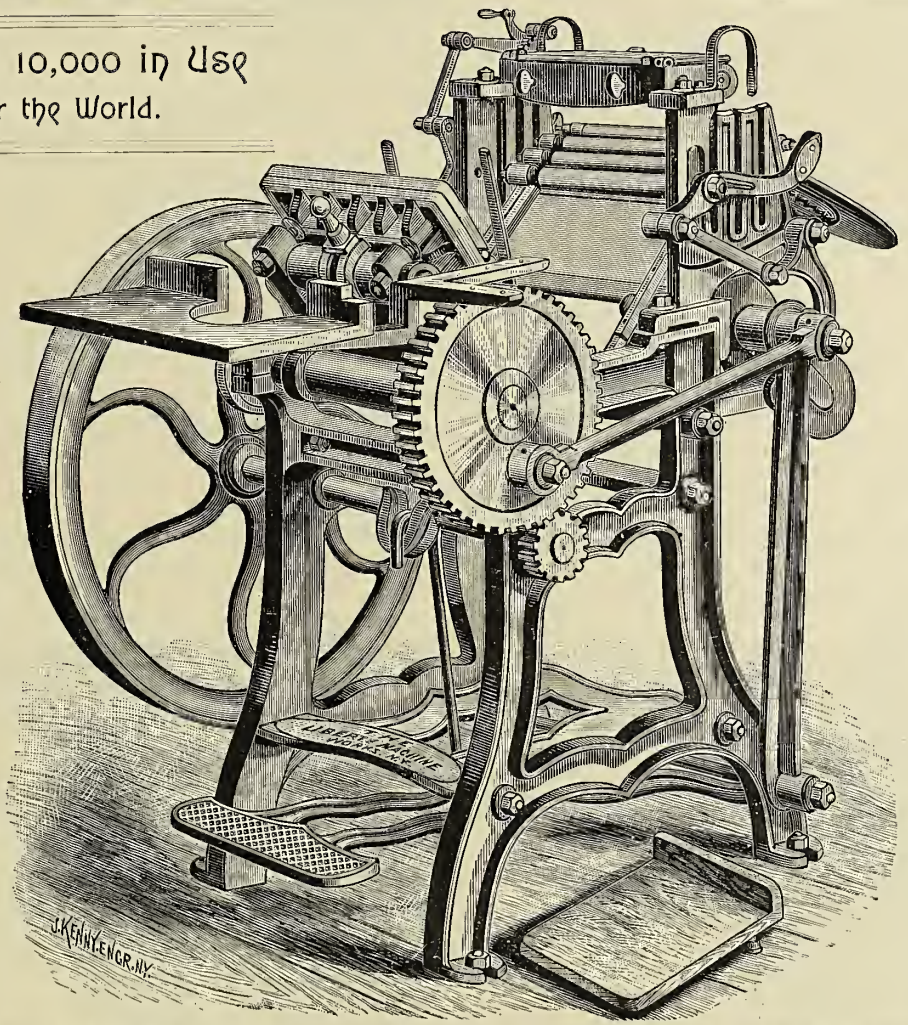
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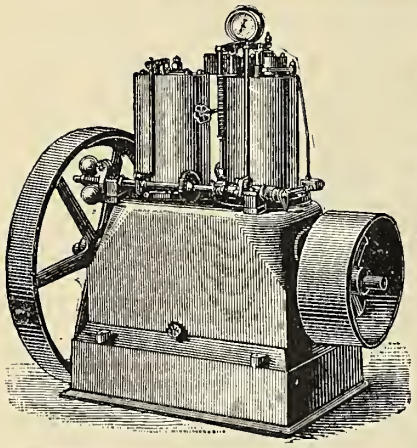
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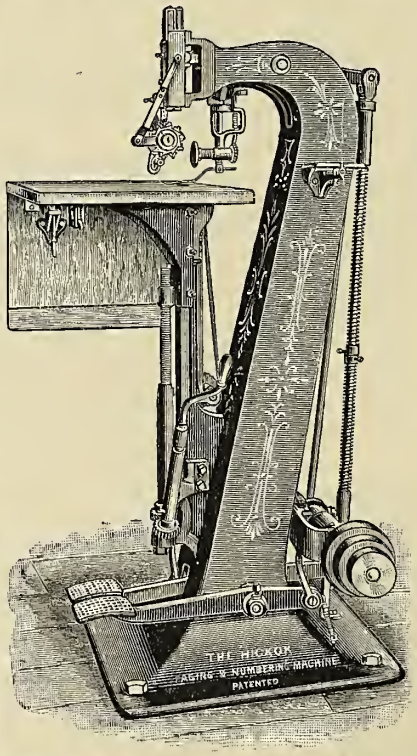


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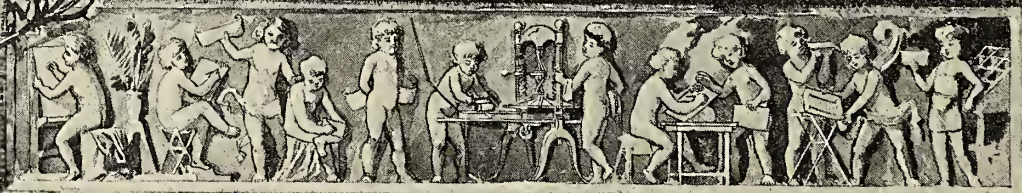
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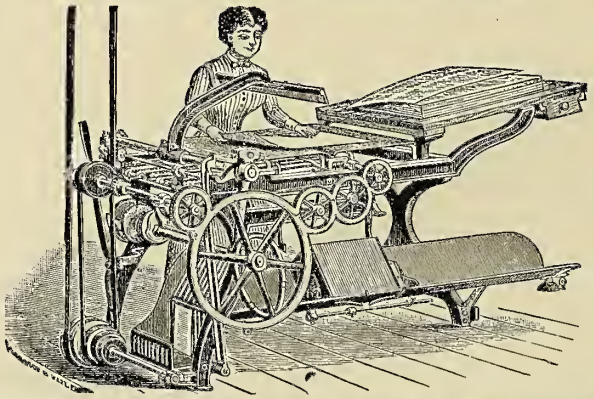
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Published Monthly by

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183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

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CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1888.

THE present is an excellent time to advertise. The excitement always attendant on a presidential contest has subsided, and now that the result has been definitely settled, and accepted in good faith by the American people, society will resume its normal condition, and the claims of business force themselves upon the community. The shrewd advertiser, always on the alert, will not fail to take advantage of the opportunity.

GOOD WILL AMONG PRINTERS.

AT this season of the year there is always a large amount of good feeling engendered in the breasts of people of all classes, nationalities and colors. It seems to float in the air, and is wafted by every wind that blows. It takes the chill off the coldest breeze, and imparts to it an invigorating influence which braces the nerves and paints the cheeks with nature's own tints. There is a good deal of handshaking and well-wishing, congratulating upon successes of the past and the promises of help in the future. Those who have drifted apart, either geographically or socially, are brought together again. Reunion is in order, and bickerings and strife are relegated to the dungeons of forgetfulness. The melodious sounds of "Home, Sweet Home," are heard in thousands of homes from millions of voices, and the whole land seems to be formed into one vast hand-over-hand circle, from which the stirring notes of "Auld Lang Syne" rise like a diviner impulse, thrilling the heart with memories of the past, and moistening the cheek with the holiest of tears. As we contemplate this happy state of affairs, let us inquire what we can do to help swell this tide of good feeling until every printer is embraced in the circle.

As we take a retrospect of the past year we see much to rejoice over. There have been disputes, it is true; there have been clashing of interest and wordy wars; but the results have been in a great measure satisfactory. The air has been cleared of a good many clouds; the mists of years has been swept away, so that we can see more distinctly than ever just where we stand, and wherein our duty lies in the future. Some employers have been made to feel that they have neglected more than one of their plain duties to those in their employ; have been content to devote all their time and attention to the pursuit of their own interests without proper regard for the interests of those upon whom they were in a great measure dependent for the success of their pursuits, and left their workmen no alternative but to fight for every advance they desired to make.

Employés have had forcibly brought home to them the fact that if they are to make advances they must more accurately gauge their strength and the strength of their cause; that they must learn to know not only how to act, but when to act; must be prepared to admit the possibility of obtaining their ends in some other way and by other methods than those which they have heretofore adopted. They have been led to see that they have made some mistakes in the past which must be avoided in the future. They have come to regard arbitration in a different light, and to admit that strikes and lockouts are expensive indulgences. Let all, then, no matter what their position, at this season of good will, try and remove some of the barriers which stand between employers and employed, and evince an honest desire to recognize each others rights, and admit the fact that each is dependent one upon the other. And if they are prepared to meet each other half-way—and every reasonable man would surely do that—the breach is closed and the circle complete.

Let us then have peace and harmony. Let each individual be willing to make some little contribution to the

general fund of "good will among printers." It is astonishing how infectious a spirit of good fellowship is. One man who is filled with it can often inspire a whole organization. Now is the time to inspire! Let the circle be formed; let the cup of friendship be passed; let the hands be linked, and let the heavens ring with the shout of good fellowship and brotherly love.

NEATNESS IN THE OFFICE.

THERE are few more reliable indications of the character and merits of the work turned out in a printing establishment than the manner in which it is kept or the neatness observed in the workroom. Where the rules that "cleanliness is next to godliness" and "order is nature's first law" are practically recognized, even in the absence of positive proof, it may rationally be assumed that the surroundings and productions correspond. The foreman who insists on having a "place for everything and everything in its place," as well as the compositor educated under such auspices, is certainly more apt to recognize the eternal fitness of things, and carry out this principle in the selection of appropriate material for the composition and display of a job, no matter of what character, than the sloven who is indifferent to his surroundings, and feels just as much at home in a hog-pen as in a well-conducted office. Cause and effect go together. And such system is far-reaching in its influence, because, independent of the important fact that the one is more profitable than the other from a business standpoint, it has always seemed to us that office neatness leads to personal neatness, and has a positive influence in forming taste and developing qualifications. A slouch in a well-regulated composing room is like a fish out of water — out of his element; and one of two results is very apt to follow his employment — reformation, or discharge, either voluntary or compulsory.

A short time ago we visited two so-called first-class offices, both doing a large business. In the one everything was in apple-pie order; lead and furniture racks and rule cases well filled, and it was a pleasure to note the smoothness and celerity with which business was dispatched. There was no friction, no hunting for sorts — everything was conducted like clockwork. The foreman evidently knew his duty; knew the value of enforcing system, and insisted that the employés should comply with the regulations required to secure it — with the results stated. In the other a striking contrast was presented. Forms had been unlocked on the floor and fallen into pi; two large imposing stones were literally covered with jobs in all stages of decomposition; some compositors were picking rule, others hunting for sorts, and lifting metal furniture without tying up or securing the pages, while the foreman sat on a dirty stool before a dirty desk, apparently oblivious to the ruin going on around him. A pretentious artist (?) had just finished a title page to a catalogue, into which he had tried to cram every conceivable ornament, and, after lifting the job, took the galley, which contained a mass of pi, consisting of corner pieces, rules, dashes, leads, slugs, etc., and coolly dumped it on the stone. When leaving, we stated to the proprietor, whose office seemed in as much confusion, our surprise at the condition of the composing room. He remarked: "You have visited us under disadvantageous circumstances; the fact is, we are so rushed with work we cannot find time to distribute," though he supplemented this statement by the admission that the printing had been run down so that there was absolutely nothing in it, and yet he never seemed to appreciate that he, and such as he, were responsible for this state of affairs. "Like master, like man." Neither employer nor foreman seemed to know what order meant, and their employés came honestly by their indifference.

Reader, which of the two offices would *you* prefer to work in?

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

AT this season of the year it is customary to form resolutions as to our future course, and in looking back over the past year, to make especial note of mistakes committed, for the purpose of avoiding them in the year to come. Turning over new leaves, mapping out a new programme and starting afresh, is as appropriate as eating turkey or making calls. It will be well, therefore, for printers to fall into line and see what good resolutions should be made for the year upon which we are about to enter; to see wherein they have erred in the past and seek to profit by experience.

There are several excellent resolutions which may be suggested, and which, if lived up to, would prove of material benefit to all concerned, among which we may mention:

1. To have an efficient apprenticeship system.
2. To raise the prices charged to the public.
3. To promote better feeling between employer and employed.
4. To remove abuses from which all suffer.
5. To become better workmen and raise the standard of efficiency.
6. To make provision for aged and infirm members.
7. To unite more heartily in promoting the common welfare.

These are seven good resolutions which can be easily adopted, and as easily carried out, if the determination to do so exists. How best to proceed to carry them into execution may afford matter for future conference and discussion; but the old, though trite, saying, "Where there is a will there is a way," encourages the hope that "the will to do" being ours, "the way to perform" is sure to follow.

It must be admitted that, considering the qualities necessary to make a good printer, educational and otherwise, the compensation received is frequently inadequate and unsatisfactory. No class of workmen are required to be so well informed and possess such an extensive knowledge of every subject under the sun as compositors; and there are no workmen who need to be more skillful, and at the same time artistic, as pressmen; and yet there are many branches of industry in which men receive larger salaries and better treatment. *Let employers remember this.*

On the other hand, there is no business which calls for such large investment of capital and has so many risks of

loss and failure, or that as a rule shows such small returns as that of employing printers. *Let workmen remember this.* If there is one thing needed more than another it is this recognition of each other's relative positions, duties and responsibilities. At the present time, neither the workman nor the employer is reaping the advantages he should reap, either from his labor or his capital; and instead of fighting with each other, it would be far more rational and profitable to unite in an effort to secure mutual advantages. The average charges for printing are too low, as is proved by the large number of failures that are annually recorded, and a combined effort is necessary to raise the prices to a remunerative basis, that all may be benefited thereby.

That the coming year may see a great improvement in the status of all connected with the printing business is our earnest desire, and, so far as in us lies, we will do our part toward bringing it to pass. This is our good resolution for the New Year.

AND STILL THEY COME.

WHO dare say the "amateur printer" is not a typographic artist, as he invariably claims to be, after examining the samples of his handiwork furnished on another page. It will be observed that the professional cards, billheads, etc., are executed in the highest style of the art, and are doubtless the work of proficients, who think the "American" boy is smart enough to "pick up" the printing trade, without instructions or the aid of an "apprenticeship system." In a letter, inclosing one of them, the writer says, "The blacksmith who printed the inclosed made the remark to the proprietor of our leading paper house that the business men of our city were paying too much for their printed stationery, and that he was going to show them that *he* could furnish it for one-half the price now paid. What is your opinion of it?" We think the business men who patronize him are standing monuments in favor of the enforcement of a *compulsory* educational system, showing by their action that *their* education has been sadly neglected, and that their children must get their love of the beautiful from some other source than their parents. In spite of all advice to the contrary, we propose whenever we see an "amateur" head to "whack" it, because it is the only argument it can appreciate.

APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTER.

IN reply to a number of inquiries regarding THE INLAND PRINTER'S choice for government printer, under the incoming administration, we desire once and for all to say that we think it would be in very bad taste for us to use our position to advance the personal interests of any particular candidate. There are a dozen aspirants for the honor, all of whom are thoroughly qualified, and any of whom would doubtless, if appointed, make an efficient public official. What we desire to see is that a practical printer, an honest man, and one whose sympathies are with the typographical union should secure the plum, and to accomplish this purpose we shall do all that in our power lies. Further than this we cannot go.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AM I RIGHT?

BY R. M. TUTTLE.

A FEW days ago I had a visit from a friend, a brother country newspaper man. He has an office that would, perhaps, invoice at $2,500, and he runs a very creditable weekly newspaper—creditable editorially, as well as mechanically. He has in his office a power press, which he turns with a crank, when his youth is not around, and a 10 by 15 jobber. Neither the make of his newspaper press nor his jobber is ever advertised in THE INLAND PRINTER, and there are very few of these antique presses in use compared with the numbers in use of the few standard makes. His jobwork looks well, and its faults are not with its presswork.

If there is one hobby that I have got it is in purchasing presses, paper cutters and whatever machinery I need, of the very best and most expensive kind. A few weeks ago I got tired of the 23-inch paper cutter that I had been straining my back with for several years, because it was too light to cut a ream of paper all at once, and made a trade with a supply house, by which I got them to take my old cutter and a substantial check, and send me in return therefor a new 30-inch lever cutter of the most expensive and heavy make in the market.

Three years ago I traded off a job press made by manufacturers who don't advertise in THE INLAND PRINTER, and had put in its place two jobbers, one a 10 by 15 and the other a 7 by 11, and both of them were as expensive as any presses in the market. It was not that I was so flush with money that I had to spend it for the dearest goods, but I was possessed with the idea that if a printer would have machinery that would last the longest and do the best work, and at the same time be worth the most money if he desires to sell or trade, he must get the most expensive machinery that is to be obtained. Of course there are several makes of jobbers on the market, just as there are several sewing machines, each of which is claimed to be the best, and each of which has some special features which make it desirable. It is not for anyone to arrogate to himself superior wisdom, and say that this particular press is the best in the world, because he happened to buy it and use it, and would use no other; but I think that if called upon I could name half a dozen jobbers, and my list would contain the names of absolutely the best presses for the country printer.

So much for what I have done and thought and think. But can it be that I am wrong? My friend, who looked over my expensive paper cutter, my two expensive job presses, my expensive newspaper press and my expensive steam engine, said, "I don't see why so many of you printers waste your money on the most expensive machinery you can find in the market. I would be willing, if I wanted a job press, to go into a warehouse in the dark, put my hands on the first press I came to and take it. I don't care what press it is. I can do, and so can any good printer, better work on my cheap press than some printers can on the best press you have got. That paper cutter

does no better work, and cuts with no more trueness and cuts no straighter than one that would have cost but a little more than half as much as you paid for that. I don't find any money in my business to throw away on fancy prices for machinery."

My visitor is an older man than I am; he has had a good many more years' experience in the business than I have had, though he would admit that as far as dollars and cents are concerned he has not been as successful. Whether he has taken in less than I have or spent more, I can't say. Anyhow, his surplus is not as large. I want to know if I am a fool to follow the policy which, as I have indicated, I have felt to be the only true one—the securing the best machinery the market affords. No publisher of a small daily, which has a circulation of a thousand or two, and a weekly, with a circulation of less than ten thousand, is justified in putting in a plant such as a metropolitan paper with ten or twenty times the circulation must have. But I contend that he is justified in purchasing the very best machinery of the sort adapted to his use, and I think it is cheaper in the long run. I admit that a good printer can do better work on an ordinary, cheap press, than a cheap, ordinary printer can do on a good press; but I will not admit that a good printer can do as good work with as much expedition on an ordinary press as he could on a better one. Presswork and paper-cutting need the greatest accuracy, and this accuracy is missing in the cheap presses and cheap paper cutters, especially when they have been worn awhile—at least so my experience leads me to conclude. I want the best machinery, not as I want the best carpets that are made, on my floors, but because I believe I save in time more than the additional cost. Time is an all-important factor in a printing office, and it takes but a little while to fritter away time that is worth as much as the difference between a good and an ordinary press. When the time is saved that makes the difference between the two presses, you then have your better press into the bargain.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLVI.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

BEWICK had intended his cut, "Waiting for Death," to serve as one of those cheap prints to decorate the walls of cottages which had been so familiar to him in his boyhood, and he proposed to dedicate it to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and, with this idea in view, he wrote a graphic biography of his broken down model as early as 1785, which is not only an excellent introduction to his design, but thoroughly characteristic of its author's literary style and his sympathies with equine misery. We herewith give it in full.

WAITING FOR DEATH.—In the morning of his days he was handsome—sleek as a raven, sprightly and spirited, and was then much caressed and happy.

When he grew to perfection in his performances—even on the turf, and afterward in the chase and in the field—he was equaled by few of his kind. At one time of his life he saved that of his master, whom he bore in safety across the rapid flood, but having, in climbing the opposite rocky shore, received a blemish, it was thought prudent to dispose of him, after which he fell into the hands of different masters; but from none of them did he ever eat the bread of idleness, and as he grew in years his cup of misery was still augmented with bitterness.

It was once his hard lot to fall into the hands of Skinflint, a horse keeper—an authorized wholesale and retail dealer in cruelty—who employed him alternately, but closely, as a hack, both in the chaise and for the saddle; for when the traces and trappings used in the former had peeled the skin from off his breast, shoulders and sides, he was then, as his back was whole, thought fit for the latter; indeed, his exertions in this service of unfailing avarice and folly were great beyond belief. He was always late and early made ready for action—he was never allowed to rest. Even on the Sabbath day, because he could trot well, had a good bottom and was the best hack in town, and it being a day of pleasure and pastime, he was much sought after by beings *in appearance* something like gentlemen, in whose hands his sufferings were greater than his nature could bear.

Has not the compassionate eye beheld him whipped, spurred and galloped beyond his strength, in order to accomplish double the length of the journey that he was engaged to perform, till, by the inward grief expressed in his countenance, he seemed to plead for mercy, one would have thought, most powerfully? But alas! in vain. In the whole load which he bore, as was often the case, not an ounce of humanity could be found; and, his rider being determined to have pennyworths for his money, the ribs of this silent slave, where not a hair had for long been suffered to grow, were still ripped up. He was pushed forward through stony rivulet, then on hard road against the hill, and having lost a shoe, split his hoof, and being quite spent with hunger and fatigue, he fell, broke his nose and his knees, and was unable to proceed; and becoming greased, spavined, ringboned, blind of an eye, and the skin, by repeated friction being worn off the large prominences of his body, he was judged to be only fit for the dogs.

However, one shilling and sixpence beyond the dog-horse price saved his life, and he became the property of a poor dealer and horse doctor.

It is amazing to think upon the vicissitudes of his life. He had often been burnished up, his teeth defaced by art, peppered under his tail, had been the property of a general, a gentleman, a farmer, a miller, a butcher, a higgler and a maker of brooms.

A hard winter coming on, a want of money and a want of meat obliged his poor owner to turn him out to shift for himself.

His former fame and great value are now to him not worth a handful of oats.

But his days and nights of misery are now drawing to a end: so that, after having faithfully dedicated the whole of his powers and his time to the service of unfeeling man, he is at last turned out, unsheltered and unprotected, to starve of hunger and cold.

Bewick's representation in black and white is a faithful representation of his graphic pen picture just given; the landscape portion is in Bewick's usual careful and studied style of portraying nature in its detail, simplicity and grandeur.

His life affords a useful lesson to all who wish to attain a distinction in art, and at the same time preserve their independence. He diligently cultivated the talents that were his good fortune to possess, and never trusted to booksellers or designers for employment. He did not work according to the ideas or directions of others, but laid out a path for himself, and by diligently and carefully pursuing it according to the best of his own inclinations, he acquired both a competence in worldly means, and an ample reward of fame. However, his success did not render him inattentive to business, and increasing wealth did not tempt him to indulge in expensive pleasure, or live in a manner his circumstances would not justify. He frugally husbanded what he had honestly earned and prudently made provision for his old age. He did not

acquire great wealth, but a competence, for which he was grateful and contented.

He was conscientiously methodical and regular in his habits of business. Until within a few years of his death he used to come to his shop in Newcastle, from his house in Gateshead, at a certain hour in the morning, returning to dinner at a certain time, and, as he used to say, "lapping up" at night as if he were a workman employed by the day.

The following cut represents a view of



BEWICK'S WORKSHOP

in St. Nicholas Churchyard, Newcastle.

The upper room, the two windows of which are seen in the roof, was that in which he worked during the latter years of his life.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENT LEATHER TINT BLOCKS.

BY W. H. MONTGOMERY.

IN accordance with promise given during your recent visit to Denver, the writer will endeavor to give you some information gained by practical experience, and also from that source from which many of our fraternity have gained many points and wrinkles which tend to help them through their peregrinations over the sphere which, to the tourist, has no bounds—pick-ups—as to the adaptability and advantages of patent leather, in various forms, in the printing business.

The claims of some middle-aged prints of being *the* man who first used patent leather for tint blocks, etc.—and many of them have been met by the writer—must be taken with considerable allowance, for during his term of apprenticeship he served under a foreman who used patent leather for tint blocks, fancy pieces, etc., and he had seen them used *while he was learning his trade* in the office of Clark W. Bryan & Co., now publishers of the *Paper World*, *Good Housekeeping*, and other periodicals, in Springfield, Massachusetts. So leather must have been used as an adjunct to metal something over twenty-five years ago.

How many printers, and good ones at that, who have seen stock certificates, orders, checks, drafts, *menu* cards and other work of like description, upon which two or more colors had been bestowed, have ever stopped to consider that everything thereon, with the exception of the letter, was the work of some handy craftsman aided by a sharp penknife, possibly a graver, a piece of patent leather and the necessary common sense? Yet such has often been proven when they have taken the trouble to investigate.

The advantages of patent leather for tint blocks, border and center-piece tints, consist chiefly of cheapness and rapidity. Suppose, for example, a tint block is wanted for the face of a stock certificate; have none in stock, a hundred or a thousand miles from a printers' supply house or foundry; job must be done at a certain time. Now comes the advantages of having at command an article which fills the bill, so far as the material of the office is concerned, and produces work fully as well as the best metal or wood block, which satisfies the customer, saves time and adds profit to the business.

Some printers, when shown the result of work from a leather plate, say, "Oh, well, it takes too much time," and claim there is no money in it for them. Now, to disprove this oft-repeated expression, herewith you will find inclosed sample proof of certificate tint,* the entire work upon which consisted of one hour and forty-five minutes, or cost to produce not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents. The cost was more than covered by extra color on first job, the same block has been used for over ten thousand impressions, and the proof sent will indicate the condition of same at present time. The ease of working, on any press, of leather surface plates, and the nicety of impression, proves conclusively to any person who has used them that they are preferable to any other for limited runs.

For railroad folders, hangers, or ground-work for any class of work, leather is handy, cheap and durable, while for other classes of work its adaptability depends to a great extent upon the taste and proficiency of the man who attempts the use thereof.

THE INLAND PRINTER has heretofore published the process of preparing the leather for manipulation, but in connection with above it might not be amiss to give a point or two. The best leather for general work is that known to carriage trimmers as dash leather, owing to its heavy patent surface and evenness of body. Procure a well-seasoned piece of wood, squared, a trifle less than type high; lock it up in chase for platen-press, and after adjusting impression and putting on say four sheets of flat paper on tympan, cover the block evenly with a thin coating of glue; place your leather on, place your form in, turn the machine to dwell of impression, and allow it to remain say thirty minutes; take form out and lay your block away until next day in order that the glue may become well seasoned. When ready for cutting, either lines, letters or figures, the transfer can be easily made by taking proof

*The tint block for the certificate referred to is 9¼ by 6¼ inches, and fills the bill to a nicety.—EDITOR.

from letters, using more ink than ordinarily; place proof face down upon leather, rub gently; remove proof and dust a little fine bronze or whiting on your transfer proof, and your outlines are now ready for your knife and exercise of your patience.

For convenience, it is well to make up several blocks of large size and keep them in stock for future use, for after three or four days' seasoning pieces of any desired size can be cut from the blocks the same as from apple or box wood.

At some future time I may furnish some samples of different classes of work, with additional remarks on the finer grades of knife and graver work on specially prepared leather blocks.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

JAPANESE JOURNALISM AND TYPOGRAPHY.

BY W. A. ENGARDE.

THE peculiarities of Japanese journalism are many, and the typography of the Mikado's land is a very elaborate thing. A Japanese newspaper is a vastly different thing from what we are accustomed to find on American breakfast tables. Our last page is its first; its columns only run half the length of the page; it has no such thing as headlines or "scare" heads, and its titles run from top to bottom instead of across; it has but a few rough illustrations; it prints few advertisements, but those are paid for at a comparatively high rate; its price is low, ranging from 1 to 2 cents a copy and from 25 to 50 cents a month; and it knows nothing yet of sensational advertisements, or flaming posters, or deeds of journalistic daring.

In general, its scale is much more that of the French newspaper than of the world-moving monsters of London, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. The only evidence of it that one sees in the streets is the newsman, either a lank and lean middle-aged man, or else a boy, clad in meager cotton clothes, trotting along with a bundle of neatly folded papers under his arm and announcing his passage by the incessant tinkling of a little brass bell tied to his waistband behind.

The internal organization of a newspaper office is a sad spectacle of diurnal struggle with troubles unknown elsewhere and really unnecessary here. The Japanese written and printed characters consist of the Chinese ideographs, those complicated square figures made up of an apparent jumble of zigzags and crosses and ticks and triangles and tails, and of the original Japanese syllabacy styled "kana." Of the former there are 20,000 in all, of which perhaps 14,000 constitute the scholar's vocabulary and no fewer than 4,000 are in common daily use, while the forty-seven simple characters are known to everybody. Therefore the Japanese compositor has to be prepared to place in his stick any one of over 4,000 different types—truly an appalling task. From the nature of the problem several consequences naturally follow. First, he must be a good deal of a scholar himself, to recognize all these instantly and correctly. Secondly, his eyesight suffers fearfully, and he generally wears a huge pair of magnifying goggles. Third, as it is physically impossible for any one man to reach 4,000 types, a totally different method of case arrangement has to be devised.

The "typo," therefore, of whom there are only three or four on a paper, sits at a little table at one end of a large room, with a case containing his forty-seven kana syllables before him. From end to end of the room tall cases of type are arranged like the shelves in a crowded library, a passage three feet wide being left between each two. The compositor receives his "copy" in large pieces, which he cuts into little "takes," and hands each of these to one of half a dozen boys who assist him. The boy takes this and proceeds to walk among the cases till he has collected each of the ideographs, or square Chinese picture-words, omitting all the kana syllables which connect them. While these boys are thus running to and fro, snatching up the types and jostling each other, they keep up a continual chant, singing the name of the character they are looking for, as they cannot recognize it till they hear its sound, the ordinary lower-class Japanese not understanding his daily paper unless he reads it aloud. When a boy has collected all the square characters of his "take," he lays them upon it by the side of the compositor, who sets them up in proper order in his composing stick, adding the connecting kana from the case before him. Then a proof is pulled as with us and carried to two proofreaders, one of whom sings the "copy" aloud to the other. A Japanese composing-room is thus a scene of bustle, noise, laughter and weird racket, the only serious figure being the long-haired "typo" seated afar off by himself and poring over his wretched spider-web letters, like some old entomologist with a new beetle under his microscope. The "making up" and stereotyping is like that of old-fashioned offices here, and the paper is printed upon flat presses fed by hand.

The total number of persons employed on a typical Japanese newspaper, says the *Trichi Trichi Shimbum*, is as follows: One political director, one chief editor, five assistant editors, four proofreaders, one shorthand writer, twelve reporters or news gatherers, three or four compositors, each with several assistants, twelve men in the press-room, and minor employés, including distributers, making a total of one hundred and fifty persons. The reporters are the weak point, for the editor frankly states that if they cannot find news they are compelled to bring home fiction, as they are paid by results, and even then they do not earn more than £2 or $10 a month. They, therefore, deliberately invent a large part of the news.

THE German imperial printing office consists of 1 manager, 10 deputies, 700 compositors, pressmen, machine minders, founders, folders, stitchers, etc. There are 2 steam engines, 1 dynamo-electric machine, 37 machines, and 202 other accessory machines. The weight of the type is 350 tons. The imperial printing office is not the only grievance from which German printers suffer; they are by no means satisfied with new government rules affecting trade societies. One of these is peculiarly objectionable, for it accords to the government the right of veto in respect of any of the decisions of the society. The state regulations of workmen's societies in Germany would appear to be not so much a necessity as a means of maintaining the supreme authority of those who are at the head of affairs.

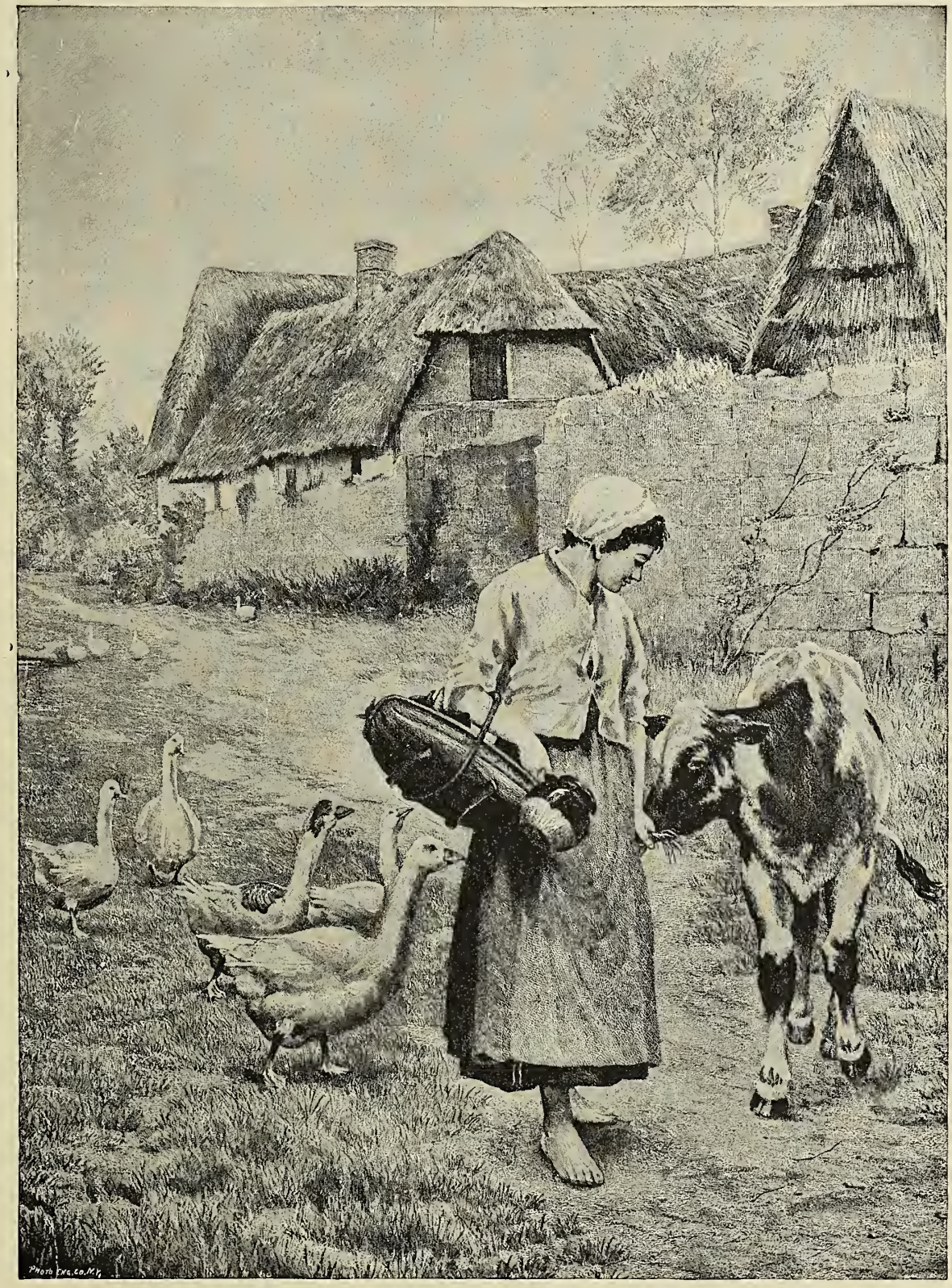


PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY, 67-71 Park Place, New York.

CONFIDENCE.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION BENEFICIAL CLAUSES.

BY O. R. LAKE.

THE recent defeat of the beneficial clauses submitted to subordinate unions by the Kansas City convention, naturally leads one to the conclusion that the printers of America are living in "a fool's paradise." The result of the vote upon the *referendum* demonstrates that a majority of the membership are so thoroughly imbued with the belief that their organization is unequaled and invincible—a shield of defense in time of trouble, a fostering parent in days of peace—that they antagonize any and every proposition looking to still further building up and strengthening the International Typographical Union.

The objectors may be divided into three classes: The thoughtless and improvident; the purely selfish, and the pessimistic.

To the first, life is but a summer's day, filled with bright flowers, balmy breezes and sweet perfumes. He does not want provision made for his future; is here today, there tomorrow. Besides, it would impose burdens upon him which he would gladly escape, more especially as he would have to be prostrated by sickness, before any direct benefits would accrue. And that, of course, is an absurd proposition.

The selfish printer is one who, through purely beneficial societies, has made provision for the future; carries an insurance policy, and insists that others should do the same. He's all right.

The third class of objectors, the pessimist, maintains that any change must necessarily be for the worse; that the organization as it now exists has stood the test of time; that it was founded wholly and solely as a trade union and must be maintained as such; that any attempt to incorporate new features, beneficial or otherwise, is a perversion of its proper functions and should be frowned down as dangerous legislation. He loses sight of the fact that the times change, and men must change with the times in order to keep step with the progress of events. He conjures specters from a dead past to shake cerements of the grave in the face of modern ideas. Rules and laws for the government of the craft in the fifties would be antiquated and out of place in eighty-eight.

In this matter, we would have done well to have taken a lesson from our opponents. Their power to do us harm and their strength as organizations lies solely and wholly in the beneficial features which they have had the wisdom to incorporate, we the folly to reject.

Had the clauses submitted proven faulty after a trial, or inadequate to meet the demands upon them, it would have been a very easy matter to correct their crudities and enlarge their scope at a future convention. The basic principle of all organizations, trade or otherwise, should be the greatest good to the greatest number.

Had the rejected clauses been adopted and given a fair trial, they would have added largely to our membership; would have enabled us to reach out and enroll the country printer; and, above all, would have retained our present membership. Men would not have been lax about paying dues and legal assessments, for they would have to sacrifice all benefits in doing so; they would not have been tempted to sever their connection with our organization, and thereby forfeit the provision made for their families in case of death.

But the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy prevailed, and, to all intents and purposes, we are precisely where we were twenty years ago—save only that the executive officers have been vested with certain clearly defined powers, instead of the semblance thereof.

It may be that similar features will be presented at the Denver session, in which case it would be well for delegates to the thirty-seventh session to seriously consider the subject, and make our organization the strongest, as it is now the oldest, trade society in America.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

"THE genius of success is still the genius of labor," was an aphorism that once fell from the lips of James A. Garfield, and never has a truer history of the means by which grand results in business were obtained been condensed into as few words.

Success in life, save in very rare instances, can be traced directly to patient and continued effort. However well the root of the tree of labor may be planted, the growth will be slow and uncertain, if at all, and the leaves become yellow and fall, the trunk sapless and decay without persistent watering and care.

Largely successful business ventures are the result of long continued endeavor; rather the creeping of the tortoise than the spasmodic speed of the hare. This is especially and essentially true of all wherein type and paper may be said to be the brick and stones of which the structure is builded, and ink the cement that binds them together. From the initial number of any of the great city dailies until the time when they can count their circulation by half a million copies is a long stride; from the first modest job worked upon a diminutive hand-press until half a score of mammoth steam-driven presses, almost human in action, and with speed scarcely exceeded by the lightning, ceaselessly whirl to meet the demand, is the record of miserable failure or unflinching struggles and for the larger portion of a century.

Years are important factors in all business undertakings; time the condition precedent to success, and labor earnest and unbroken the corner-stone of triumph. Let us remember this and never fancy a great printing establishment can be builded up and sustained without time and toil.

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NATURALLY, as the last month of every year is drawing to a close, we take an inventory of our prospects for the future equally with the stock on hand; look backward critically for errors as well as plan for increased resources and values. It is the season for closing accounts and opening new; for striking balances and gathering financial

strength for a fresh start. Before us lies a not-to-be-controverted statement of what we have accomplished, what left undone, and happy the man who can find the greater sum upon the right side of the ledger.

Years are the adjusters of many vexed difficulties; the solvers of many vexed problems; the arbitrators between man and man; the elucidators of mysteries yet to be fathomed. What has happened we know; what is to come is hidden by the vail of time. False lights have grown dim in the distance and soon will be entirely hidden beneath the dust of forgetfulness. But others will shine and dazzle and lure to destruction unless we have learned wisdom from the days gone before—the years that will never return.

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How do we stand with the past? How are we provided against the contingencies of the future? In all that pertains to printing, the past has literally to bury its dead and not mourn over the remains. That which was new and novel twelve months since has to be laid upon the shelf—better shipped to foundry and second-hand shop—and something fresh take its place.

To command and retain trade the printer has not only to keep up with the times, but be in the van of the army of improvement and invention. The tune to which he *must*—there is no softer word to give enunciation of the *fact*—*must* march or be hopelessly left in the rear, is ever a quickstep. The "hold fast to the old" will never answer for the craft of crafts and trade of trades. *That should lead and never be led.* The demand upon its resources are constantly changing, constantly of the unexpected and imperative order, and no old-fashioned rubbish will give satisfaction either to the tasteful eyes and skillful hands of the printer or not easily to be satisfied public.

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"PUT not new wine into old bottles," read by the lights of the present trade, civilization and experience, inculcates the wisdom of not putting old type in new cases; that is (and more clearly), for the coming new year banish the old and out-of-style and "sort up" with the new, artistic and freshly beautiful. Not that the old may not fill the eye of printer, be unbattered in "body" and fair of "face." The vital question is not what you think of it, but what your patrons do. The "money that makes the mare" of business go at the greatest speed and win the most remunerative purses comes from their pockets, and yours will remain empty without their generosity in filling.

Every new year requires new stock; the new challenges attention and entices work that would not otherwise be thought of. There is a seductive power in new type, properly adjusted and nicely worked upon good paper with fine ink, that few can resist. Charming the eyes is the strongest mesmeric power to open the closed hand of financial miserism, and never forgetting that as you sow even so will you reap the golden grain of business during the coming year and "sort up."

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THE process of "sorting up" is a mere bagatelle now to former years. There need be no running away from home to visit manufacturers, no wasting of precious time over specimem books, no inspection of matrix or mold.

THE INLAND PRINTER brings every month to your workshop an exhaustive *ménu* of all that is new, novel and useful in typographical and mechanical feasts—the bill of fare of the educated world. You have but to gaze as one might do in Wonderland and choose. Strikingly do the pages of the INLAND give *everything for printing and printers*, and, more than that, reliable hints of value and use. In these respects (and without suspicion of fulsome flattery), it may be called enclycopedic and a cyclopedia of all worth knowing in and of the art.

By it, consequently, one can make judicious selections without fear of failure or regret, and from its wide-world gathered wisdom obtain a plant to meet every emergency and "bring grist to the mill."

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THE pity of it is that there is such an abundance of supplies, so much that every good craftsman would like to be owner of that he stands appalled when he looks at the smallness of his bank account. And it would seem at the first glance that invention and enterprise had outrun demand in the matter. A careful examination will conclusively prove this not to be the case. We require all we have, and more. There can never be "too much of a good thing" in this instance. Production will never exceed requirement. New wants are constantly coming to the front, and new drafts upon the seemingly impossible must be made to meet them. There is nothing of the stand-still principle—the being satisfied. At least there ought not to be. One desire is scarcely met before we are reaching forward to gratify another and greater. The pigmy of a score of years since has become a giant. Will not the giant of today be dwarfed into a pigmy with the lapsing of another decade? Printing would never have been of importance if not progressive—will never be. But it always has—always will be, and finds in the new and beautiful its profit and glory.

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AMONG the new in printing during the coming year (according to political adjustment and rewards) will be a new *public printer*. With party arrangement we have nothing to do. But we of THE INLAND PRINTER have very much as far as pertains to the welfare of the craft and the head of the largest printing establishment in the world.

Therefore it is to be hoped the new appointee will be thoroughly educated in "the art and mystery"; be proficient and practical; a good workman himself; a judge of good work in others; that skill, sobriety and fitness will go very far in the appointment of subordinates; that they will outweigh political recommendations, and that the survival of the best craftsmen will be the rule and not the exception.

Making the government printing office a partisan machine is ever a gross error—never should be permitted; and the sooner abolished the better for the country, humanity, the craft, and the great interests involved in the production of work that will do honor to the art.

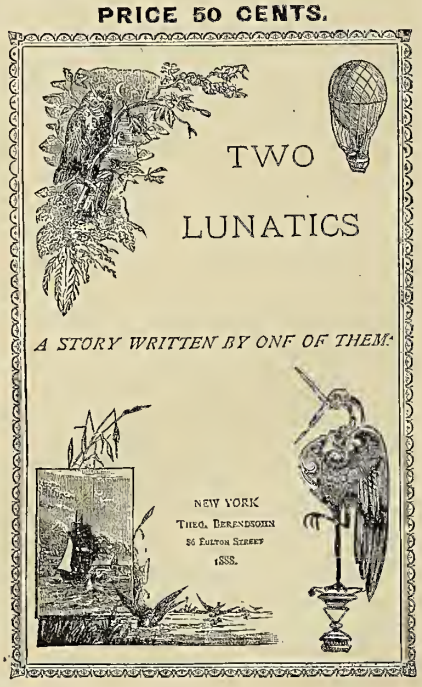
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PHYSIOGNOMICAL EXPRESSION IN TYPE-COMPOSITION AND BOOK-COVER DESIGNS.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

CHOOSING the above title for this paper, I think I have rather done some tight-rope walking in the proper selection of the words. "Who," my gentle reader will say, "can speak of the physiognomy of job composition? Why, we may as justly expect in future a paper on the 'psychology of table-work,' or the 'anthropological character of long primer title extended,' the 'metaphysics of small pica roman' or the like." Eh bien! and still I hold the opinion that I am not wrong in choosing it. The builder who executes the plans laid before him by the architect, either gives expression to the taste of the architect or the owner of the building, who has given special orders as to its architectural features, or he follows the whim and fashion of the times; and, in the latter case, no one who ever visited the old cities of Nuremberg, Antwerp, Stockholm, etc., will deny that every building, every stone, every nail bears the physiognomy of the century in which it has been erected, and, in bearing that physiognomy, bears also witness to the character of the peoples at whose orders these buildings have been built, or who built them; thus we find the dead material of stone and wood and iron to possess that property which, my gentle reader, once more, is generally believed to condition the presence of a soul for its production. In man, surroundings, education, physical health and mental standing find their way soon enough from the inner recesses of the soul, the *prima* recipient of existing conditions, to more visible quarters, the face, and although much of Lavater's science is forgotten and forlorn, and that not at all to the injury of truth, there was a grain of value in it which still holds its own. Lavater tells us that the character of man finds its sure means to impart itself to the outer world through facial expression. His doctrine teaches us that certain emotions, certain properties of the soul, characteristics of the individual, find each and every one a definite means of expression in the physiognomy. This appears quite natural: certain emotions condition a given facial expression, and, if often repeated — as the choleric, f. i. will often be mad and impatient; the sanguinic, seldom excited — that expression which at first only appeared in moments when the soul was accordingly agitated, will, after a certain time, remain with the individual and be a characteristic sign to the world, telling with expressive, although silent tongue, who the person is. Some experience in the observation of humanity gives one soon enough that knowledge of one's fellow-men, which the Germans call, *menschenkenntniss*, and which is a very useful property to possess. But to return from man to things. I have ventured the opinion that job composition may bear physiognomic expression, and have shown in the choice of an example from the building trades, in which way I desire to have this quasi coincidence between character and physiognomical expression understood. I venture the belief, and my experience in the matter leads me to the conclusion that certain characteristics in men call for certain tastes, which bear the signs of such characteristics, and that these tastes extend to almost every nook in their lives, giving color to their inclinations and actions. Thus, following up the red cord of that premise, we accept that also the appearance of stationery will bear such characteristics as may permit certain conclusions about its owner. It is merely a few days ago that the representative of a very large business concern, the purchasing agent of the Hoboken Ferry Company, entered a printing office to place an order for printed stationery: "I have had a lot of nonsense, curves, fancy touches and the like, on my memorandums thus far," he said, "but I don't like it. I want something plain and to the point, *same as myself*." This example may serve as a living proof of my suggestions. Here was a man through whose hands went innumerable items, who purchased everything for the large company whose buying agent he was, from a nail to a ferry boat, and who was well capable of valuing time and plainness. He desired expressly to have the character of his own personality imparted to his stationery. It is, furthermore, an actual fact, that from the appearance of a firm's or an individual's printed stationery one can form conclusions. "Speak, that I know you," is an ancient saying. "Show me your card that I know you," may be put in the field on our part. Paradox as it seems, there is truth in this. I have never met with important men or women, people who had extended business responsibilities, politicians of the more important offices or scientists of renown, whose stationery did not bear witness of their personal value and importance. People of that class refuse the ornamental letter as a rule; their taste inclines toward the bold, stern and invariably toward the plain. They have not much spare time in life to devote to filigree ideas, and they avoid everything which would tend to take up time even in selection of their printed matter, that is, they shun all the *odd series* with which our typefounders have flooded the market some years ago. The plain roman letter is their choice, and it is the best and most useful in the end.

Considerable more outspoken than in commercial or private stationery, do we find the character expressed in the title pages of books and magazines. Here it is obvious that the character of the contents of a book or magazine must be significant in the title page or cover, and it may be considered a fact that this item has an enormous influence upon the sale of the article. Any publisher will admit this. Most people who buy books buy them without knowing *what* they buy. A standard author, such as Thackeray, Dickens, etc., will certainly not suffer in that degree as the modern unknown writer under the influence of a mean title page. He, however, will be a failure from the beginning if he brings his book under the wrong cover upon the tables of the bookstall. I remember one case, for an example. I have a friend who makes a specialty in gathering all literature referring to insanity and nervous diseases. Whether in the guise of a scientific essay, or in the more modest form of a novel or story, there is no book or booklet bearing the words or indications of "insanity," "nervousness," etc., which he will not hunger to acquire, and he will not rest until the treasure is his. Some time ago he passed a bookstall in Fulton street, New York, and to his delight found an advertisement of a book, entitled, "The Story of Two Lunatics." He rushed down into the basement of the bookstall and asked to be handed a copy. The seller complied. My friend took the small volume and, with disappointment and sadness, dropped it on the nearest table without opening it. He left the store without buying what he would have sent all over the world to procure had he read the advertisement in some catalogue. A few days after this occurrence, I happened to pass the same bookstall and noticed the same advertisement. Knowing of the hobby of my friend, I thought I could make him happy; walked down stairs, and bought the book. I at once noticed the awkwardness of the cover and spoke about it to the seller. Putting my copy in the pocket of my overcoat, I hastened to the abode of my friend. "G——," I said, producing my treasure, "here is something for you," and I began aloud to read the title: "The Story of Two Lunatics." To my surprise I found my friend not at all in ecstasy over my discovery, and heard him request me to tear off the cover if I intended to present the volume to him. He repeated what I have narrated above, and said that he would never have bought the book, on account of its title page, although it had cost him several restless hours to know that the book existed and he did not have it. I put my book silently into the recesses of my overcoat, went to my printer, ordered a special title page to be printed, and having



the book with this page bound in sheep, presented it smilingly to G——. He was delighted, and (I reproduce the original title on preceding page to save my friend an unjust judgment by the reader) he was not so wrong; the original title was actually, as may be seen, miserably awkward.

So much about book titles.

Magazine covers go under a similar observance. Lack of space forbids me to go into details about this subject, and as I am at present gathering material for an extensive essay on the "Character and History of Magazine Covers," which I shall publish in a future number of this magazine, I merely wish to call the attention of readers to the coincidence between the contents and the cover of their magazine. There is the solid and stern *Forum*, with its plain and characteristic title. No one, being anything of a literary connoisseur, will look for light and merely time diverting articles under *this* cover. The men who speak here do not simply speak to entertain the reader, to satisfy the palate of the causerie-liking customer, though one paragraph in the *Forum*, or the *North American Review*, or the *New Princeton Review*, and the like, contains more beef, more substance, than an entire volume of one of the lighter magazines. This is not intended as a condemnation of the others. They fill their place in the same manner, and in the same manner—mostly, at least—indicate their character by the physiognomy of their cover.

This may suffice for the present. I will, as mentioned, return to the subject in a later issue, to further prove the propriety of the phrase, "Physiognomical expression in type-composition and book-cover designs."

EARLY PRINTING IN CANADA.

FIRST to introduce printing into Canada were William Brown and Thomas Gilmore, in the year 1764; the first number of the Quebec *Gazette* appeared in French and English on June 21 of that year. Gilmore disappeared about 1774, and Brown remained sole proprietor of the journal until 1789. Brown printed several volumes, which for the period were *chefs d'œuvre* of typography.

Brown might properly be called the Caxton of Canada, while his successors, the Neilsons, might as appropriately be termed the Elzevirs.

The first book known to have been printed in Canada has the following title:

Catéchisme | do | diocése | de Sens. | par Monseigneur Jean—Joseph | Languet, archevéque de Sens- | a Québec; chez Brown & Gilmore Imprimeur de la Province. MDCCLXV.

A little *cul-de-lampe*, of an altogether home-made character ornaments the center of the title page, which is left blank. The volume is a duodecimo and contains 117 pages and three of index.

By the word Canada, be it understood that the old provinces of Lower and Upper Canada are intended. Printing was established in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in fact, by one Bushel, in 1751, who, in January, 1752, published the first gazette ever issued in the Dominion.

In 1767 another volume, long believed to be the first Brown & Gilmore ever printed, issued from their press at Quebec. It is a small octavo of ninety-six pages in the Montagnais tongue. It contains an epitome of the Christian doctrine for the use of the Montagnais Indians.

The right of Brown & Gilmore to be considered the fathers of Canadian printing is contested. Thus, the celebrated traveler Kalm relates that at the time of his voyage to Canada there was no printing press in operation there, but that there had been one at a previous time.

Mgr. Pontbriand brought with him to Canada a small press and types presented to him by Louis XV, on condition that they should never be used for printing political documents; and it was claimed that there were in the collection of that bishop's charges pastoral letters printed at dates too near together for them to have been possibly printed in France.

There were also published at Quebec several volumes of the ordinances of the English governors, one in 1766 and another in 1767, and in all probability a previous one was issued in 1765, though of that we cannot be sure. These volumes bore the imprint: "Tous imprimés chez Brown & Gilmore, near the Bishop's Palace."

So far as is known at present the first book printed at Montreal was a 32mo of forty pages, entitled:

Régleglement | de la confrérie | de l'adoration perpétuelle | du | S. Sacrement | et | de la bonne mort—A Montréal; | chez F. Mesplet & C. Berger, Impri | meurs & Libraires; prés le marché. 1776.

During the same year these printers issued two other books, "Jonathas et David, ou le triomphe de l'amitié, Comédie" and "Lettre du Chevalier St. Luc de la Corne sur le Naufrage de l'Auguste."

Thomas, in his "History of Printing in Amcrica," says that Mesplet and Berger were sent to Montreal by the American congress to introduce the art of printing, and thus to make the Independence movement more general throughout North America. On June 3, 1778, Mesplet founded the *Gazette Littéraire*, the first journal published at Montreal. It existed for scarcely one year.

No doubt Mesplet went to Canada at the same time as the commissioners Franklin, Chase and the Rev. Mr. Carroll, a Catholic priest, who were sent by the American congress to stir up the subject of annexation. These commissioners arrived at Montreal accompanied by Mesplet and Berger and a complete printing outfit on April 29, 1776. Not succeeding in their enterprise they returned to Philadelphia, but Mesplet had more courage and remained behind. Some time after their departure Mesplet went to Quebec and there printed his first Canadian volume, under the following title: "Cantiques de l'âme dévote divisés en XII livres, &c." Thus we see that Mesplet arrived at Montreal on April 29, 1776, established himself at Quebec and there printed his "Cantique"; then returned to Montreal and printed the three little volumes whose titles are given above, all within the space of eight months.

Printing was introduced into the province of Upper Canada by a French Canadian named Louis Roy, who published at Niagara, on April 15, 1792, the *Upper Canada Gazette, or American Oracle*. Later the press and the paper were removed to York (Toronto).

William Kingsford, in a little volume published at Montreal in 1856—"Canadian Archæology"—stated that after consulting John Beverley Robinson, governor of Ontario, and Douglas Brymner, archivist of the Dominion, he had come to the conclusion that the first volume printed in the province, other than statutes or parliamentary documents, is the "History of the Late Wars Between Great Britain and the United States of America," etc., by David Thompson, late of the Royal Scots, Niagara, Upper Canada. Printed by T. Sewell, Market square, 1832. This is an error; at least seven other volumes printed anterior to that date, the first in 1824—"St. Ursula's Convent"—having been issued at Kingston in that year.—*American Bookmaker.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MECHANICAL DEVICES IN TYPE.

BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

PERHAPS the greatest difficulty with which the compositor must contend when brought into competition with the various methods of engraving, is the rigidity of his material. Practically, the cross-section of each character which he employs is a rectangle, and not only is the shape thus closely defined, but the size is restricted by the difficulty with which type can be cast beyond certain limits. The characters furnished him by the typefoundry are drawn to fit this rectangle, which naturally gives them a stiffness and inequality of spacing not necessary in wood-engraving or lithography, and the lines have a straightness and the characters a sameness which is almost impossible to avoid. In the various forms of engraving, after the lettering is done, the ornamentation can be put on wherever it is wanted, running around, between, or even through the characters, but with type this is an impossibility. To be sure, brass rule can be interwoven here and there, and ornaments introduced which, though cast on square bodies, have faces of different forms, but the means of variation at his command are extremely limited. The advantage that a majority of the type are carefully engraved and finely finished, giving a perfection which is difficult to attain in ordinary engraving where the letters are not mechanically duplicated hardly compensates for the sameness resulting from each letter being an exact facsimile of the original engraved type.

Various ingenious departures from the established rules have been made, both in regard to casting type on other than rectangular bodies, and in so arranging square type that they do not appear to be such.

Kerned letters, projecting as they do over the adjoining letters, help to fill out the white space, and thus even the spacing; but they are by no means as popular as they formerly were. Their decadence may be attributed to the fact that stereotyping and electrotyping are almost universal, and overhanging letters are liable to break off. Besides, in these times of hard and dry paper, and stiff ink, much greater pressure is required than formerly. The f, j and ff, the only letters which have been kerned for the last twenty years, are in all modern faces cut non-kerned, and the change, which has been greatly beneficial to the printer, has been accepted without protest, and many have probably not detected the difference. Of course, in italics kerns are necessary in order to preserve correct spacing of the letters. In such faces the cutter and matrix-fitter have a chance to exercise their ingenuity and judgment to produce the maximum of effect with the minimum of kern. A number of faces have been made kerned body-ways in order to bring the lines closer together. Inasmuch as but one of the caps and five of the lower case descend below the bottom line of the running letters, whereas all the caps, figures and a large number of the lower case come above, the kern is usually placed at the bottom. The same liability to break exists as when the kern is on the side, and to obviate this, some of the typefounders have cast an extra supporting shoulder at the bottom of the type. I believe the Penman script of the Bruce Typefoundry was the first exemplification of this idea, which has since been applied to other job faces. When such letters as V and W are brought close to such a letter as A or L, the space between them is very large, and greatly spoils the appearance of the line. To overcome this, some of the European foundries formerly kerned these letters, furnishing a space to fill out the distance when they were used in juxtaposition with letters whose face came close to their own. This system was necessarily applicable only to the larger bodies, and the trouble caused by careless workmen neglecting to place the space in the lines when necessary has prevented it from becoming popular. The same result is now achieved in a different manner, which will be noticed further on.

Perhaps the earliest departure from a rectangular shape was in script type. It is manifestly impossible to cast a heavily sloping script on ordinary type bodies. The first solution of this difficulty was the rhomboid mold. The type was cast with uniform body, but the cross section was oblique, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1. Although theoretically correct, this system was found to be inconvenient — necessitating three-cornered quads at the ends for locking up. It was difficult to make the type accurate either in body or set, and the cross pressure in locking up, had a tendency to push the type apart instead of together. To obviate this, the script mold now in ordinary use was invented. An extra heavy beard or shoulder is provided, taking up about a third of the body. The projecting letters of the script can thus be supported by triangular supports which, fitting into the space made by the shoulders, do not interfere with the close fitting of the type, as they would in ordinary molds. The backhand script, of course, necessitates no kerning, and a number of character scripts, the first of which, the Carpenter script, was produced by the Cleveland Typefoundry, have been cut with comparatively short ascenders and descenders, and a face running relatively wide, so that little kerning was necessary. A very good idea was also first promulgated in this face, and is shown in Fig. 2. A number of the running letters having a line cut above them which lines with the cross line of the lower case t, thus adding resemblance to handwriting. This has been applied to a number of other scripts and job faces, among the latter the Bijou and Chaucer, of the Johnson Typefoundry. Flourishes and logotypes greatly improve the appearance of script, but are not new. The latter will be spoken of later.



Fig. 1.


Fig. 2.

Another good idea is that of the Scribner series, produced by the Central Typefoundry, shown in Fig. 3. In this face the vertical lines of the cap L and T are cast on bodies a little larger than those on which the small caps are cast. The horizontal lines of these two letters are cast on bodies exactly equal to the difference between the bodies of the caps and small caps. This produces an effect similar to engraving. Fig. 3A shows the same form, jet end of the L up, with the joints accentuated. A number of other job faces and series of initials show this idea to a less extent. The different sectional series produced by the same typefoundry, one which is shown in Fig. 4, embody a very fair idea, but the execution was too faulty, and it took too long to set up a line to allow them to become permanently popular. The type is cast in two sections divided horizontally, and by placing another line of type between the two halves the effect of laying a printed strip over a line of type is produced. To obtain satisfactory results brass rule or borders must be placed between the lines.

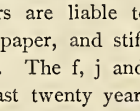


Fig. 3.



Fig. 3A.



Fig. 4.

(*To be continued.*)

AN EARLY TYPE-CASTING MACHINE.

As indicative of the hostility displayed toward labor-saving machinery years ago, the following, in connection with the typefounding business, is related by the inventor of the machine, Mr. David Bruce:

In the year 1838 — we have forgotten the exact date — Bruce delivered to James Conner, founder of the United States Typefoundry, the newly conceived machine for casting type, which was destined to take the place of hand casting. The understanding was that in case the machine worked all right, it was to be purchased by Mr. Conner.

The machine was carefully placed in position, everything made ready, and with an audience composed of nearly all hands in the building, the first attempt at an improved method of producing type was made. But the contrivance failed to work. In spite of all examinations and tinkering the new invention failed to meet expectations. The inventor himself examined it, but to no purpose. Mr. Bruce finally declared that he would be compelled to take it back on his yacht to Bordentown, New Jersey, and there take it completely apart, and rebuild it.

A well-known hand caster by the name of Watson, being somewhat of a sailor, and in apparent good will, offered to sail the craft and deliver the famous machine at its destination. This offer, however, Mr. Bruce declined, being somewhat suspicious already of the casters.

After some little inconvenience the machine was placed in the workshop in New Jersey, and the process of taking it apart was completed, when it was found that a large spike nail had been driven securely into the nipple, from whence the metal is forced, thus effectually preventing the machine from working. It was afterward learned that it was part of a preconcerted plan for Watson to return with the invention, and on the voyage pitch it overboard.

The machine was finally placed in position again in Mr. Conner's foundry, when, after a number of years' usefulness, it was sold to the firm of George Bruce & Son, where it may still be seen.—*Typographic Messenger.*

Letters or envelopes which it is desired to protect against unauthorized opening (by moistening the pasted portion), may be securely sealed by using a solution of oxide of copper in ammonia as paste. This liquid has the faculty of dissolving cellulose. When applied to the paper it dissolves the cellulose on the surface, and on drying the two partially dissolved surfaces adhere indissolubly together. The same thing may be accomplished by using water-glass (silicate of soda or potassia). In this case the chemical action is different, but when it is completed, the pasted surfaces cohere as permanently as in the preceding case.—*Pharm. Zeit.*

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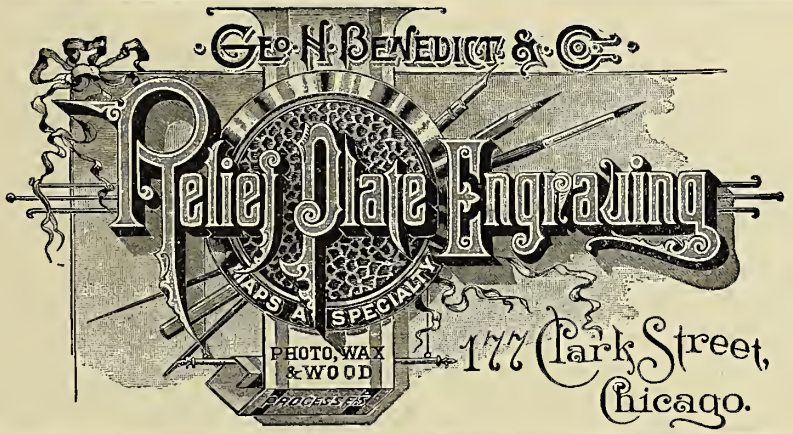
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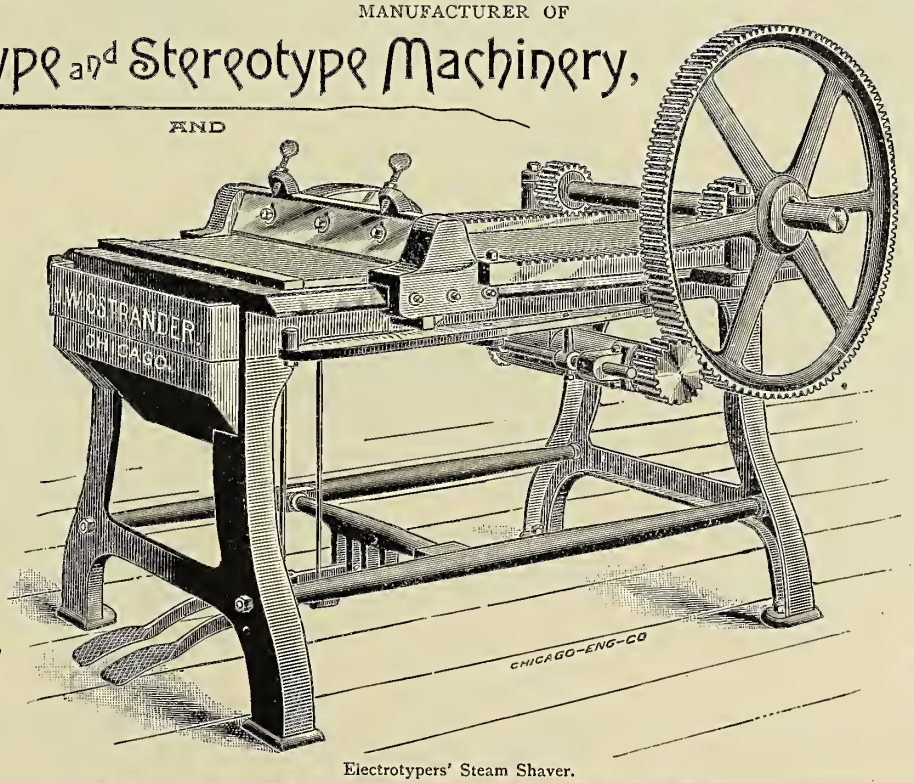
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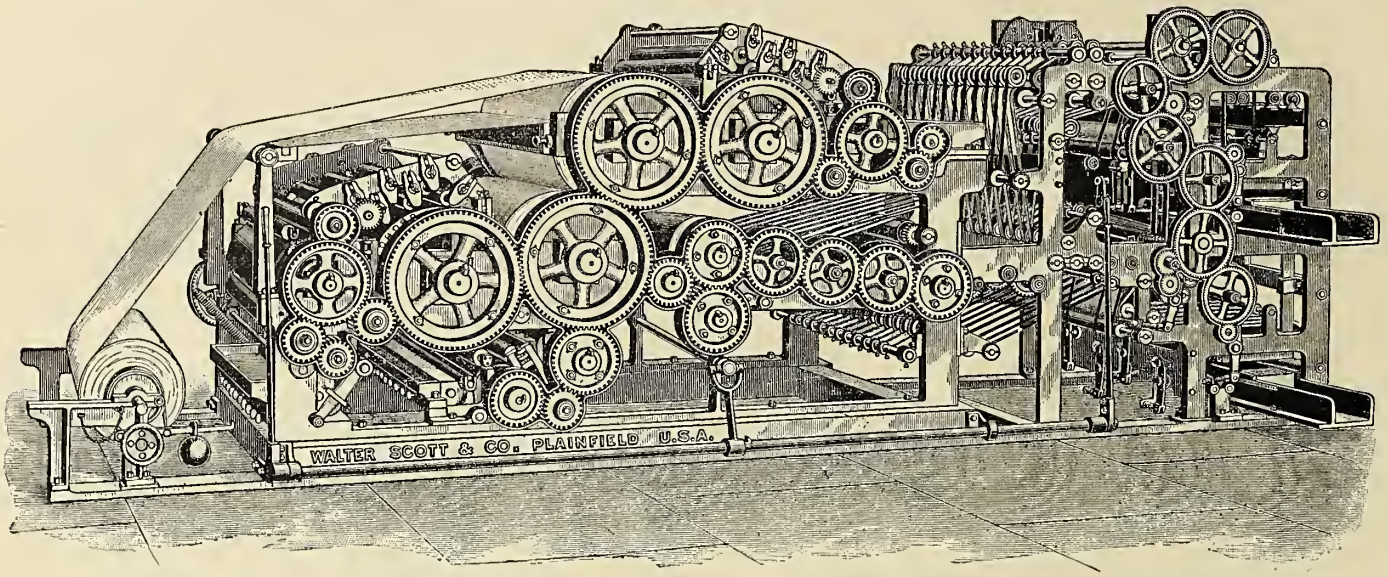
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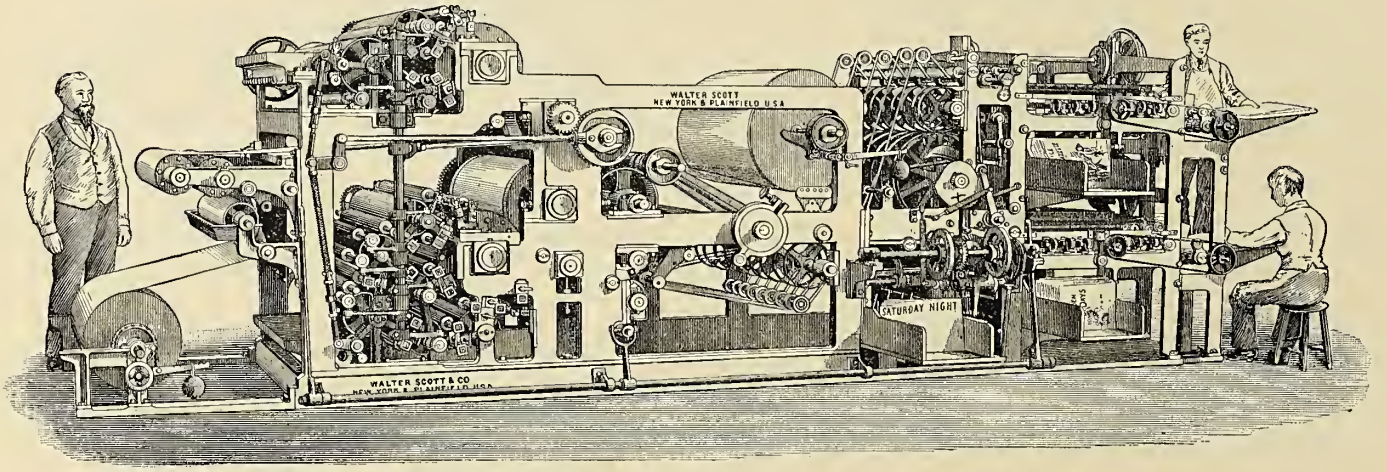
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Yours truly, J. C. AYER CO.

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Your truly, J. C. JOHNSON,
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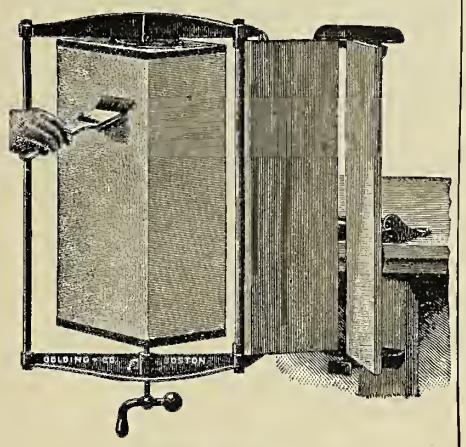
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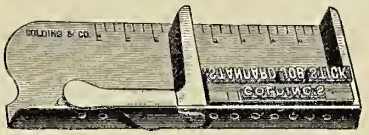


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	2-in. deep.	2¼-in. deep.	2½-in. deep.
6-inch,	$1.75	$1.85	$1.95
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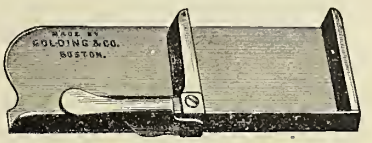
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	2-in. deep.	2¼-in. deep.		2-in. deep.	2¼ in. deep.
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8-inch,	1.10	1.20	15-inch,	1.80	——
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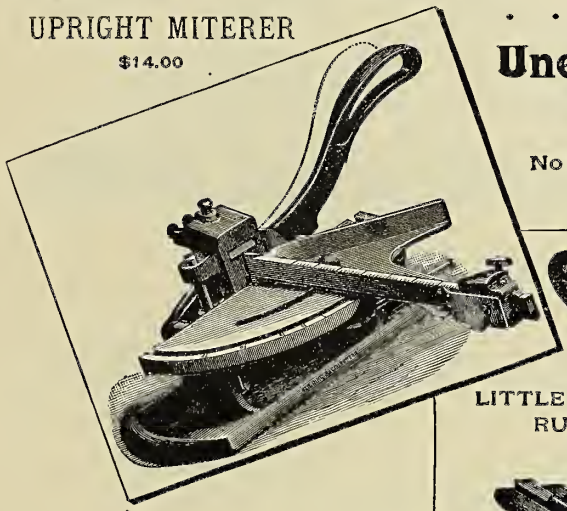
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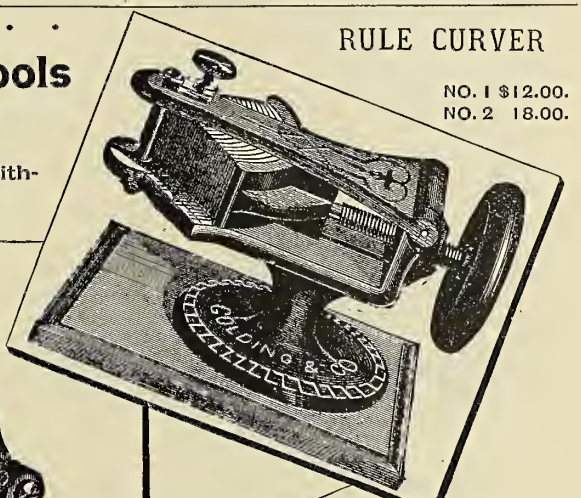
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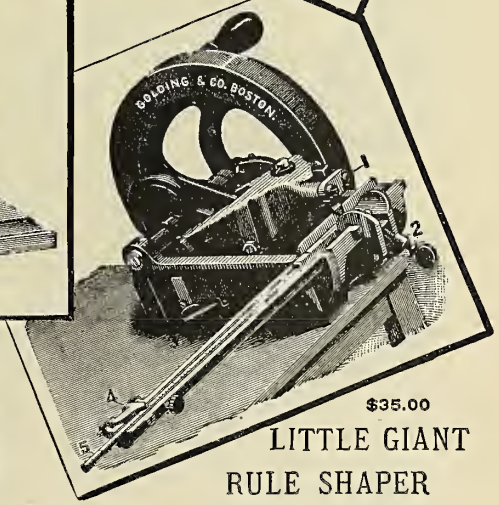




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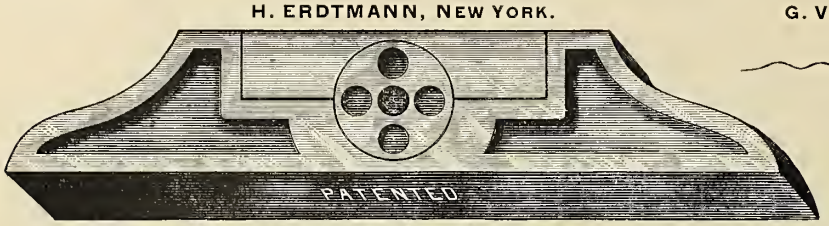


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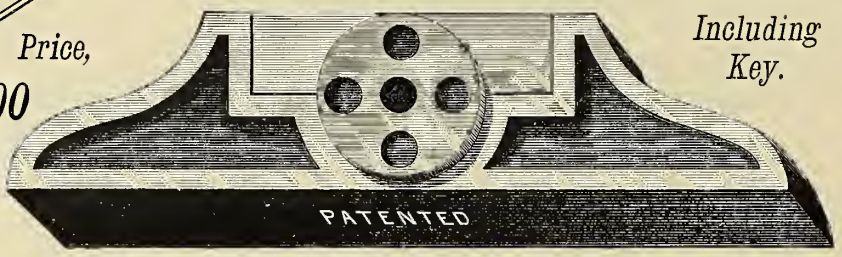
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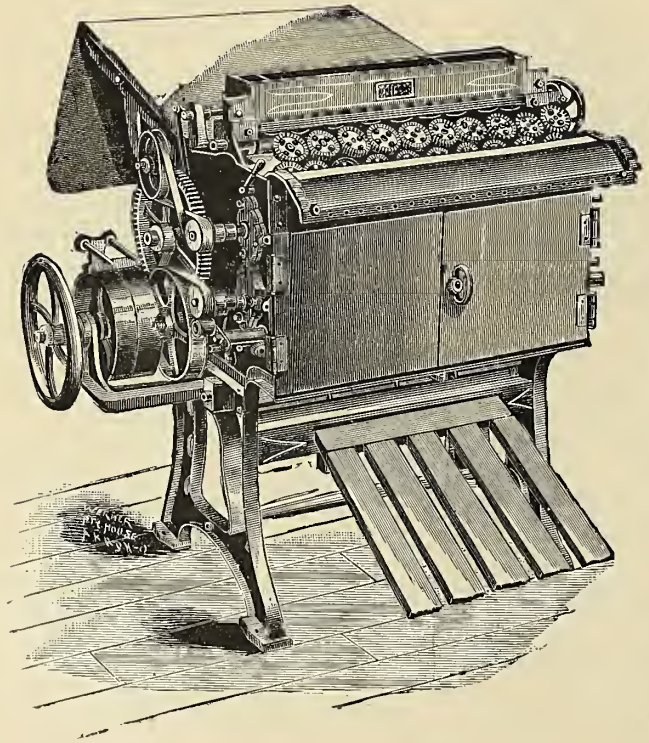
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM LANSING.

To the Editor: LANSING, Mich., November 29, 1888.

Business is quite brisk at present at Michigan's capital, especially at the state printing office of Thorp & Godfrey, where the boys are pulling themselves together for the rush expected at the meeting of the legislature in January next. Several changes have recently been made in the different departments, of which the latest is the promotion of W. A. Simpkins—an old member of No. 72, whose unionism has been tried, and stood the test—to the foremanship of the jobroom. He succeeds Frank Edwards, who left on November 27 in the same quiet but unceremonious manner in which he introduced himself during our late strike. His departure was much regretted—by his creditors, and, we suppose, by his wife, whom he forgot to take with him. But three of his companions of the rodent fraternity now remain. Our late delegate, A. N. Brown, upon whom has fallen the mantle of Mr. Hatch, who was forced to resign on account of illness, proves a very efficient foreman of the bookroom, while President S. G. Ruth occupies the same position in the newsroom held by Frank Rose prior to his removal to St. John.

Launt Thompson has added a newsroom to his job office since he received the contract to print the *Beacon* and *Center*, and employs an extra force of hands, with Fred. Curran, formerly of the state office, as foreman. PAUL PRY.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1888.

The printers, using the term generally, have had a booming fall so far as work is concerned. No failures have been announced of consequence, although two or three small papers have gone under. Three or four newspaper enterprises are looming up, one of them, *The Quaker*, a semi-political, semi-social, semi all round sort of publication. All our newspaper people are in good heart and don't see much to trouble them. None of our publishers are making fortunes, but none are obliged to fly kites. The *Press* is salting down a thousand or more every week for its plucky proprietors. The *Times* does not propose to stay far behind. The *Record* is still on the revenue reform war path, and is polishing up its tomahawks for another campaign. Two of our young, but very able and bright newspaper sprouts, Dorr and Stoddard, have gone this week to New York to show the New Yorkers and the recent purchasers of the *Graphic* how it ought to be run. Elkins, Vice-President Morton, and a number of republican wheel horses have bought it out, and propose to out-puck *Puck* and out-judge *Judge* and make things lively generally and comfortable for the new stockholders' pocket-book. The last temporary owner of the *Graphic* escaped with only $60,000 out; but what better could be expected out of a 7,000 circulation. It is going to be hard work to popularize an unpopular paper, but there is money in abundance and hustlers in the business office.

Speaking of New York papers, the *Star* has gone, as you all know, and over $700,000 with it. Bennett, of the *Herald*, dropped in and turned things upside down, and skipped back to Paris. Charles R. Miller, of the *Times*, I learn, is going to celebrate the completion of the new building with some rousing journalistic enterprise.

Our typefounders are busy and business is fairly good. Collections are better than for a year. People seem anxious to keep out of debt. Prompt payments are more general even among country papers who are supposed to be often paid for subscriptions in potatoes and pumpkins.

The typographical unions' proceedings, both German and English, are of a monotonous character. The wage question has ceased to be an interesting one, although a number of job offices are still in the hands of the Philistines. Wages are quite uniform; employment is regular. Comparatively few printers are arriving, and an occasional old hand packs up and hies to distant fields.

The job printers have not had much time to waste. Just now nearly all are busy, though orders are slackening up. Holiday activity is near at hand. The booksellers and art stationers are having a good run of business. Dealers in novelties and publishers of bibles and of sacred literature are keeping their presses quite busy. The fast presses are coming in. Speed is the thing. Several of our publishers are about ordering large and more perfectly equipped presses, and the press builders and agents tell me they never had as many inquiries as now. The country towns are sending in a good many orders, so say the dealers in printing material.

Typefounders are stirring up the matrix cutters for new designs in all kinds of lettering. From present indications the founders will be very busy all the winter. Newspapers are blossoming out very rapidly. Our electro-platers are having their hands full of work. Plate matter is not such a luxury as it used to be, though the companies east are still doing a good business.

We are great here on lineage. The great-great-grandson of Christopher Sower, who started business here in 1738, has just moved from Market street. G. Washington, J. Adams, and all those fellows used to loaf in the great-grandfather's office. Everybody wants a graphophone. The mill at Bridgeport, Connecticut, is sold six months ahead. The stenographers wonder if its coming is their day of judgment; but they need not fear.

The pressmen are making a very compact union, and the best men in it are selected for office. A great deal of nightwork is being done in the press and composing rooms. "We are rushed to death" is the way some of them put it. The paper makers are having things practically their own way. Paper of all kinds sells at good prices. The mills are crowded. Stocks are large and a good trade is ahead of us. The paper machinery makers have about all they can do.

Ornamental lettering has reached its limit. Typefounders are all searching after plain and neat designs. There is less room for the play of orignality in this direction, at least of the ordinary sort; but a high order of designing talent will find much to develop and much to do in the way of buying out new and neat and attractive designs for letters. It is no wonder that we got away from the wildness of ornamentation that has been tangling up our advertising space of late. Everything will be plainer. Taste and judgment alike welcome the change.

Book publishers and booksellers tell us that there is a steady enlargement in the demand for books and literature of all kinds, especially that leading into scientific directions. There is less mousing into the literature of the forgotten past and more reading of current thought and the results of current investigation.

Investigators into all departments of science, in all avenues of thought, in art, in finance, in political economy, in history, are all delving after something that will make a book that will sell. Authorship is better remunerated than in years past. There is more general culture and more desire to be informed, in short, the intellectual capacity of the masses is expanding and is consequently demanding more food and sustenance.

Schools are springing up. Trade schools are prospering. Our octogenarian Williamson proposes to expend the big end of his $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 fortune in establishing a trade school that for size and completeness will have no equal on either side of the water. The first slice appropriated is $2,500,000. This is for a start. Our Girard institution here has some thirteen hundred pupils. Trade education has received very little attention there, but Mr. Williamson's idea is to have a school where a great variety of trades and crafts can be practically taught. Foreign nations are outstripping us. Trade learning ought to be popularized among the American youth. Can this be done? The most unremunerative channels are crowded with American youth, while those which ultimately promise well are left to the youth of other lands or the sons of foreigners, very largely.

Our editors are all plodding along like the rest of us. There are no burning questions to divide us, no great issues to make or break the country, no topics to discuss which will give an editorial writing fame or distinction for an able mastery of them. Everything is commonplace; yet, for all, newspapers are better edited and are better educating the people than they have ever done. M.

DIAMOND STATE PRINTING AND NEWSPAPER NOTES.

To the Editor: WILMINGTON, Del., December 6, 1888.

The destruction of Peter Brynberg's ancient printing office, at No. 403 Shipley street, revives interesting memories of one of the first newspaper ventures in Delaware. Brynberg was a printer of church and school books, who flourished in the city of Wilmington about one hundred years ago, and whose descendants are now among the leading citizens of this city. The sons of John B. Porter, a publisher and bookseller of the last generation, and who wedded Brynberg's daughter, still continue the bookseller's trade at the old house on Market street. Robert Porter, a grandson of the old printer, is a member of the publishing firm of Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia. Another branch of the family is represented by E. G. Bradford, son of the late Judge Bradford of the United States District Court, and connected by marriage with the famous French family of Du Pont de Lemouis, who settled on the Brandywine a century ago.

The newspaper of which Brynberg was the originator was the *Delaware State Journal*, which, during its last years, was ably conducted by Henry Eckel, whose death happened during this year. Eckel sold the *Journal* to Crosdale & Cameron, the founders of the *Every Evening*, and its identity was lost among several other journals now represented by *Every Evening*.

Among the earliest printing offices was that of the *Journal*. The establishment was located at the corner of Fifth and Market streets. The press, one of the most primitive power presses, was in the back basement of the building, a dark, dirty, dingy place, and in an adjoining room was a large fly-wheel with a belt running through the wall to the press. The power was furnished to this wheel by a muscular negro through the medium of a crank.

The *Journal* was whig in politics and continued so more than fifty years, became republican at the outbreak of the war, and finally democratic under Eckel's management, because, so it stated, the party and city printing, under the republican administration, was given to the *Daily Commercial*, a new city paper projected by Jenkins & Atkinson. Howard M. Jenkins is now editor of the *American*, and Wilmer E. Atkinson is publishing the *Farm Journal*, both of Philadelphia.

The business situation is excellent in Delaware. The printing establishments throughout the state have as much work as they can well handle.

The Delaware Printing Company, an incorporated concern, whose establishment is located at 224 Market street, this city, has gained an excellent reputation for fine work. The specialties of the company are high-class printing, stationery goods, bookbinding and the making of blank books. Edward F. James is president, and Warren H. Farra, secretary and treasurer.

The last journalistic enterprise here, the *Evening Journal*, is a great success. The paper is republican; it is owned by the Journal Publishing Company, which is entirely composed of the working force of the establishment. Fred E. Bach, formerly news editor of the *Morning News*, is managing editor. The *Morning News* under its present management is doing well. The *Index*, the new paper at Dover, the state capital, has more than realized the most sanguine expectations of its projectors.

The *New Era*, published at Middletown, and owned and edited by Freeman & Webber, has attained much popularity and influence. The firm has obtained several large and profitable state contracts. A stock company is being organized to establish a printing and newspaper office at Odena. It is expected that the enterprise will be in operation early in 1889.

The paper-making interest, which centers along Brandywine Creek and its tributary, is pursuing the even tenor of its way. Several of the mills have stopped a few days for necessary repairs, but active operations have been resumed, and now manufacturing is being carried on to its greatest extent. The daily production is heavy.

Thomas E. Savey, of the well-known Pusey & Jones Company, this city, who has just returned from Germany, furnished a splendid and satisfactory account of the success of American paper machinery in that nation, and asserts the superiority of American workmen, and of the machines which they produce. A machine made by the Pusey & Jones Company is owned by the German government, and is employed in manufacturing the patented fibrous paper similar to that used by the United States in its treasury notes. This machine is jealously watched, and the possession of any of the paper by a private individual is an offense subject to heavy fine and imprisonment.

The Pusey & Jones Company are interested in extensive paper-making works at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. A number of mills have been built, and the manufactures, which comprise paper and wood pulp, are turned out in great quantities, the daily product being about ten tons. The vast and valuable woodlands of Virginia and West Virginia supply the material from which the paper and pulp are produced. The woods chiefly consumed in the works are poplar and bass, which grow prolifically in the forests of the Virginias.

The paper mills in Maryland and Chester County, Pennsylvania, are very busy, and will continue to be so for an indefinite period.

ARGUS.

AULD LANG SYNE.

To the Editor: DENVER, December 8, 1888.

"There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the fitful mirage is lifted in air,
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river was fair."

One of the thrice welcome features of THE INLAND PRINTER is its monthly portrait and sketch of some well-known disciple of Faust. Pleasant memories are revived with the introduction of each prominent member of the fraternity, many of whom assisted in forming the display lines of our history in halcyon days before the war. "Glad tidings of great joy" are oft conveyed to many veterans of the stick and rule as they gaze upon the familiar features of some former companion, long since removed from view. Imagine the changing countenance and brightening eye beneath the bald or snowy pate of many an old printer, as he gives his spectacles an extra rub before adjusting them for another and more critical inspection of the latest portrait in our art gallery!

The hyphen of thought vividly connects the past and present. Again is seen burning the midnight oil of a quarter of a century ago. Friendships formed in youth, attachments made in the lang syne of social enjoyment, kindle and burn anew, and for the time being one lives again days departed.

A genuine appreciation of these reproductions is shared alike by those who knew the actors of our exclusive stage and those who have succeeded them, and all await, in pleasurable anticipation, the coming number which will limn another veteran of our ranks.

The expansion of the printer's field in thirty years has obliterated from the present many of the typographical pinnacles which were then beacon lights—

"Yet there is something will not die,
Where life hath once been fair;
Some towering thoughts still rear on high,
Some Roman lingers there!"

This reappearance in artistic relief of "the quick or the dead" of our craft strikes that responsive chord of memory so nobly sung by Virgil, so sweetly tuned by Burns. It has become a craft matrice, akin to that fraternal custom, beautifully exemplified, wherein, in mystic circle, with bumpers fair, the chaplets of honored and departed brothers are kept green.

In lifting lines from forms representing well-remembered printing centers, and selecting therefrom the worn upper-case faces, that they may adorn an issue, THE INLAND PRINTER has adopted a conceit as quaint and appropriate as it is fraternal and timely. 'Tis the preservation of the fruit ere the richness and flavor are lost. Consider the feelings of loneliness and sadness of the aged tourist, as he journeys from one well-known haunt to another of former years, seeking a greeting from an associate of by-gone days! He looks, expectant, for a kindly recognition, as he saunters from frame to frame. He realizes that he is only a lost sort of an antique type; yet he becomes overjoyed if, perchance, he discovers a lonely wrong-font still lingering, superannuated, 'midst the glittering of modern electric lights. The necessities

of the one and the copy of the other are forgotten as they clasp hands and untie pages from the dead-stone of the past.

There is a labor of love in presenting old specimen types, surrounded by the new, which will be appreciated by younger swifts and artistic rule-benders, as they read the sketches of those portrayed and blend them with the traditions heard during apprenticeship. Much of the history of the craft remains, like Emmet's epitaph, and those of our guild have had to depend upon the traveling historian for such of his lore of the modern black art as time and inclination would permit.

These reflexes of former lights will add a budding warmth to laudable ambition, until a spirit of emulation takes possession of the young and talented artisan, and he, too, will look forward to the time when he may have an initial in the Book of Fame.

"Behold, fond man!
See here thy pictured life;—pass some few years—
Thy flowering spring, thy summer's ardent strength,
Thy sober autumn fading into age,
And pale, concluding winter comes at last
And shuts the scene."

Advices from many of the cities of the East and West indicate the largest attendance of ex-delegates and visitors at Denver in June in the history of the International organization. If they fail to materialize they will regret it, as the printers of Colorado are waiting with open arms to entertain all who will favor them with a visit.

While a session of the International Typographical Union in the Far West is yet an untried experiment, the prediction may now be safely ventured that, numerically, it will surpass any former meeting of that body. Those who attend will be amply repaid for the length of their journeys, and will return to their homes filled with mental pictures of mountain scenery, and regrets that that they had not taken the lamented Greeley's advice years ago. If the hospitality of Denver union does not meet the expectations of some of our Eastern epicures, they will at least enjoy feasts of pure air and limpid waters unknown elsewhere in the world. The programme outlined by the committee on arrangements includes a mountain trip, with snowslide and avalanche attachments. Ex-delegates will be presented with territory for toboggan slides sufficiently large to be considered a joy forever. Delegates and visitors from the Dominion have had their climatic conditions carefully considered, chile Colorado—wild flowers being found in abundance above timber line and adjacent to masses of perpetual snow. The clam-bakes of Cape Cod, the oyster patties of the bathing resorts, the gumbo of the Gulf, the elixir of the blue grass region, the Teutonic condiments of the river towns, the delicacies which abound near the Great Lakes and the fruits of the coast will serve as side dishes to our mountain menu. As for scenery, job lots, extensive and magnificent enough to discount all previous efforts, have been set aside for those who will remain during the summer. If any are hesitating under the impression that there are not takes enough on the hook, let them hesitate no longer. A western welcome awaits all, with special inducements for the ex-delegate and visitor.

Preparations for the reception of the International Typographical Union delegates in June will soon assume definite shape, the committee having charge of the same being now actively at work. Honorable O. L. Smith, a well-known Colorado representative to the International Typographical Union, was the unanimous choice of Denver union for chairman of the committee having general charge of arrangements. The selection was the best that could have been made, and the honor a deserved one. Mr. Smith had been untiring in his efforts during the past five years to secure for Denver a session of the International body, and to him, above all others, belongs the credit of final success. He has associated with him ex-delegates, having varied experience, justifying confidence in the result of their work.

The mention of Captain William M. Meredith's name in connection with the position of public printer affords much pleasure and satisfaction to members of the craft in Colorado. The action of Chicago Typographical Union in unanimously indorsing him for that position is heartily commended by all veteran printers of the Great West who are acquainted with Captain Bill. His tried and true record in union ranks, taken in consideration with his well-known business ability and practical experience, justify the prediction that President-elect Harrison will do the right thing at the right time in selecting William H. Meredith for that position, which embraces honor, trust, executive ability and craft knowledge.

The *Evening Times* has assumed metropolitan proportions, and is crowding the morning journals in ability and enterprise. All of the Denver dailies are now a source of pride to the craft as well as to the state.

The contract for the state printing for the ensuing two years will be awarded this month, the legislature meeting in January.

Printing business is never dull in Denver. At times there is an oversupply of printers, as is the case at present.

As this is the season of the year when reigns "Peace on earth and good-will to men," I will join Tiny Tim in saying, "God bless everyone."

JOHN D. VAUGHAN.

A PROSPEROUS OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, December 10, 1888.

The printing, publishing and kindred interests, which have been in a somewhat languishing condition for several months, are recovering, and it is indicated that all the industries will enjoy more than the usual prosperity during the winter. The leading job printing, lithographing, engraving and book binding establishments are crowded with orders, and the outlook is encouraging and pleasant. It is true that there are many unemployed printers, lithographers, and other workmen, hanging about the city, but investigation reveals the fact that these men constitute the class who are generally idle, they being chiefly composed of incompetents. First-class workers in all lines find employment, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary.

Never before in the history of the printing, lithographing and engraving interests has the demand been so great for holiday goods. The manufacturing stationers and book publishers are pressed with orders for original, novel and attractive products. This season will witness the production of novelties that will be real surprises. Among the firms here that have produced lines of beautiful and striking goods is the Moss Engraving Company. The stereotyped subject entitled "The Young Huntsman" is a splendid morceau, and reflects much credit upon the Moss process. The Christmas and New Year's souvenir cards and gift books are wonders of the printer's, lithographer's, engraver's and bookbinder's arts. The call is so great that the houses producing these holiday articles are running until late at night, while hundreds of extra hands are employed to fill the influx of orders.

The literary field here is being filled with scores of bright women. The leading journals are employing cultured writers of this class, and are fast dispensing with old hacks, who are useless. Woman in New York journalism is becoming not less a potent literary influence, but a great power. There is scarcely a prominent journal that is not indebted to her pen for some of the most thoughtful editorials, not as occasional contributions either, but as part of the regular staff. Not a few of the ablest book reviews and essays on moral and social reforms, to say nothing of dramatic and art criticism and the entire field of *belles lettres* are from that source; but, as a rule, they are not adepts at, probably because they have rarely any taste for, the metaphysical or mathematical themes, and consequently the amount of labor of that kind intrusted to them is comparatively small. I speak now more particularly of the daily press. Women had always found more or less congenial and profitable employment on the literary weeklies and the monthly magazines, but the field was contracted, being restricted for the most part to love stories, poetry, society gossip and the latest fashions, but their destined identification with the more exacting functions of metropolitan journalism dates no further back than say thirty-five or forty years ago. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, so long connected with *Peterson's Magazine*, and whose memory is still cherished in Philadelphia as it is in New York, may be said to have paved the way as literary critic and editorial contributor to the New York *Express*, a position which she occupied for an extended period, notwithstanding an accumulation of other literary labors in the world of romance, including not a few novels, such as "Fashion and Fame," which at the time achieved a remarkable popularity. Mrs. Stephens was followed on the same paper by another authoress, only less known to fame, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ellet, best known,

perhaps, to the reading public as the author of "The Women of the Revolution," and later on Mrs. R. N. Cromwell, author of "Meum et Tuum," made her mark as a poetical contributor to the same columns. The civil war at this time had something to do in giving the women their opportunity in taking the places of many clever writers, who were off at the front as correspondents. Meanwhile the *Times*, *Tribune* *World* and other dailies were availing themselves in like manner of the best female talent they could get for special writing, and from that period to the present it has always found a good market when supported by faithful industry. In the less conspicuous paths of daily journalism, it need hardly be mentioned, women are not only quite numerous, but are among the most efficient and conscientious workers. As reporters and interviewers they have a quick tact which serves them well, but in the rough work of a political campaign, such as that through which the country has just passed, they are out of place, nor do they seek to fill it. But at many of the churches on Sunday, when preachers of note occupy the pulpit, they may be seen at the reporter's table, along with those of the masculine gender, without exciting the surprise that would be felt by minister or congregation in former years, when such an innovation was undreamed of. The fact is worth recording, not only as showing the increasing opportunities which are now presented for women to utilize their intelligence and industry, but also as evidencing an abatement of the narrow prejudice that formerly prevailed against the application of woman's abilities to any field of usefulness beyond the strictly domestic circle.

Mr. David G. Croly, formerly managing editor of the *World* (under the Manton Marble proprietorship), is lamenting the disappearance of so many journalists from active life, and for that matter from life itself, within the past twenty-five or thirty years. Mr. Croly, states, "he had an editorial position on the *Herald*, from 1856 to 1859. That is over thirty years ago. Yet if he entered the editorial rooms of that journal now he would not meet one of his old associates. A few, a very few, have dropped out, but at least nine out of every ten have joined the great majority. It is remarkable how rapidly the personnel of journalistic staffs change. There are probably not more than three persons on the *World* who were associated with him when he resigned, in 1872, to become editor of the *Graphic*. A newspaper seems to have a life of its own quite apart from the persons who contribute to its columns." The last statement no doubt, is, in some sense, correct. The persons who contribute to its columns "may come and go," but the newspaper, like the purling brook, "goes on for ever." But Mr. Croly may take comfort from the reflection that his experiences are by no means exceptional. At the time he entered the *Herald* office there was another journal, the *Morning Express*, at that time a competitor of the old *Journal of Commerce*, which still exists today as the compound *Mail and Express*, but, with a solitary exception, not one of the numerous writers that constituted its numerous and well-equipped staff is alive now. Other city papers, if they call the roll, dating that far back, would receive as little of a response. But what then? People said, when Henry J. Raymond and Horace Greeley died, the *Times* and *Tribune* would be likely to die also, but, so far from that being the case, the two journals have attained a degree of prosperity and influence that was never dreamed of, perhaps, while the two distinguished editors were still in the flesh. So that while it is correct to say that "a newspaper seems to have a life of its own, quite apart from the persons who contribute to its columns," it would, at the same time, be an erroneous deduction that there must be something in the journalistic profession inimical to longevity. There is no such thing. As a rule, it depends a good deal upon the journalist himself, as regards habits, temperament, associations, etc. If these are all right he can stand any amount of mental strain, day and night, and even thrive off it. Of course, it is quite possible to push the strain, as it often is pushed to a perilous extreme, in which case Nature is apt to exact her penalty, but then may it not be said that the same is measurably true of all other vocations of life.

The copyright, good-will and United Press franchise of the *Star* newspaper, as well as the lease of its premises, have been sold by W. P. Sullivan, receiver. Previous to the sale, Lawyer Henry H. Anderson, attorney for Andrew K. Van Deventer and other judgment creditors, read a formal notification to all intending bidders that the "right, title and interest in the visible and tangible property, such as the press, machinery, type and furniture, had been purchased at sheriff's sale, on October 30, by George E. Downs, and the last sale now made subject to the rights of said purchaser." Joseph F. Clinch, lessor of the premises, also gave notice of an arrearage of $9,000 in the rental of the property, which must be promptly settled by intending publishers of the paper, under penalty of rejectment. The first bid was $5,000, by J. F. Acherman, representing Perkins, Goodwin & Co., creditors. This was followed by one of $10,000, made by William Shillaber, to whom the property was subsequently knocked down for $15,000. Mr. Shillaber said that he "represented himself and others," and added that he was "not at liberty to say anything further at present." Receiver Sullivan is reported as saying that the paper will be issued as usual until the purchasers have decided what they will do. The *Star* people, during the past three years have sunk $500,000.

The Industrial Information Company has been incorporated with the following trustees: Sidney W. Hopkins, Jr., Albert H. Ely and Jesse R. Betts. Its capital is $25,000, and its objects are to publish books and newspapers, and to collect and supply items of news.

That remarkably versatile journal, the *Herald*, has introduced a new conceit into its "make-up," namely, drawing upon Shakespeare and other poets, and even the Psalms of David, for its headlines, the authorship being duly credited. The experiment implies no little ingenuity, not to say scholarship, on the part of the gentlemen who have charge of the several departments, and if it is to be a permanent feature, it will be curious to observe what is to be done when the Dictionary of Quotations is exhausted. However, it is best not to anticipate trouble, even in such a case. The quotation is made to fit the subject with happy effects. Thus, an article on the approaching ball season leads off with, "On with the Dance," from Byron; another, giving a list of forthcoming marriages, with, "Hail Wedded Love," from Milton; another, reviewing the amateur dramatic season, "All the World's a Stage," from Shakespeare; another, reviewing the labors of the Brooklyn pastors, with, "Behold the Upright," from the Bible, and so on to the end of the chapter.

G. S. Ellinger & Co., printers and publishers, 7, 9 and 11 New Chambers street, have made a general assignment, without preferences, to Lausen N. Clark. PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor: OMAHA, December 10, 1888.

The state of the printing trade in Omaha at the present time shows a vast improvement over that of last year. Omaha is fast coming to the front in the printer's art, and we bespeak for it a bright future and a high place among the really good towns of the country. Its newspapers are improving day by day, and are bright, newsy journals, such as the public demands at the present age, and we think they are, with one or two exceptions, perhaps, paying good interest on the investments. In the past year there have been a number of new papers and job offices started in Omaha, and, as far as we can learn, they are meeting with deserved success. We would estimate that at the present time there were at least fifty more "situations" for printers in the city than at this time last year, and the "pan-handlers" are growing beautifully less, for we can now meet them with a situation at almost every turn. There is no need of a printer (no *bums* need apply) to be idle in Omaha if he wants work, as the newspapers are all running full forces, and the jobrooms are crowded with men to their utmost capacity, and a few of them running night and day to get their contracts out, owing to a rush of holiday work.

Among the new papers that have recently made their appearance before the Omaha public, is the Omaha *Dispatch*, a bright penny-sheet, with J. C. Wilcox and R. D. Kelley at the masthead. The *Dispatch* is an evening paper, shows enterprise, and we bespeak for it a bright future. It caters to the laboring classes and supplies their every want. R. D. Kelley is an old-time printer and handles the "forms" as if he had seen 'em before, besides doing considerable pencil shoving. He is a rustler.

The Omaha *Herald* has passed into the hands of R. A. Craig, late of the Chicago *Times*, Mr. McShane having received the sum of

$80,000 for the plant. The *Herald*, under its new management, will still remain the leading democratic organ of Nebraska. A number of changes have been made in the reportorial force, and it is whispered on the quiet that a change of foreman in the newsroom is contemplated. We will be sorry if this is the case, as Mr. McDermott is worthy of the position, and has held it creditably for a number of years.

The *Inter-State Democrat*, formerly the *Inter-State Herald*, has been moved to this city from Council Bluffs, and it is a welcome addition to Omaha newspapers. We understand there is a jobroom attached.

The Omaha *Excelsior* and the *Watchman*, both weekly papers, issue holiday numbers next week, and they are promised to be handsome issues. The *Excelsior* will be a business number for business men, containing cuts of all the principal buildings of Omaha and South Omaha, and articles on all branches of industry in our city.

In our meanderings we noticed Lew Moulton on the "forms" at the *Republican* office. Mr. Moulton has held the position as foreman of the *Republican* before, and we were glad to see him back in his old position. Patsy Boyle, the former foreman, resigned, and is now holding cases on the sheet. Mr. Boyle was one of 190's delegates to the International.

We learn that C. E. Crittenden, formerly a member of the finance committee of 190, but now of Tacoma, Washington Territory, has been elected corresponding and recording secretary of the union there. Mr. Crittenden has only been in Tacoma about three months, and his friends here, who are legion, will be glad to hear of his success.

The job offices of Blinn & Kueck and Mr. Gideon have been consolidated, Mr. Gideon removing his office from the *Herald* building to Blinn & Kueck's old stand, corner Sixteenth and Dodge streets, the same to be known as the Franklin Printing Company. Mr. Blinn retires from the business and firm, and we understand he intends leaving town. We wish the new firm all the success imaginable.

The Adams & Bridge Company, job printers and engravers, on Dodge street, who recently failed, are now quietly winding up their affairs and will retire from the field in a day or so.

We learn, just before mailing this, that S. O. Fisher has sold his job office to Chicago parties, but have no time to learn particulars.

MIKE.

FROM BRAZIL.

To the Editor: RIO DE JANEIRO, October 1, 1888.

Nearly two years ago, Mr. Editor, I addressed you a letter descriptive of the printing interest in this country, but never heard more of the communication. A year later the correspondence was repeated, yet, if the same result didn't ensue! The loss was indeed provoking. Resolved to send in nothing further, quiet was maintained until a few weeks ago, when, observing that (by the letters from neighboring republics) you *do* take an interest in affairs in South America, again was a desire possessed to let your readers hear concerning subjects typographical in this state. So your correspondent tries another time to appear in THE INLAND PRINTER with an epistle from Brazil.

Trade among typographers in the capital city, in Pernambuco, Bahia and the large towns, is very brisk — always, in fact, plenty of labor to get through. This condition of things will, it is expected, last for many years to come; in truth, while the country continues to receive from all parts so many emigrants, it cannot be otherwise.

Italians form a major part of the newcomers. They are very industrious, and support a goodly number of papers printed in their idiom. A couple lie before me — *La Voce del Popolo*, directed by G. Lugtio, at rua de Lenado 31, and the *Corriere d'Italia*, conductor of which periodical is Leo F. Spandonari, at rua Sete-de-Setembro 75; both in Rio de Janeiro.

Then the Germans, leaving alone Portuguese and French citizens, are pretty strong. Two of their publications are the *Rio-Post*, edited by C. Bolle, rua dos Ourives 47, this city, and the *Deutsche Blätter*, at rua Riachuelo 24, run under management of A. Lindemann, and indifferently impressed in the tortuous — aye, trying — gothic characters.

An important, interesting predecessor of our trade journal, *La Revista Typographica*, of which notices have appeared already in the United States and United Kingdom organs, was the *Bibliographia Brazileira*, a monthly review of the Brazilian press, still published at rua Gonçalves Dias 46, in this city. Number 1, brought forth last January, consisting of twenty-four pages, contains the first installment of what will prove a valuable dictionary of this land's newspaper press, the Rio journals being primarily treated. For a directory of the kind, there's no cause to murmur at the information given of *publicaçoes*. The second portion of the initial issue contains an accurate list, with addresses of booksellers, wood engravers, lithographers, photographers, bookbinders, etc., in the capital of Brazil; also a lengthy enumeration of the printing offices, lithographic establishments, typefounders and stereotypers, and houses practicing the diverse photo-illustrating processes known. From this index to the trades people mentioned, it transpires there are in the city of Rio de Janeiro 58 printeries, 14 lithographies, 14 engravers, 17 photographic concerns, 29 book shops and stationers, 6 stereo-electro firms, and 23 binderies.

The *Bibliographia Brazileira*, a publication of the Centro Bibliographico, will be found most useful. The subscription price is $2 per year.

Among Saint Paul papers are: *Diario Mercantil*, conducted by G. da Silva and Léo de Affonseca, and appearing from rua do Commercio 50; *A Redempçao*, which editor Antonio Bento de S. e Castro sends out from the thoroughfare 7-de-Setembro (started as an abolitionist organ, it has no more work to do), etc.

A Provincia do Espirito-Santo, a daily consecrated to provincial interests, organ of the liberal party, sadly needs a new dress of type, which renovation I sincerely hope will be entirely North American. (United States material of all descriptions, permit it to be parenthetically remarked, is highly esteemed throughout Latin America, although prices may be a bit higher than inferior European goods; but the natives know what's cheapest in the long run.) Joao Coutinho, rua General Osorio 1, Victoria, is printer of the newsy diurnal above named, which in English would be known as *The Province of Saint-Spirit*.

The dailies, *Ciudade de Santos* and *Diario de Santos*, in the southern town of Santos (the former owned by Marques y C'ia, and the latter published at Santo Antonio 36-38), advertise for printers (!). Now, why can't they use a fitter expression, and say bricklayers? How professions are misnamed in this universe! Some northern type journals landed down there would edify a good many.

The proprietor and chief editor of *Liberal Mineiro* (Ouro Preto, provincia de Minas Geraes), Bernardo P. Monteiro, feels proud of the new type-face his paper has lately assumed. The letter is as French as French could be — a cruelly thin type. Lucky it is that piecework is exceptional in this state.

I will close down these random notices on some of Brazil's papers with a fling at the abortions. *O Baependyano*, property of Amaro Carlos Nogueira, resident at Caxambú (Minas), and *O Leopoldiense*, the organ dedicated to public interests, of which the editor-proprietor is Luis Botelho Faloao, whose printing office is at rua Municipal 46-48, Ciudade Leopoldina (Minas). The get-up of this last is sorry all through; but the typographic appearance of its contemporary, primarily penned, is — well, let it alone.

I acknowledge my indebtedness to the *Rio News* director, A. J. Lamoureux, Sete-de-Setembro, 79 (typ. Aldina), in the capital, for kindly placing facilities in the way that quickens the penning of these notes. Long life to his beautifully-composed journal, the nattiest, best-printed American newspaper on the American continent of *Latina-Americana*.

Commenting upon well-produced publications, a remark upon one (an Irish monthly), cannot be resisted. Your correspondent saw recently, with great pleasure, a copy of the *Irish Textile Journal*, issued from Donegal square east, Belfast, and printed in that city by, I think, the concern of Allan. It is truly a most sumptuous and handsome publication, equal to the best printed art serials going; the letterpress and perfect register are the apex of perfection. Possibly, the *Irish Textile Journal* is, outside of the printing profession, the best produced trade-journal on the globe.

Not long since I saw a copy of a lithographers' and photographers' directory, issued by a New York house, claiming to contain the latest addresses of people of the trade in the United states, South

America, Mexico, etc. Like all works attempting to index the South American field, and going to work the wrong way, of course, the result has proved a miserable failure. A score or so of firms — half of them long since dead and forgotten — are given out of as many hundreds, while the grossest, stupidest and most glaring blunders are made in the spelling of individual names and street and town addresses, that a schoolboy could not but understand; and thus are directions formed complete and reliable, compiled up to date! Better construct a list properly, or leave the thing alone — not sail under false titles and gull people into buying the supremely ridiculous; and this is applicable also to compilers of so-called world's press directories, or any others tackling the vast South American market half-heartedly, as though it were as easily manageable as the Vaterland.

Seeing that THE INLAND PRINTER has for the past three years been having a special commissioner in the neighboring republics writing upon the printing, lithographic and kindred establishments of those parts, charging nothing for its information, although obtained at the expense of a pretty tidy figure by the Chicago journal (the many contributions I read with exceeding interest, and for their strict accuracy can vouch), the errors that are made by bogus South American "directors" are inexcusable. A reference to back numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER for past ten months would have given better information than could be obtained anywhere else, from the penny periodical just started to the biggest old-established type and litho offices out.

Advertisements of North American printing machinery, type and inks are conspicuous in several of the native newspapers of this and proximate states. Manufacturers who thus advertise act wisely, for, by so doing, their notices are seen by nearly all interested in the land. Far superior is this to advertising in those exceedingly doubtful publications known as export journals — papers issued in the States and Europe, and into whose columns merchants are ensnared by the mere fact of their being printed in Spanish. A serious question with advertisers is: Are these periodicals seen generally by parties concerned in South America? To which question I give in answer a vigorous *No!* The penner of these paragraphs has seen the interior of hundreds of typographic offices (great and little) this side the line, but never observed a copy of any of the papers under remark, or been told that they were received (with one solitary trifling exception). Those export journals usually claim to be "extensively circulated throughout South America." They have a nominal annual subscription price, but it is very questionable if more than a few have a single *bona fide* subscriber on their mailing list. As to gratuitous distribution, that notion must be condemned, for the publications are practically unknown, let alone being read. Perhaps a consul may have a spasmodic batch for giving away to deadbeat sailors who would like to see "that 'ere pictur' book"; but, though myself a visitor to many consulates, I never saw a fragment of any of the journals now commented upon. In printing houses, the same; they may have bundles forwarded them for handing to customers, but are too lethargic to do so, allowing the package to rot away in the custom house or in some dark, humid cellar — which is a pity, as mostly those publications are models of good printing, being in get-up far away superior to the class of organs issued in London. Why, the Spanish edition of one British trade journal not alone puts off its supporters by a poorly-produced magazine, but cheats them into a belief that the little-known, contemptibly servile *papelucho* is perused wherever Castilian is in vogue, in addition to which it is notorious for systematically defrauding its literary contributors.

If any manufacturer has ever seen the money he has spent in advertising in export journals back again in trade, with profit to himself, it is indeed a wonder. The journals not ever being distributed gratuitously, the cash is literally as if flung into the bowels of the earth. I consider the whole South American native press the best advertising media possible to reach *all* residents of these parts, and am desirous of seeing our journals encouraged. Give us printers the work to do, and we will do it well and satisfactorily. Favor the honored craft of a nation whose custom you want. If doing business with these countries, let me give this warning: Never send goods on credit, or you will most assuredly be done. "Terms, cash," must be the immutable basis.

All the republics have their printing-trade journals, and United States people would do well to favor them with their notices; then the attention of most every printer in the state would be caught. Why, it is not long since that a beautiful, large eight-paged typo's monthly journal came up from Buenos Aires — *La Tipografia Argentina* — published by Lluch y Ramos, calle Lavalle 982 (N. M.), the representative journal of the Plata printing industry.

While advertising in the *native* press is excellent, yet

Personal representation is most important. One bright lieutenant will do more in a week than can be accomplished by months of correspondence, for people are not often persuaded to step out of the beaten track by letter. It is different, however, when they are approached personally, and even in times of greatest business stagnation no capable commercial traveler ever leaves without having reaped some benefit from his visit.—*United States Consul* (*Venezuela*).

Now, Mr. Editor, I will close down, and will just wait and watch to see if this correspondence, repeated for the third time, appears before writing again. Yours fraternally, F. G. N. L.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

To the Editor: MILWAUKEE, December 4, 1888.

Two years ago the labor party carried everything in this county, and among the lucky candidates at that time was Barney Doyle, a printer, who was elected to the office of Register of Deeds of Milwaukee County, which is said to be the fattest office in Wisconsin. Barney boasts now that he will come out of his two years' term with $32,000 clear cash as the proceeds of the fees he collected in the register's office. This year the labor party polled only 4,500 votes, while two years ago its candidates received 13,000, and only last spring at the city election, it cast within 800 as many votes as the republican and democratic parties combined. But this fall the tariff cry of the republicans scared the workingmen out of the ranks of the labor party.

Barney Doyle announced some time ago that he was going to start an independent morning paper, but after looking the matter over carefully, he came to the conclusion that if he started the sheet he would sink all the lucre he had gathered during the past two years, and so he gave up the scheme. Then "Boss" Hinsey came forward, and announced positively that he would have a first-class morning democratic journal in running order by the first of January, and many printers and newspaper men have gathered here in anticipation of securing positions on the prospective paper. He still sticks to it that the paper is going to be started, but he does not speak in such a positive manner as formerly, which has led persons to form the opinion that there will be no new paper in Milwaukee after all.

The *Sentinel*, the only English morning paper in Milwaukee, has an enormous advertising patronage, and it is understood to be making a barrel of money. There is no competition, practically, and the paper is being on run a very economical plan in every department. Since the strike, the expenses in the composing room have been greatly cut down.

The *Daily Journal* has a new perfecting press. There are now five perfecting presses in Milwaukee.

The *Daily Review*, the paper started by a dozen union printers during the printers' strike two years ago, is still running and is meeting with a fair measure of success. It is the only strictly union newspaper office in town.

Fred W. Stearns, foreman of the *Daily Review* office, has been chosen secretary of the union, and he is getting things in good business shape. The union has gained in strength rapidly of late, and it now numbers nearly as many members as before the strike.

Captain Arnold, whom all the old-time Milwaukee printers will recollect, has cases on the *Sentinel*, and although he is an old man now, he can knock out all the young men in the office as far as hard and continuous work is concerned. His endurance is something wonderful.

Colonel Hooker, that well-known soldier, printer, editor, is still in Milwaukee, and is employed about the job offices when he is not stopping at the Soldiers' Home.

Otto Sontag and Louis Breithaupt, two union printers, started a job office last summer and they have met with success so far.

JUSTIFICATION.



From HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

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Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, by the CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1888.

Pressmen's Union No. 4 at its last meeting, recognizing that an injustice was being done several large firms who were paying their Adams pressmen $18 per week, while others, through the supineness of their pressmen, were only paying $16 per week, unanimously adopted a dual scale of wages, fixing cylinder pressmen at $18 and Adams pressmen at $16. During the recent agitation of the pressmen for an advance there have come to this city four or five pressmen, brought hither by the hope of being able to take advantge of the situation and secure for themselves a large salary; in only two cases were they successful, thus showing that the demands of the pressmen of this city had no great attraction for unfair men.

Business at the present time, as a whole, is only fair, though several houses are quite busy, notably Ashmead's, Fell's, McLaughlin's, Dando's, Dunlap & Clark's, Dornan's, Morrell's and Lippincott's. Several of the others have not as yet been able to remove the dense cloud of dullness which overspread their places about the time the pressmen desired to enforce the uniform scale of $18 per week.

Mr. Harry Dunlap, of Dunlap & Clark, and formerly of E. C. Markly's printing and binding establishment, is a candidate for public printer, and is strongly backed politically and unionly. Though not personally acquainted with Mr. Dunlap, from what I hear I believe he would be a good man for the position. He is, I believe, a good executive and thoroughly practical.

Mr. W. J. Law has been elected financial secretary of Pressmen's Union No. 4, to fill the unexpired term of W. J. Mellen, resigned. Mr. Columbus Hall, second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, has paid us two visits recently, and in connection with the other officers of the International Union, did everything possible for him to do in settling our recent difficulties. M.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor: EDINBURGH, November 24, 1888.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, in reviewing the state of trade in Great Britain for the past three months, states that the improvement in the state of the national industries has been fairly sustained. So far as the labor market is concerned there is a marked difference in the number of men out of employment, compared with the corresponding months in the years 1886 and 1887. From eighteen societies who have reported, with an aggregate membership of 186,000, the proportion out of work at present is 3.5 per cent, while in August and September, it was 3.9, and in 1886 and 1887 it was 10 per cent and 8.6 per cent, respectively. While the printing trade and some others have been passing through a very dull season, and the proportion out of employment has been much above the average, the general trades of the country have been fairly employed, while industry, on the whole, is in a more prosperous state than at any time during the last five or six years and wages still tend to increase.

Two of the technical classes, which I mentioned in my last note as having been opened, have met with a good deal of success. Mr. Wilkie's class in the Heriot-Watt College, has now over eighty students (both male and female), while Mr. Jones, in the University Preparatory Institute, has enrolled over one hundred. The third class (Mr. Dobson's) has not been so successful in numbers, and it is expected will shortly close.

The Exhibition of Decorative Handiwork was opened on Friday evening, November 9. So far the exhibition has not met with that amount of support which its promoters expected. Amateur and professional artisans do not seem to have contributed to any great extent, and the exhibition seems to be more confined to specimens of ancient carving in wood and furniture, also brasswork, pottery and tapestry from mansions within a short distance of the city. Only three specimens were entered for the prize offered for title page for the official catalogue, none of which were used. They are: title page or cover for catalogue in type, by Mrs. J. Jamieson (Nelson & Sons); design for cover, by W. Baxter (Morrison & Gibbs), and another design by A. Carpenter, while there are several designs for chapter headings, and also specimens of decorative card printing.

The branch of the British Typographia started last month has now got fairly set to work, and Mr. Grut, of the Ballantyne *Press*, read, on October 26, a paper entitled "Correctors of the Press," which was of a very interesting nature. The second public lecture was also delivered on Friday evening, November 9, by Mr. S. Kinnear, the subject of lecture being, "Reminiscences of an Aristocratic Printing Office." Mr. Kinnear, in the course of his lecture, sketched the history of the Old King's Printing Office, which was better known in Edinburgh phraseology, some years ago, as "The Auld King's Hoose." The office came into existence in the year 1798, when Sir David Hunter Blair, baronet, and James Bruce, of Falkland, applied for and obtained the appointment of "Printers for Scotland to the King's Most Excellent Majesty." The patent they obtained gave them the sole right of printing bibles, prayer books, The Confession of Faith, acts of parliament, etc.; also of supplying the printing and stationery for the various government offices. The first manager of the concern was Mr. William Waddell, who conducted the business for the long period of thirty-seven years, while Mr. Kinnear's father acted as overseer for thirty-six years, he dying in the year 1835, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Waddell was educated in Heriot's Hospital, and served his apprenticeship in the office of Mr. William Smellie (who was the first editor of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*), in whose memoirs he is spoken of as being rather clever as a reading-boy, owing to the amount of French and Latin he had learned in the above institution. A three-storied house was provided for the manager, at the south end of the printing office, besides a stable in the back court for his *riding-horse*. Mr. Waddell was also a magistrate of the city. He died very wealthy, having purchased the estate of Sydserf for £15,000. The business was carried on in a building built expressly for it, in Blair street, which is now occupied by Messrs. Macniven & Cameron, paper makers. The patent expired in the year 1839, having lasted for upward of forty years, when the present bible board was created, and the supply of government printing and stationery was thrown open, in some measure, to the trade. Mr. Kinnear remarked there were only four of the employés of the old house alive at the present time; one aged ninety-one, another eighty-eight, a third eighty-two, and himself, the youngest, aged seventy-two. He also stated that, possibly, at some future time, should circumstances permit, he might give "Twenty-five Years in Messrs. Blackwood's Office."

The surplus left over from the Edinburgh International Exhibition of 1886 has now been finally disposed of, when, among other objects to receive donations, the public library is to receive £1,500 to assist in furnishing a technical section.

The Glasgow exhibition closed on Saturday, November 10, after having had a very successful run. It is expected, after clearing all liabilities, there will be a surplus of over £50,000, which, it is expected, will be expended partly on a building for the Mitchell Free Library.

W. F.

FROM WICHITA.

To the Editor: WICHITA, Kansas, December 7, 1888.

After a twenty-two hours' ride from Denver over the Missouri Pacific Railway, your correspondent arrived in what should be known as the "Wonder of the West," the city of Wichita, Kansas, which, for the benefit of those of your readers who may not be familiar with the lay of the land this side of the river, will state is situated in the south central portion of Kansas, 140 miles from Missouri, 50 miles from Indian Territory, and distant 580 miles from Denver.

The city was organized in 1870; in 1882 had 5,779 inhabitants, and now claims 40,000. The "boom," one of the characteristics which go to make or kill every western town or city, has been, but not to kill, for Wichita today has more manufacturing establishments, packing-houses, stock yards, and finer four, five and six storied buildings, better business firms, and greater riches than any 40,000 city in the world.

In advancing with such rapid strides in building and mercantile matters, the enterprising printer has kept pace with the procession, and the city has now in operation fifteen printing, publishing and lithographing institutions, with an aggregate capital of $121,000, turning out for the year ending June 1, 1887, business amounting to $155,000, employing one hundred and ten people, and paying thereto salaries and wages

reaching the handsome figures of $65,000. The paper house in business that year recorded sales of $59,871, employed nine people, and paid $7,200 in salaries.

The oldest and largest printing establishment in the city is the Eagle Printing House, owned by the Murdock Brothers, M. M. and R. P.

The Wichita *Eagle* (republican) was established in 1872, and is the leading daily of Kansas. The job business, in connection with the paper, has grown to mammoth proportions, and now the business fills the entire space of their own three-story and basement building, located on East Douglas avenue, the finest street in the city. The basement is used for stock-storage purposes, while the first floor is used for business office and pressroom, in which is a fine Scott web-perfecting press, two Cranston and one Cottrell cylinder, and four platen presses, run by day with a powerful gas engine, and by night with steam power. The pressroom is in charge of Sanford Treat and Alf. Goodwin.

The second floor, which is well lighted, is occupied by the job-composing room and a very complete bindery. The job department is in charge of an old shopmate of Mr. H. O. Shepard, Mr. W. O. Stemburg.

The bindery is well taken care of under the supervision of Mr. O. W. Smith, an old Chicago boy, who has from twelve to twenty people in his department.

The third floor is used for composing room, stereotyping, reporters' quarters and sanctum of the managing editor, Mr. M. M. Murdock, who can claim the most elegant quarters of any editor of America, not excepting G. W. Childs, every article in the room being the gift of the citizens of Wichita.

The composing room is under charge of Mr. Jeff. Hall. The managing editor controls every department of the paper, having no city, state, or any other kind of editor. Mr. Elmer Ingalls does the telegraph, while Captain Shields is chief reporter. The *Eagle* employs from seventy-five to one hundred people, and has a large trade throughout the entire West. Daily, is seven columns, eight pages, with twelve and sixteen page Sunday issues, part German.

The *News-Beacon*, the democratic paper, is the only evening publication receiving associated press dispatches, is located at 117 West Douglas avenue, first floor. It was established in 1872, as a weekly; has changed hands many times; has had a hard struggle for existence, but has come out on top, and never missed an issue. It is now owned by Messrs. Richardson & Peck, two practical newspaper men, formerly of the Chicago *Times*, Mr. John S. Richardson being editor and Frederick N. Peck publisher. The firm employs from twelve to sixteen people; use a Cottrell & Babcock press, which is run by a gas engine. Under its new management the paper has flattering prospects.

The Beacon Job Printing Company is an entirely different concern from the newspaper, and under control of Messrs. Holmes & MacDonnell. They have a neat office, run five platen presses, and have all the work they can do. In connection is a good bindery. They are practical men, and do their own foremanizing.

The *Daily Journal*, the republican evening paper, though but a little over one year old, under the management of Mr. John Hoenscheidt, has become firmly established, has a good force, and is doing nicely. From the same establishment is issued two weekly German papers, the Wichita *Herold* and *Kansas Staats Anzeiger*. The force employed consists of twenty-five people. G. W. Tew is foreman, and the following occupy the several designated positions on the paper: John Hoenscheidt, managing editor; S. A. Harburg, Leo L. Reiding, associate editors; F. K. Albright, city editor; E. B. Stearns, engraver. The *Journal* uses a mammoth Babcock press, which is kept busy from morn till night.

D. G. Millison & Sons, located on Main street, have a well-balanced outfit, run four Pearl presses, and do a strictly commercial line of printing. Engraving is carried on in connection with their business. Established in 1872, and employ from seven to ten people the year round. Samples of work done by the younger member of the firm, seventeen years old, does credit to the workman and the city in which he works.

The Wichita Lithograph Company, located at 116 North Market street, has been in business one year, and has become one of the institutions of the state, and the members of the company are deserving of the success they have attained, for they are turning out some of the finest work ever produced this side of the river. The company does an exclusive lithograph business, and being practical men, young and full of energy, have built up a fine business. One large cylinder and two hand presses are in use, and steam power is used from their own boiler and engine. H. H. Van Clief is president; John B. Sherly, treasurer, and Chas. Sahm, secretary.

Ward & Vorpahl are proprietors of the Queen City Printing Company, have three presses in operation, and are doing a nice business.

Owing to limited time, your correspondent was unable to visit the offices of the *Mirror*, the Sunday paper, the *Commercial*, *Independent*, *Express*, *New Republic*, Mr. Richards, Mr. Sawyer, the Wichita Printing Company, and two others; but the fact that they are all doing a good business, comparatively, shows that Wichita is not a dead town in any sense of the word.

Wichita Typographical Union, No. 148, was organized in November, 1886; has a good membership, and union men are employed in almost every office in the city. The scale for newspapers is as high as any city in the state, 30 and 35 cents. For job printers, $15 per week. The union is officered as follows: President, T. H. Corbin; vice-president, A. C. Goodin; recording secretary, Charles S. Gunn; financial secretary, Charles A. Morgan; treasurer, Jefferson Hall. Plates occupy an unlimited space in every paper in the city.

Before closing, your correspondent wishes to return thanks to the secretary of the board of trade, Murdock Brothers, of the *Eagle*, and every newspaper man he came in contact with; Messrs. Van Clief and Sherly, the Cole Brothers, and others, for courtesies extended.

W. H. MONTGOMERY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. O. K., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio: Has Bancroft's non-mutilating process of color printing any particular merit?

Answer.—No.

J. F. R., Elgin, Illinois, asks: Can you inform me if there is a house in St. Paul that handles $60 ruling machines (for wood engravers' use), or send me their address, or the address of any house that handles them? I understand there is one in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Answer.—We do not know of anyone in St. Paul dealing in engravers' ruling machines. J. J. Watrous, Cincinnati, Ohio, sells a ruling machine (the Kirby) at $75. This is the only cheap machine we know of. Baker & Co., of this city, make a very handsome small machine, ten-inch line, at $165 complete, perspective, and all attachments. The Kirby is a good, plain machine, and very cheap. The Baker & Co. is a better and more complete machine, and just as cheap in proportion.

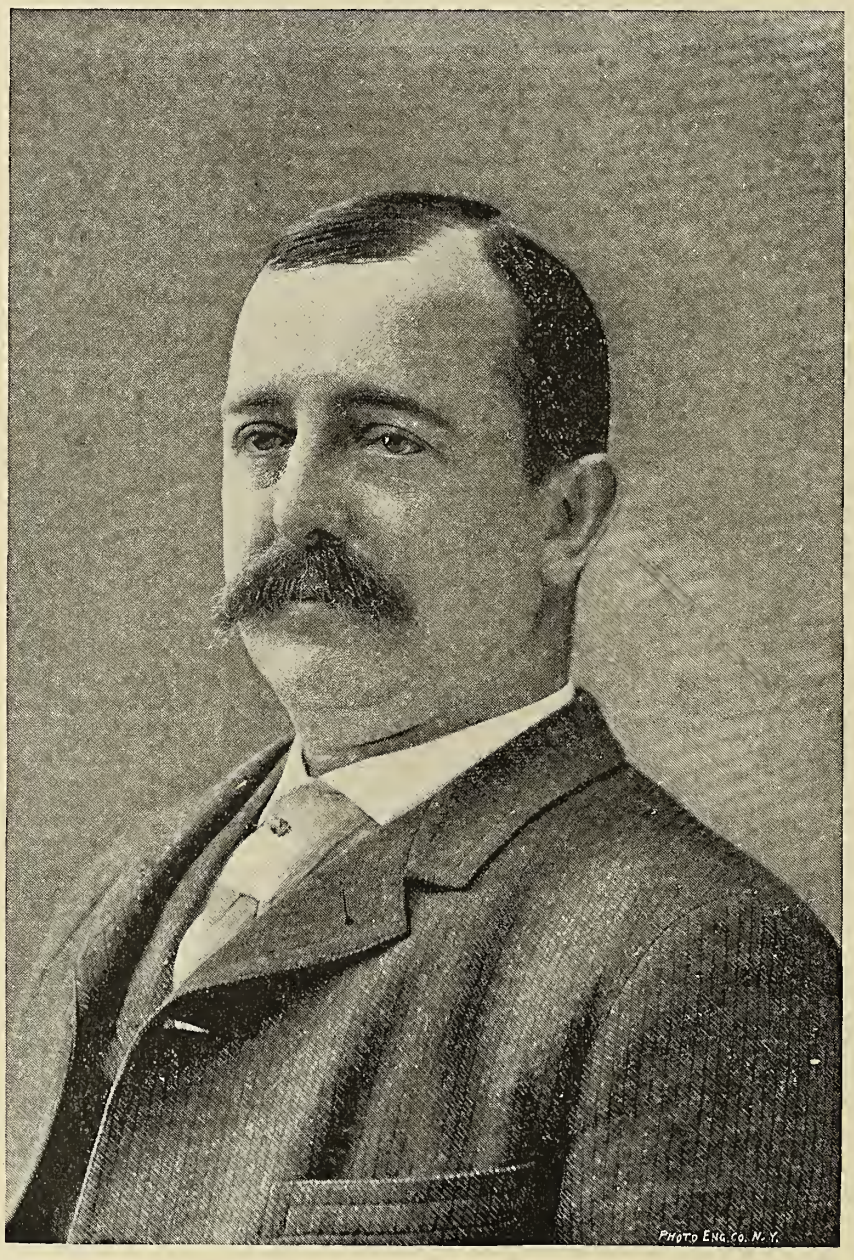
A. B. C., Iron Mountain, Michigan, writes: I see advertised the "Wetter Consecutive Numbering Machine," which is a very small one, and judging by the price of it, a very valuable machine. In the illustrations of it the "No." appears to stand about a nonpareil higher than the face of the numbering wheels, I presume a nonpareil higher than type. If this is the case how is it that the rollers pass over the machine without jumping, and how do they ink the figures and lines that may be alongside the machine.

Answer.—This depends on circumstances. In presses where the rollers are not secured, and have nothing but their own weight to keep them on the form, there would be danger of jumping. Where, however, they are secured by riders, the pressure they bring to bear will be sufficient to ink the figures and lines alongside, and prevent any such results.

MAJOR GILBERT, of Palmyra, New York, who is well known as the compositor of the first Mormon bible, celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday the other day by doing a good day's work at the case in the office of the Palmyra *Courier*. He is hale and hearty, and delights in the fact that he can still set as good a proof as most any younger man. He saved the first sheet of the Book of Mormon printed from each form, and preserved the book until a short time ago, when he sold it for $500.

HENRY O. SHEPARD,

Head of the firm of Henry O. Shepard & Co., and president of THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, whose portrait is herewith presented, one of Chicago's representative business men, was born in the town of Eaton, Madison County, New York, May 23, 1848. In 1852 his family removed to Norwich, Chenango County, where he resided until he was nineteen years of age. Being of an ambitious turn of mind, and having a natural desire to become a printer, by permission of Mr. James H. Sinclair, of the Chenango *Union*, he was granted the privilege of setting type before and after school hours, with the result that when he went to learn his trade in the office of the Chenango *Telegraph*, he was the equal of any compositor on the paper. Leaving Norwich, he went to the village of Oneida, where he worked a year as a journeyman printer. In September, 1866, he moved to the city of Appleton, Wisconsin. Not being satisfied with the location, however, he shortly after gravitated still farther west, to Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in the milling business. Tiring of this, he came to Aurora, Illinois, and there worked for a year in the *Herald* and *Beacon* offices. Returning to Des Moines, he secured employment on the *Register*. While there he engaged in a typesetting contest to settle a controversy as to who was the swiftest compositor, in which he came out victor, beating his competitor by eight hundred ems.

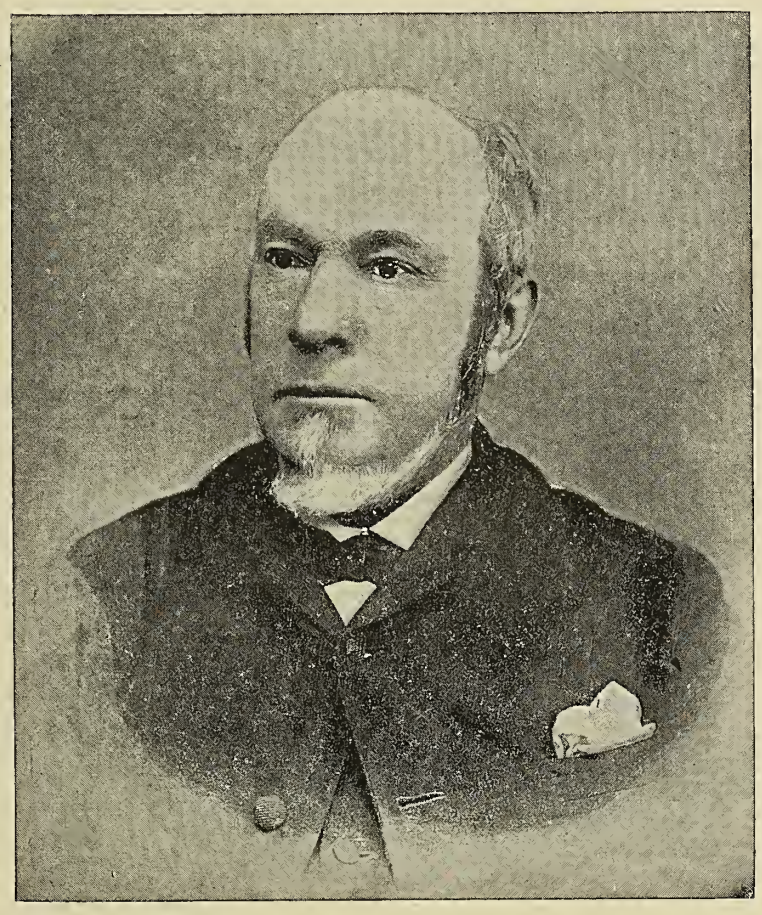


In 1871 he came to Chicago, entering the establishment of Church, Goodman & Donnelley, where he remained between four and five years. It had been the custom of this firm, who were the printers of the Directory of the City of Chicago, to award, for the purpose of expediting its publication, a weekly bonus of $20, $15, $10 and $5, respectively, to the four compositors getting up the longest string, and Mr. Shepard captured the highest premium for three consecutive weeks over eighty competitors. In 1876 he assumed the foremanship of Knight & Leonard's, one of the best known printing houses in Chicago, 105 and 107 Madison street, which position he retained until August, 1880, when he formed a copartnership with Mr. William Johnston, under the firm name of Shepard & Johnston, at 146 South Clark street. Fortune smiled on their endeavors, and business accumulated to such an extent that, in a short time thereafter, they were compelled to seek more commodious quarters, which they secured at 140 and 146 Monroe street, occupying 90 by 90 feet. Here they remained for five years, securing, during that time, a reputation second to that of no printing firm in the United States. Again, however, business demanded increased space and facilities, which, after a prolonged search, were obtained in the premises located at 181 to 187 Monroe street, to which they removed in March, 1887. In September, of the same year, Mr. Shepard purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. William Johnston, since which time the business has been conducted with phenomenal success under the firm name of Henry O. Shepard & Co. This establishment has not only secured a local, but a national reputation, and is at present recognized as one of the most prosperous and best conducted of its kind in the United States. Each department is under the immediate supervision of tried and experienced workmen, and a casual inspection of its various workrooms impresses the visitor with the fact that order is there recognized as nature's first law. There is a place for everything, and everything is kept in its place. It has been the boast of the house that its imprint is a guarantee of good work, no matter what its character; and in corroboration of this statement, we may mention the fact that no solicitors are, or have been, employed in any capacity. The composing room is 60 by 120 feet, and the pressrooms 59 by 60 and 20 by 160 feet, respectively. The force employed varies from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five.

Mr. Shepard is in the prime of life; is an active, wide-awake, agreeable man of business; devoting his undivided time and energy to the interests of his large and growing establishment. As a man, he is courteous and affable; as an employer just and considerate, and ready and willing at all times to listen to and remove any grievance; as a friend, genial and whole-souled; as a printer, an honor to his profession; and if present indications may be accepted as a criterion by which the future may be judged, has a bright and prosperous career before him. He is also prominently identified with Masonic interests, is a member of the Illinois and La Salle clubs, and a life member of the Press Club of Chicago.

ANDREW C. CAMERON,

Editor of THE INLAND PRINTER—whose portrait and biographical sketch are herewith presented, at the earnest request of many old-time friends and fellow-craftsmen—was born in the historic town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Scotland, September 28, 1834. After receiving a thorough elementary education, he was placed in his father's office, then corporation printer for the borough, where he remained until the spring of 1851, when, in company with his parents and family, he removed to the United States, locating on a farm near the village of Wheeling, Cook County, Illinois. Here he sojourned for a comparatively short time, when he secured, through his father's means and influence, an interest in the *Courant*, the first penny paper issued in Chicago, published by Colonel William Duane Wilson, formerly of the Chicago *Tribune*, and edited by J. Burke Fisher, a protegé of Horace Greeley, an able writer though somewhat erratic in his habits, which was printed upon the pioneer Northrup press sent to the Northwest. This journal was subsequently named the *Young America*, and afterward the Chicago *Times*, the recognized organ of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, then in the zenith of his fame, of which General Daniel Cameron, his brother, became one of the principal proprietors, who, through a strange coincidence, when commander of Camp Douglas, in which 12,000 rebel prisoners were confined, on order of General Burnside, department commander, was compelled to suppress the very newspaper he had helped to establish.



Yours Faithfully
A. C. Cameron

In 1855 he purchased an interest in a flouring mill at Buffalo Grove, a village half a mile west of Polo, Ogle County, Illinois, where he resided for a year, but, through the dishonesty of his partner, lost his investment, and again returned to Chicago, working at his trade in the *Post* and *Times* job offices, and with the firm of Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding, then one of the principal printing offices in the city. For sixteen years he was editor and proprietor of the *Workingman's Advocate*, the recognized representative of organized labor in the United States, a journal which wielded a powerful influence among the various trades throughout the country. He was, likewise, for a number of years, somewhat prominently identified with the labor movement, having been for six consecutive sessions delegate to and chairman of the platform committee of the National Labor Congress, as also treasurer and member of the national executive committee. He was elected secretary of the national convention which met in Columbus, Ohio, in 1872, and nominated Judge David Davis, of Illinois, for president, and Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for vice-president, and was appointed one of the committee to wait on these gentlemen and notify them of their nomination; and has now in his possession the celebrated dispatch from the former that an American citizen should neither seek nor decline a nomination for public office. In August, 1869, he was unanimously elected, at the New York session of the National Labor Union, American delegate to the International Labor Congress at Basle, Switzerland, representing a constituency of 450,000, and, although he received a royal welcome, refrained from taking an active part in its deliberations owing to the radical character of the principles advocated. While abroad he paid a visit to several of the coöperative institutions in Great Britain, and also formed the acquaintance of a number of gentlemen prominently identified with the interests of the industrial classes, which afterward proved of material advantage. He was for four years president of the Trades Assembly of Chicago; also president of the State Labor Association, the State Eight-Hour League, the Coöperative Association, and for three years one of the directors of the Mechanics' Institute. He has been a member of the Chicago Typographical Union since 1853, during which time he has been honored by it with many positions of responsibility, the last being that of one of the arbitrators appointed by that body to amicably settle the differences between the proprietors of and the compositors employed on the daily newspapers of this city.

In 1868 he was nominated for the legislature, his opponent being Judge Shepard, now a circuit judge of Cook County, and his colleague, Col. Thomas Grosvenor, who was shot by a cadet on the grounds of the Chicago University, shortly after the memorable fire of October, 1871; and although he ran considerably ahead of his ticket, was defeated, which sealed his political aspirations for the future.

But, while a staunch advocate of trades unions, and occupying the positions referred to, arbitration and coöperation have always been his hobbies, and he has strenuously, consistently and persistently opposed the views and actions of the ultraists, his experience convincing him that their influence was and is baneful to the best interests of society, and that in all disputes between employer and employé, reason, instead of a resort to strikes or lockouts, should be the arbiter; and age but confirms him in the correctness of these sentiments.

At present he is president of the Old-Time Printers' Society; a member of the Press Club of Chicago and the State Press Association of Illinois, as also of the board of managers of the St. Andrew's Society, and one of the incorporators of the Burns Monument Association. He was married in March, 1861, to Eliza Hough, and has four living children, one son and three daughters.

For the past five years, he has devoted his undivided time and energies to the interests of THE INLAND PRINTER—endeavoring to make it the representative journal of the craft—with what success he leaves the company, its patrons and subscribers to judge. He has a large circle of acquaintances—whose warm friendship he values—in every state in the Union.

ANOTHER FAST PRESS.

IT is many months since I had the pleasure of writing for THE INLAND PRINTER, apart from my series of articles under the head of "The Practical Printer." I am, therefore, glad to have an opportunity of doing so once more, and I venture to think that though there may be more business than poetry in my present subject, it will, nevertheless, be of interest to the many thousands of printers who peruse these pages and are always on the lookout for something they may turn to their advantage and which will help them to reach the goal where creditors cease from troubling and the mind can be at rest. It may be said that few printers ever get there. Well, some do, and that is encouraging; but I am inclined to think that many more could if they went the right way about it. There are two roads which lead to this result—one is raising prices to the consumer and the other is lessening the cost of production. I have said a good deal on the former point from time to time, and I try to practice what I preach in my own sphere of action; but the second point is the one I now wish to emphasize.

Another fast press, the "Eckerson," is just being introduced to printers in the East, and those who have seen it declare it to be a "daisy." Having heard its praises sung, I took an opportunity of going to see it running. To say that I was exceedingly well pleased with what I saw is but mild praise, and yet I do not care to say more lest I might be suspected of partiality.

Let me simply describe it as it appeared to me on the occasion mentioned. It is a platen job press, built especially for running at fast speed. It feeds from the roll and prints, cuts and delivers in an even pile ready for shipment. The average speed is from 3,000 to 4,000 impressions an hour, though it can be run even faster than that with perfect safety. By means of four cutters it is possible to print a job five on a sheet, which will give 20,000 copies an hour (printed, cut and stacked) by running at a speed of 4,000 impressions.

The chief features of its construction are:

First. The very few main working parts. By these I mean the parts which do the most of the work and on which there is much wear and tear, and these are built so strongly and on such principles as to reduce to a minimum the chances of producing lost motion.

Second. Its compactness, all its working parts being compressed into as small a space as possible and no parts projecting inconveniently.

Third. The almost entire absence of noise and vibration. This is accounted for by the natural continuous movement of every part, without sudden jars or jerks.

Fourth. The perfection of its adjustments for regulating all its operations—the correct tension of the paper, the length and width to which the sheet requires to be cut, etc.

Fifth. The position of the bed on which the type rests. Being horizontal instead of vertical there is less liability of spaces and quads working up.

Sixth. The method of inking the form. This is novel as well as effective, the five rollers passing once, and only once, over the form for each impression and doing the work admirably.

As I stood and watched this little wonder, my mind went back to the time when, as a boy, I ran a small hand press at the rate of 250 impressions an hour, with the assistance of another boy, and with large blisters on my small hands which used to smart pretty badly when the potash found its way into them. What a change! This press was doing twelve times as much work with no one to feed and no one to roll. Printers in these days ought all to be millionaires if in those days they could live at all! But, alas, the majority give away to the public what by rights belong to themselves, and therefore do not reap the benefit they should do from all the improvements that have been and are being constantly made and put into their hands. Of course, improved machinery must necessarily lower the prices charged, which results in larger quantities of work being done, but I am sure that the rule with most printers is to charge their work too low.

But I must now leave off philosophizing and return to business. *Dictum sapienti sat est.*

Instead of the platen descending onto the form, the bed rises with the form to the platen, and the paper, which passes under the platen, stands still while the impression is being made, and then moves on just so far as to let the next impression be made in the right place; then the printed part passes along to the knife, which cuts it the proper width and it then drops onto the delivery board. So that the form lies in the most natural position all the time and is subject to no movement that is likely to make it work loose, or spring, or cause the spaces and quadrats to rise.

The rollers work from side to side across the form. On one side is the ink fountain and revolving disk and on the other side is another revolving disk. The rollers pass right across the form to the disk, on opposite side, and while they are passing over the disk the impression is taken, the bed is lowered and they pass back again, and so keep moving backward and forward alternately with the rising and falling of the bed. And yet there is no hurry. The rollers move so leisurely and quietly as to give the idea that they had not half enough to do. But this slow, steady movement is a great advantage, as every printer will readily see, the inking being done much better than if they moved rapidly twice across.

The arrangement for making ready is quite unique. Just under the platen is an iron frame like a hand press tympan, which slides in and out for the purpose of making ready; so that after an impression has been taken, this tympan can be pulled out and the making ready can be done in the lightest part of the room and then be put back in precisely the same place.

There ought to be no difficulty in printing every kind of work on every kind of paper that can be obtained in rolls, and it safe to say that very soon it will be possible to get every kind of paper that is required in rolls.

There are three sizes being built at present, eighth medium, quarto and half medium. That this press will have a large sale seems more than likely and if anything I have said will help it along I shall be exceedingly glad.

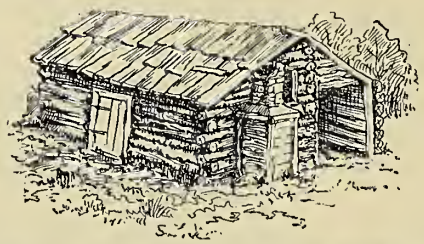
All information as to details can be had of the Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, general agents, Middletown, New York.

In closing let me say that this is no amateur press, or I would not waste my time in writing about it, for of all the evils against which printers have to fight, I believe the "amateur press and outfit" curse is the worst.

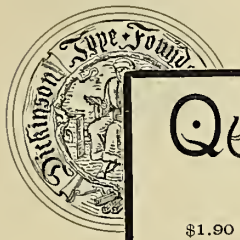
H. G. BISHOP.

THE FIRST PRINTING OFFICE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

We are indebted to the Chicago *Ledger*, and its correspondent, Moses Folsom, for the following illustration and description of the first printing office on the Pacific coast. It was built by two missionaries named Whitman and Spaulding, who settled on Lapwai Creek, a branch of the Clearwater, and twelve miles above Lewiston, Idaho. Here was built the first house, which is still standing.



It was originally a two-story building, though only the ground floor remains. The cut herewith gives a pretty fair idea of how the structure looks. It is now used by the Indians for a stable. In this building the first printing office west of the mountains, on the Pacific coast, was established. The material was originally sent by the American Board of Foreign Missions at Boston, in 1809, to the Sandwich Islands, and in 1840 was presented by the first native church of Hawaii to the Lapwai Mission. E. O. Hall came along with it to set the type. Part of the New Testament was set up and printed in the Nez Perce language and distributed among the Indians. The press is now in the state library at Salem, Oregon. The government subsequently established a military post at Lapwai, but it was abandoned a couple of years ago, and the buildings are now used for Indian schools.



SPECIMENS FROM
DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY
BOSTON, MASS.

QUAINT · OPEN · · ·

PATENT APPLIED FOR

$1.90 12 POINT 14 A

THE △ OLD △ HOMESTEAD

ESTABLISHED 1493 △ △ ALL REBUILT IN 1852

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

$3.40 36 POINT 6 A

OPERA △ 88 △ COMIQUE

VARIETY △ SHOW

$1.90 8 POINT 24 A

LEARNING TO HAVE AND WISDOM
LACK IS A LOAD OF BOOKS
ON AN ASS'S BACK △ △ △ △ △

$1.90 10 POINT 20 A

THE BIBLE IN PEQUOT △ △ △ △
JOHN ELIOT TRANSLATOR
CAMBRIDGE, 1663 △ △ △ △ △

$4.00 48 POINT 4 A

TYPE △ SPECIMENS

$2.25 18 POINT 10 A

OLDEST △ PUBLICATIONS

PONY SPECIMEN BEAUTIFUL TYPE

34 △ THOUSAND △ COPIES △ SENT

$2.90 24 POINT 8 A

PHELPS, DALTON & COMPANY

150 CONGRESS ST

Sansom Script.

REGISTERED, No. 110,406.



18 POINT. THREE-LINE NONPAREIL SANSOM SCRIPT. 10 A, 50 a, . . . $9.30
50 a, Lower-case only, 5.75

Bonanza within easy Reach of the Enterprising

Formation of a new Company with very favorable Prospects

Dividends not less than a Hundred per Cent.

The demand for Rushlights having become universal, and the facilities we possess for their manufacture and distribution being above the average, we are forming a Company for that purpose. To a few of our most intimate friends we tender the privilege of coming in on the ground floor, with option of paying for the stock in monthly installments. Our capital has been fixed at $964,158. Par value of shares, fifty dollars. A limited number can be had, if applied for at once, at eighty-five cents each

Neglect not the Opportunity of a Lifetime.

Take at its Flood the Tide which will Doubtless lead to Fortune

24 POINT. TWO-LINE PICA SANSOM SCRIPT. 10 A, 50 a, . . . $12.50
50 a, Lower-case only, 7.50

Announcement to Stockholders!

Sinews of War are Needed to Promote our Enterprise.

Important Bulletin from Headquarters.

Urgent financial necessities have compelled the Directors to order an assessment on each share of capital stock of the Umbrage Rushlight Manufacturing Company, of $286.93, payable on Thursday next, after which time all shares not having paid as above will be forfeited

Office in our Palatial Marble Building.

Which will be Open at Sunrise for Reception of Cash.

Sansom Script.



REGISTERED, No. 110,406.

36 POINT. THREE-LINE PICA SANSOM SCRIPT. 6 A, 30 a, ... $15.00
30 a, Lower-case only, 8.70

Discontinuing Business

Umbrage Rushlight Manufacturing Company

No. 694-832 Glimmer Street.

Owing to the modern preference for petroleum, gas, and electricity, as the means of illumination, we are obliged to suspend dipping operations, but expect to resume as soon as the public needs our commodity.

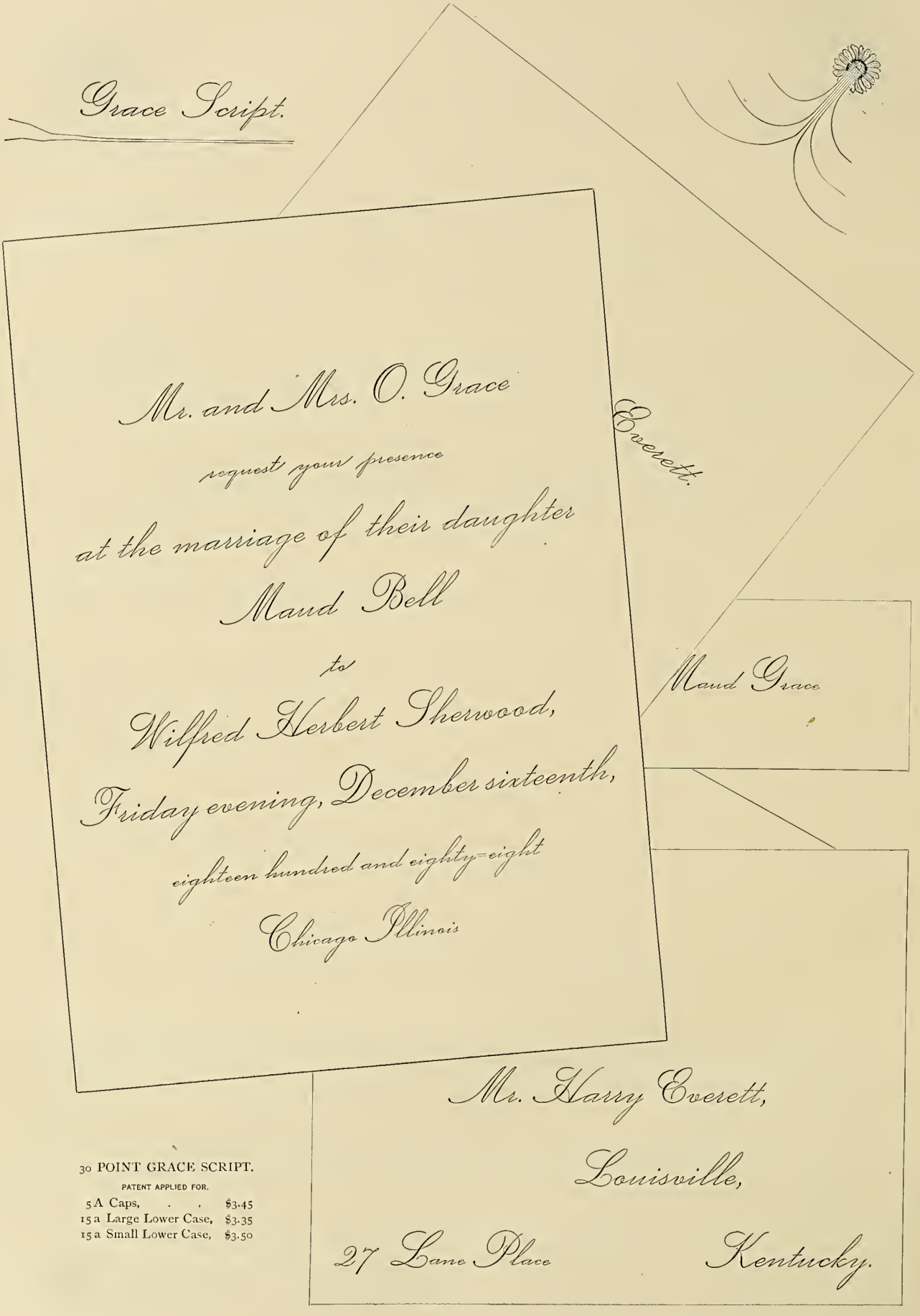
Bargains now Offered

Goods can be Purchased for a mere Song

Rushes and Tallow dirt Cheap.

Edgar Nebulous, Pres.

Grace Script.



30 POINT GRACE SCRIPT.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

5 A Caps, . .	$3.45
15 a Large Lower Case,	$3.35
15 a Small Lower Case,	$3.50

Huron Series.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

10 A 20a 12 POINT HURON (2 line Nonp.) $2 00

COSMOPOLITAN

Building for Printers or Binders

23 Seven Stories High 48

8 A 15a 18 POINT HURON (3 line Nonp.) $2 95

NEBRASKA

Impertinent Messenger

2 Gold Mines 5

Western Agents Babcock Patent Air-Spring Presses.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler

Superior Copper-Mixed Type

Great Western Type Foundry

No. 115-117 Fifth Avenue.

Displayed with Wave Ornaments. Price, $3.75 per font.

6 A 10a 24 POINT HURON (4 line Nonp.) $3 35

THE SUPERIOR COURT

Sixteen Criminals Joliet Penitentiary

34 Divorce Suits 25

PATENT PENDING FOR THE LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY.

7 A. 14 a. THREE LINE NONPAREIL (18 POINT) MATHILDE. Price $3.75.

KALAMAZOO & OSHKOSH

Startling Vagaries of a Brilliant Imagination

WISCONSIN & 1835

6 A. 12 a. DOUBLE PICA (24 POINT) MATHILDE. Price $5.00.

DAKOTA & BLIZZARDS

Flowers & From & The & Mountains

SUNDAY 1764

PICA AND THREE-LINE PICA SIZES WILL BE READY WHEN THIS APPEARS.

---

15 A. 55 a. PICA (12 POINT) PRISCILLA. Price $5.00.

TO USERS OF LEATHER BELTING.

We ask all who desire to purchase the best Oak-tanned Leather Belting to favor us with a trial order. To every consumer we recommend our Belting as an article upon which the fullest reliance can be placed. We guarantee every Belt to give entire satisfaction with fair usage, and will replace any that may prove defective.

Those who purchase of us may rest assured that there will be no misrepresentation, and that they will obtain a good article of Belting, which we warrant to be well stretched, and to run true upon the pulleys and to do good service.

Hoping to be favored with a sample order, we are,

Yours respectfully,

TANNER, LACEER & CO.

LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

CONTOUR No. 1.

ORIGINAL.



16A, 32a, Pica (12 Point). 3.25

EXPERIENCE PROVES THAT THE APPRENTICE

24 Foreshadows the Workman Just as Surely as the Bend 36

10A, 20a, Columbian (16 Point). 3.45

MEANDERINGS IN THE COUNTRY

567 Tribulations of the Summer Boarders 213

10A, 20a, Paragon (20 Point). 5.00

MERRYMAN, SMYLER & CO.

Dispensers of Joques and Konundrums

8A, 16a, Double Pica (24 Point). 5.00

Beautiful MAIDENS Dancing

6A, 12a, Double English (28 Point). 5.15

Elevated RAILROAD Schemes

5A, 10a, Double Great Primer (36 Point). 6.90

Swift RUNNING River

4A, 8a, Four-Line Pica (48 Point). 8.80

Fast RAILWAY Train

FIGURES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES.

OTHER STYLES OF CONTOUR IN PREPARATION.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

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CONTOUR No. 6.

ORIGINAL.



32A, Pica (12 Point). 2.00

TIME WITH SILENT FOOTSTEPS
THROUGH ANOTHER YEAR HAS PASSED
23 BEARING FROM US 45

18A, Great Primer (18 Point). 2.10

BOOKS HAVE INFLUENCE
AND AFFECT THE CHARACTER

12A, Double Pica (24 Point). 2.25

89 NATIONAL 67
MERCANTILE PRINTING

8A, Double Columbian (32 Point). 2.75

EXHIBITIONS
LACROSSE GAME

5A, Double Paragon (40 Point). 2.70

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4A, Four-Line Pica (48 Point). 3.20

MAGNIFICENT SCENES

3A, Five-Line Pica (60 Point). 3.75

HOME MADE PLEASANT

3A, Six-Line Pica (72 Point). 5.40

HONOR TO HEROES

FIGURES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES.

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SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

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CONTOUR No. 2.

ORIGINAL.



8A, Two-Line Bourgeois (18 Point). 1.65

TURNOVER CLUB STORIES
PURELY INSTRUCTIVE LITERATURE
645 AMUSING 213

6A, Two-Line Pica (24 Point). 1.90

NOTED STATESMEN
DOUGLASS 1859 CONKLING
BIOGRAPHICAL

4A, Two-Line Great Primer (36 Point) 3.30

MUSICAL FESTIVAL
HOME TALENT

3A, Four-Line-Pica (48 Point). 4.70

NEAT DESIGN

FIGURES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES.

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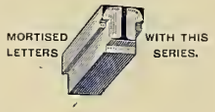
SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

CONTOUR No. 5.

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6A, Double Pica (24 Point). 2.35

YARDSTICKE & Co.
IMPORTED DRESS GOODS
24 CHEAP 56

4A, Double Great Primer (36 Point). 4.00

HARD METAL
UNIQUE DESIGNS
3 BEST 8

3A, Four-line Pica (48 Point). 5.40

GREAT MEN
READING

FIGURES WITH ALL SIZES IN THESE SERIES. SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

OTHER STYLES OF CONTOUR IN PREPARATION.

A. F. WANNER, PRESIDENT
A. F. WALTHER, SECRETARY

OFFICE OF

THE · UNION · TYPE · FOUNDRY

COPPER AMALGAM TYPE

A. T. H. BROWER,
TREASURER AND MANAGER

337 339 DEARBORN STREET
TELEPHONE 1040

CHICAGO 29 Nov. 1889

Gentlemen:

No type has been made heretofore which so exactly imitates the work of a type-writer machine as does that with which this is printed. It was no easy matter to achieve this end, for the conditions under which a type-writer produces its work are very peculiar, and the results obtained are, consequently, all the more difficult to imitate. In fact, the only way we brought about the effect you now see was by copying the actual work done by a NO. 2 STANDARD REMINGTON MACHINE. We shunned the meretricious practice of having some letters out of alignment, or crossed out, or defaced in any way, because, now-a-days, the improvements in type-writer machines make such work inexcusable, and an operator who does not do good work, and have her machine kept in order, cannot keep her place.

Our effort has been, therefore, to make a type which shall, to a nicety, resemble the actual work turned out by good operators on improved REMINGTONS, and other first-class machines. We believe we have succeeded in this, and that you will endorse our opinion, as well as that of Messrs. Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, on next page, who as the manufacturers of the Remington Machines, are certainly about the best possible judges of such a question.

Very respectfully,

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

A. T. H. Brower
Treas. and Mgr.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&$1234567890
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz.,;:'?"()#%/-

12-point Remington Standard, 20 A, 110 a, $7.25; 20 A, $2.00; 55 a, $2.65; 110 a, $5.25. Spaces accompany each font.
CAST FROM COPPER AMALGAM METAL.

(P.T.O.)

W. O. Wyckoff. C. W. Seamans. H. H. Benedict.



REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER.

FINE LINEN PAPERS AND TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES OF EVERY KIND. SEND FOR SAMPLE BOOK.

New York,
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Philadelphia,
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Indianapolis,
Kansas City, Minneapolis,
Denver, St. Paul,
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Our Goods are Sold in all the Prinoipal Cities of the World.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT

NEW YORK,

327 BROADWAY.

CABLE ADDRESS: WRYPEACH, NEW YORK.

Nov. 28, 1888.

A. T. H. Brower, Esq.,

Treas. Union Type Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:--

We have seen the proof of matter set up with your imitation typewriter type, and are much pleased with it.

We think it the closest imitation of real typewriter work that we have seen produced in this way.

Yours very truly,

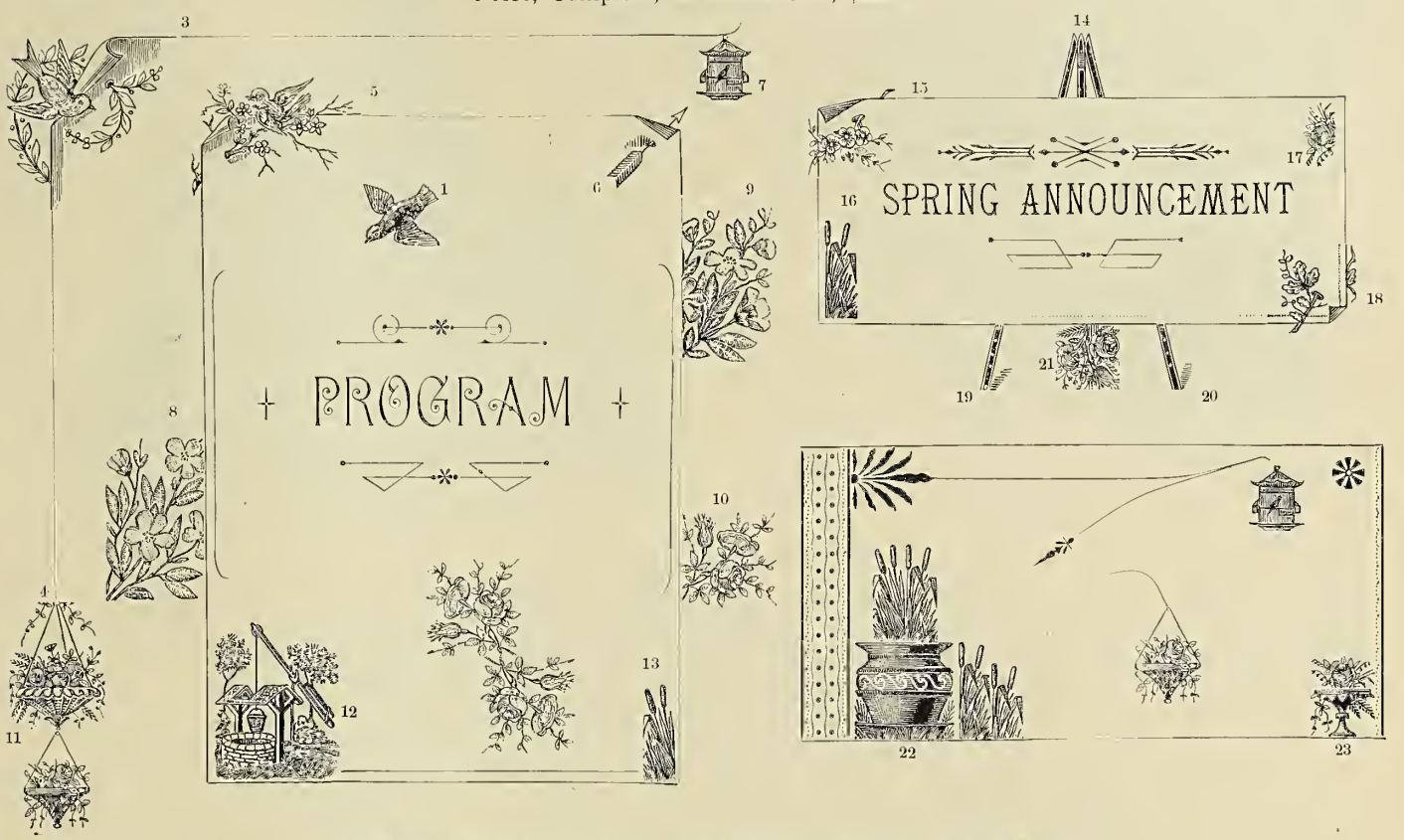
WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT.

Per

(C. M. E.)

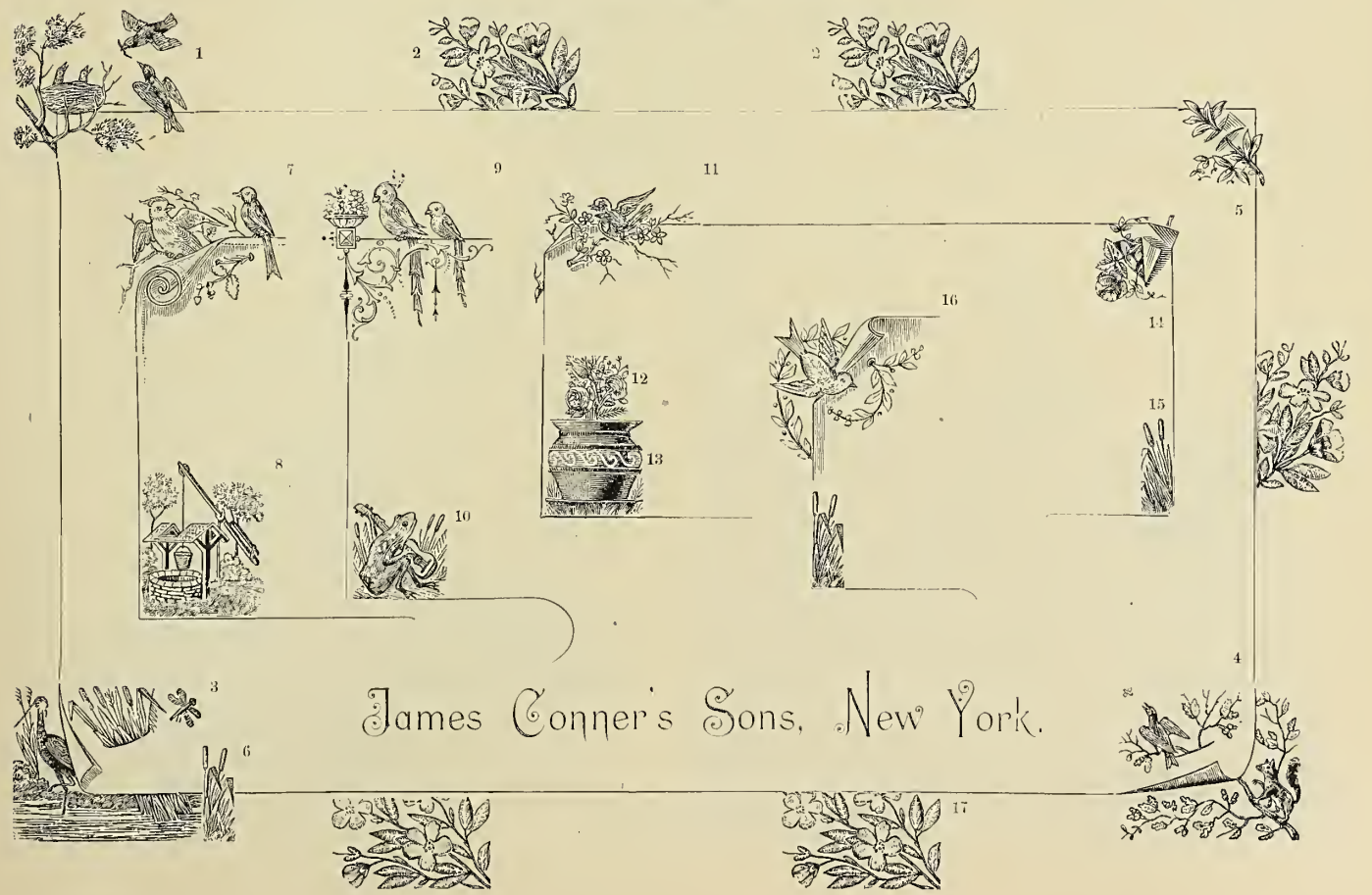
UTILITY ORNAMENTS No. 1.

Price, Complete, 23 Characters, $2.25.



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Per Font, Complete, $2.25.



Patent Pending.

FINE TYPE

16 A — TEN-POINT ALPHA. — $2 00

SEVERAL PRODUCTIONS FORM

25 MONOPOLIES IN 52

14 A — TWELVE-POINT ALPHA. — $2 25

FINE COMBINATION WITH

48 THE ALPHA 84

8 A — EIGHTEEN-POINT ALPHA. — $2 50

NEITHER PARTNER

34 FINE 56

6 A — TWENTY-FOUR-POINT ALPHA. — $3 00

FAIR MAIDEN

4 SHE 5

Cast to Line accurately without the use of Paper or Cardboard.

HHHHHHH HHHHHHH

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING CO. 200 AND 202 CLARK STREET.

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY.

FINE TYPE

25 A 40 a — TWELVE-PT. CONDENSED OLD STYLE. — $2 40

AN IRISHMAN WORKING IN THE HOT SUN

In a crownless hat, was accosted by Dr. Guthrie, who

20 A $1 60 — EIGHTEEN-PT. CONDENSED OLD STYLE. — 30 a $1 30

PROPOUNDED to him the following QUESTION

15 A $2 10 — TWENTY-FOUR-PT. COND. OLD STYLE. — 20 a $1 70

WHERE ART my Beloved DOLLARS

10 A $2 00 — THIRTY-SIX-PT. CONDENSED OLD STYLE. — 15 a $2 50

CALCIUM Lights are WHITE

6 A $2 25 — FORTY-PT. CONDENSED OLD STYLE. — 10 a $1 70

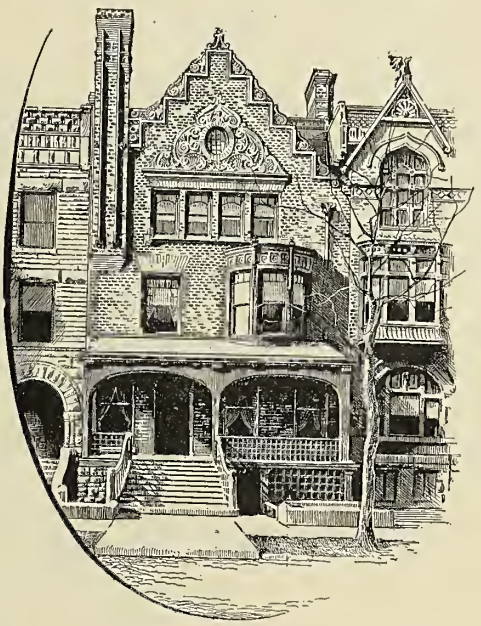
WITH My kind friend JO

6 A $3 10 — FORTY-EIGHT-PT. CONDENSED OLD STYLE. — 10 a $2 00

THAT is terrible! EH

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING CO. 200 AND 202 CLARK STREET.





SUCCESSORS TO
THE GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATING CO.

GEO. N. BENEDICT & CO.

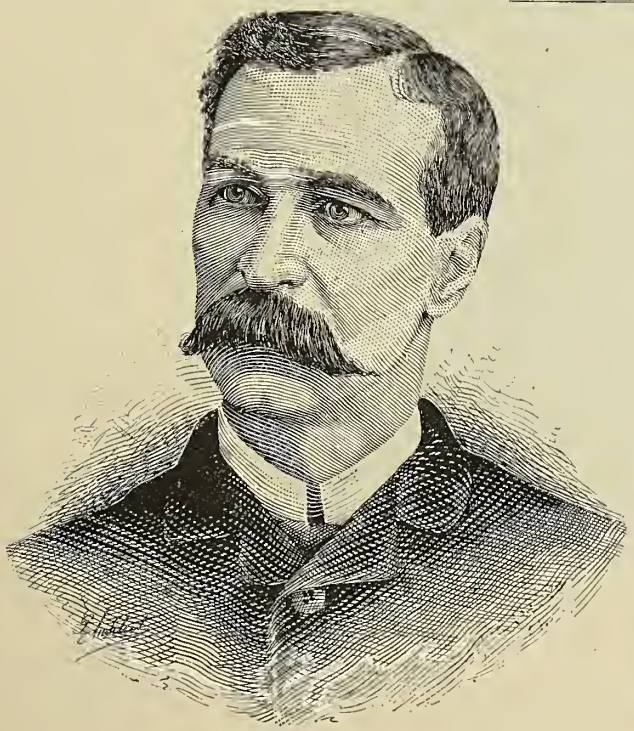
Relief Plate Engraving

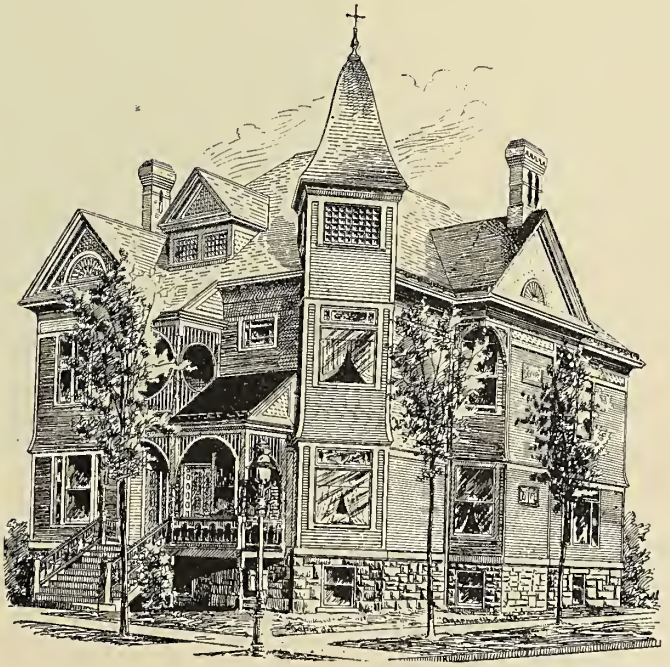
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"GOING TO THE BATH."

"Haftone" Process, by F. D. MONTGOMERY, 213 State street, Chicago.

Over Two Hundred

Different

Sizes and Styles

. . of . .

Folding Machines

Manufactured by



The Brown Folding Machine Co.

ERIE, PA., U. S. A.

FREDERICK H. LEVEY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL GRADES AND COLORS OF

FINE · PRINTING · INKS

59 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.

WE pay particular attention to the manufacture of FINE WOOD-CUT INKS for magazine and illustrated catalogue work, and for the appearance of our Inks refer to the following publications, which are printed with our Inks:

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ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE,	Theo. L. De Vinne & Co.
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AMERICAN BOOKSELLER,	Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Co.
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We are exporting our Inks in large quantities to England and Australia, where they are preferred to foreign inks, for the reason that our Black Inks are brilliant and enduring; they do not change their color or fade from age, and superior results are obtained from our Colored Inks.

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Our Inks are ground in the latest and most approved mills, and we do not hesitate to say that, *by comparison*, they will be found the *finest* and freest from grit of any inks in the market.

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MARDER, LUSE & CO., Chicago.	J. H. MILLS & CO., Washington, D. C.
ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDRY, Chicago.	LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
GWATKIN & SON Toronto, Can.	E. H. HUTCHINSON, Buffalo, N. Y.
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COWAN & CO., Melbourne, Australia. Sydney, Australia.

SPECIMENS OF ARTISTIC NOVELTIES IN TYPE

STEREOTYPE PRINTING JAGGED, IN 3 SIZES
WAS SUCCESSFULLY PRACTICED
BY EARL STANHOPE, A.D. 1788

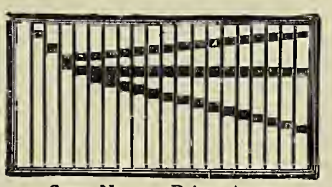
When the heart is out of tune—
The tongue never goes right
18 Point Cursive Script

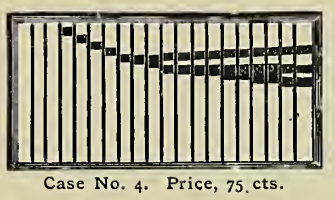
PIUS II. WROTE A LETTER TO MAHOMET IN 1462, WHICH WAS PRINTED IN 1463, AT THE CONVENT OF WEIDENBACH. THIS LETTER MAKES 108 4TO PAGES. IT CONTAINS BUT THREE PARAGRAPHS
OUTING, IN FOUR SIZES

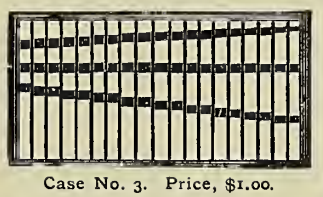
DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY
150 CONGRESS STREET
ITALIC COMB. GOTHIC, EIGHT SIZES BOSTON, MASS.

F. WESEL & CO.
11 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Printers' Materials,
Sole Agents for the Eastern States of the
HARRIS LABOR-SAVING RULE CASE.


Case No. 1. Price, $1 25.


Case No. 2. Price, $1.00.


Case No. 4. Price, 75 cts.


Case No. 3. Price, $1.00.

The four cases will just fit into an ordinary blank case, or four of either size fill the same space.

The rule boxes are of such proportionate width and depth that their diagonal is slightly less than the height of a rule, consequently the different lengths are always held "standing." This prevents wear of rule, and also makes it much handier in handling.

The No. 1 will hold two complete fonts of rule of 8 lbs. each.
The No. 2 will hold one 16-lb. font of rule.
The Nos. 3 and 4 are to be used together as one case, and they will hold a 32-lb. font of rule.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR GIVING FULL INFORMATION.

The Six Best Machines.

THE SMYTH BOOK-SEWING MACHINE
• Sews with Thread more Books than Five or Six Girls, and gives a Handsomer, Stronger and more Flexible and Durable Book.

THE THOMPSON WIRE-STITCHING MACHINE
• The Original and only Satisfactory Wire-Stitcher. Flat or Round Wire, Side or Saddle Stitch, up to an inch in thickness.

THE ELLIOTT THREAD-STITCHING MACHINE
• Stitches with Cotton, Linen or Silk Thread more Pamphlets than Five Girls, and much Better. Ties an Absolutely Square, Hard Knot.

THE CHAMBERS FOLDING MACHINE
• The only Folder adapted to Fine Work. Folds either from Points or Gauges, with Four Times the Speed of Hand, and with Greater Accuracy.

THE ACME PAPER CUTTING MACHINE
• The original and only Simple, Automatic, Self-Clamping Cutter made. Does Twice as much and Saves all the Hard Work of Cutting Paper. Has more Improvements in Saving Labor, Time and Space than any Cutter extant.

THE GIANT SIGNATURE PRESS
• Compresses Signatures for tying up. Saves cost of Smasher and does Better Work. Preserves the Life of the Paper and Stability of the Bound Book.

These machines are sold subject to trial, and guaranteed by their respective manufacturers, in addition to the guarantee of the agents. These six machines stand on their merits as being each the most successful one in its class. No first-class Bindery can afford to do without them, or to accept unsatisfactory substitutes.

Send for Descriptive Circulars, Terms and Prices to

MONTAGUE & FULLER,
General Agents for United States and Canada.
41 Beekman Street, New York.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S
PATENT COMPOSITION
FOR PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS,

Is superior to all others; it lasts for years, and is always ready for use; it does not "skin over" on the face, shrink nor crack, and seldom requires washing. Sold in quantities to suit, with full directions for casting. Give it a trial and be convinced.

ROLLER CASTING A SPECIALTY.

Our PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK—Superior to all others, all colors. In 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. packages.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, New York.

Genuine Wood Type, Galleys, Cabinets, Stands, "Strong Slat" Cases, etc.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS' MATERIALS
Type, Presses, Chases and Paper Cutters,
EAST COR. FULTON AND DUTCH STS
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Engravers' Turkey Boxwood, Tools and Implements.
Large stock of used Presses, Types, etc., Guaranteed as represented.



WINTER.

F. A. Ringler & Co., manufacturers of plates for all printing purposes, by various processes, 21 and 23 Barclay street to 26 and 28 Park Place, New York.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

There's a little box of pills, there's a heap of lengthy bills,
There's a caustic letter from a country reader.
There's a ticket for a stall, there's another for a ball,
There's a circular about a patent feeder.
There's a pack of cigarettes, there are letters of regrets,
There's a proof of highly-colored lithographing.
There's a solitary ace, there's a photo of her face,
There are articles to start the angels laughing.
There's a pretty chiming clock, there's some Western mining stock,
There are stacks of verse in every sort of meter.
There's a cotton office hat, there's a badly ragged mat,
There's a pipe-bowl than which nothing could be sweeter.
There's a gaily ribboned cork, there's a map of all New York,
There's a guide to Palestine and one to Russia.
There's the latest opera score, there's a lump of iron ore,
There's relics of a Harvard football rusher.
There are pots of ink and glue, there are letters old and new,
There are piles of odd exchanges and of paper.
There's a narrow pair of shears, there's a glass of that which cheers,
There's a double-backed-and-pointed paper-scraper.
There's a partly smoked cigar, there's an ornamented jar,
There's the circulation-swearer's weekly fable.
Oh, the sight will tickle you, if you ever catch a view
Of the editor while writing at his table.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE VACATIONS.

BY SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.

I NOTE in the September number of THE INLAND PRINTER a few brief comments on "vacation" in the government printing office at Washington. These comments appear to have been written by the editor, and to express a degree of pleasure over the fact that the printers have been granted a like vacation to other employés in the government service — thirty days' leave of absence — with pay.

Now, upon calm, considerate and reasonable reflection, I should like to inquire upon what grounds, or upon what just and equitable consideration, the workmen in the government printing office, or the employés in any other department of the government service, are granted thirty days' leave of absence, with pay, or any other privilege more than would be granted the employés of a private firm or corporation.

The whole civil service of the government is based upon a system of spoils. If not peculation, it so nearly resembles that peculiar atrocity, as to nearly approach embezzlement. There is scarcely an employé in the departments at Washington, although lately guarded by the rules of civil service reform, that does not owe preferment to partisan political influences; in many cases, of the most bitter partisan persuasion, and in some instances so vile as not to be referred to publicly. Once in position, their salaries are graded in sums extravagantly out of proportion to those paid for like service in any private business concern in the world. From a minimum of $600 they run all the way up, according to class, to $2,500 and $3,000 per annum. All this for eight hours per diem service, and an added thirty days' leave of absence, *with pay*. "Congress regulates the pay by law," says some wise observer. Of course it does; and congress regulates its own pay. Members and senators get $10,000 for two years' service. Taking the long and short sessions together they do about eleven months' work and have the other thirteen of the twenty-four to attend to private business at home or elsewhere; that is to say, they draw over $900 a month for service rendered the government — over $30 per diem — and spend the largest portion of their time at private business and among their constituents, building fences to more securely inclose a retention of office and power.

And how, in the past, have these appointments been made to positions in government service? Never, save upon the recommendation of a member of either the house or senate, and always with strong political bias to the party in power; always from among that class of constituents which would bring the party recommending the largest possible amount of political preference at home. This is the very essence of spoils and corruption. It matters not that it is done by those high in authority, and that it is the general government which is being bled. The expenses of the government are drained from the people, no matter in what particular form or shape — no matter how small in amount from the individual. It is a betrayal of honorable trust; it is peculation; it is embezzlement; it is robbery.

And the government printing office can be classed as one of the worst among the bad. In several of its features it far oversteps the bounds of decent regulation, and is conducted in open violation to correct and well-established principles governing the craft everywhere else but in Washington throughout the land. There is not an employé in the government printing office that was not placed there upon the recommendation of either a cabinet officer, a senator or a representative in congress. The superintendent, who is really the foreman, has no option. The senator or congressman, from whatever section of country, names his man, or half dozen of them, and the superintendent makes places for them. Competency or honorable standing in the craft has nothing whatever to do with it. The party admitted may have spent years of honorable service at the case and be artistically competent in various branches of typesetting — newspaper, book or job; or he may be the veriest "blacksmith" that ever dropped a filthy case; he may be a runaway apprentice, or a rat of vilest reputation and disgrace — it's all the same; in he goes, and about the only restriction placed upon him is that he must join the membership of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 1, and then his fortune's made. There are many, very many fair, honorable and thoroughly competent printers in the government printing office, all passing through the same channel to get there; but think of the hundreds of incompetent "shoemakers" and disreputable "scabs" with whom they have been forced to affiliate upon fraternal equality. Then think of the pay that some of this class are called upon to accept. Four dollars for eight hours' work, when it is probable a large number of them have scarcely ever been able to earn half as much more in an entire week in the blacksmith shops from which they brought their diplomas.

There may be nothing dishonorable or censurable in accepting positions by this method of procedure, there being no other way by which a printer, competent or incompetent, can obtain possession of a frame in the government office; but what would be thought of a man who would force himself into any office in the country, book, job or newspaper, upon the recommendation of anyone, proprietor or other party, if he did so in direct opposition to the desire, will or wishes of the foreman? If he did so in one of the large daily offices, the chapel would possibly order the father to pull out the nail where he would hang his coat, and he would indeed be fortunate in some instances if he reached the ground floor by any other means than by a fall from one of the upper-story windows.

But to return to the original proposition. Is it honest, is it fair that a man should be allowed to absent himself from his work for thirty days and receive from his employer full pay for the time of his absence, thirty days, at $4 a day — $120 — simply because he is in *enforced* employment, and is to be paid by the government. The position taken herein will meet with objections in certain quarters, and the writer will most likely be designated as an old crank. Those who find fault with the restrictions herein given will either be found holding positions where they may reap the benefit of thirty days' leave, with pay, or among others who are anxiously awaiting a change of administration when they expect, through the methods of spoils and corruption, to reach a favorable position by which they may reach down into Uncle Sam's pocket and take more than honestly belongs to them. A majority of the human family are probably prompted by more of selfishness than of pious regard for the rights of others; will acknowledge the wrongfulness of the act, but will willingly accept its rewards for the temporary pleasure of its enjoyment.

But then, it is robbery all the same.

EDWIN CLARKE, business manager of the New York *Tribune*, died suddenly at his home in Brooklyn, November 23, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was a native of Portland, Maine, and was at one time financial editor of the *Tribune*, succeeding his brother in that position.

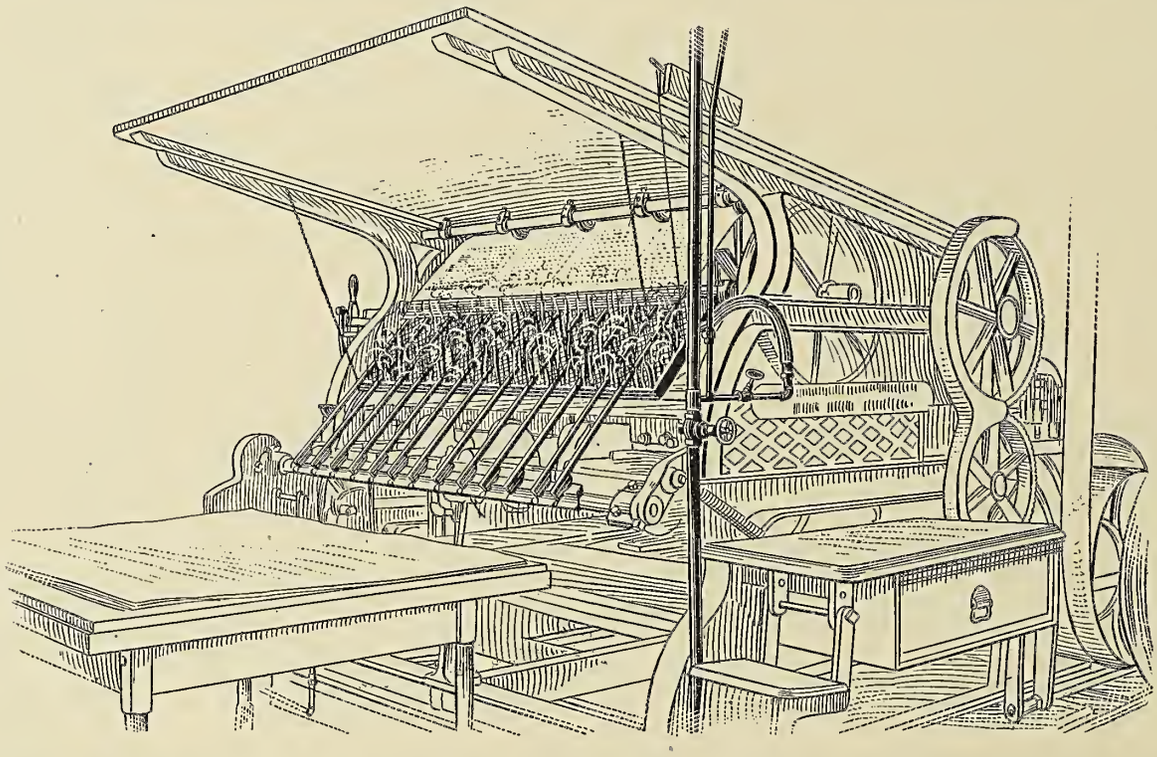
ELECTRICITY IN PAPER.

We are indebted to the Boston *Journal of Commerce* for the following illustration and description of a device, by the use of which, it claims, electricity in paper and the great annoyance it causes in the pressroom are overcome. After referring to the frequent failures met with in providing a remedy therefor, and the results of the experiments made based on the idea that electricity was engendered by friction induced by the crushing force of the cylinder and type form as the sheet passed between them to be printed, discarding the theory that it was put on in the paper mill, it says:

"In the course of our investigations we were also struck by the fact that on some days the electricity was more troublesome than others, and at other times there was an entire absence of it, nor could it be coaxed into showing itself by any artificial means. Some mornings the sheets would run out all right until about 10 o'clock, when electricity would appear and trouble us until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it would gradually depart as silently as it came. Reasoning from these premises it was apparent that it was an atmospheric condition that we had to deal with, and without a recurrence of these conditions there could be no trouble from electrically-charged paper. From further observations it was also apparent that in weather where it was considerably moist there was no recurrence of this electrical state, but when the weather was cool, dry and crisp, as in winter and early spring and fall, these conditions were particularly favorable for its development. This would also go to show that the reason for the appearance of electricity between 10 and 4 o'clock, as related, was owing to the abstraction of moisture from the atmosphere by the heat of the sun, thereby establishing favorable atmospheric conditions.

"The intensity of this electricity differs, of course, in degree according to the amount of saturation in the atmosphere, which renders the paper more or less susceptible to excite electricity through friction. It is held by some that when a pressroom is kept at an even temperature electricity will give no trouble, but our experiments show differently; as for instance, in the morning, when our pressroom would be naturally colder than later in the day, electricity would not appear until between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, when it was several degrees warmer. We also tried the experiment of letting steam out into the room, so as to restore in part, at least, the moisture absorbed by the heat, but we could never effect any good results until we brought steam in direct contact with the printed sheet after it had been charged with electricity in passing through the press. We also tried the hot air theory by placing pipes under the fly frame and passing steam through them, so the sheet of paper as it passed down the fly frame would receive a high degree of heat, but with no favorable results. Mr. Pilz says, in the extracts which we have given from his address, that by 'holding a sheet over a flame the electricity is lost, and the same happens when a needle point is passed over the paper at distances of half an inch.' If the sheet of paper is held long enough to catch fire and consume, we have no doubt Mr. Pilz's assertion would prove to be correct, but if he should attack electricity in one of the sheets of our paper by holding it over a flame, or by putting his needles half an inch from the paper, he would find our American electricity couldn't be coaxed to move on and out by any such operation, whatever he might do with the German kind.

"Making our deductions from these premises the two main points to be met with and overcome were atmospheric conditions and the engendering of electricity when these conditions were favorable. As this electricity was of the frictional kind by which each fiber of the paper



seemed to be charged independently of itself, and wouldn't move nor act in unison with other fibers unless each fiber had a special wire of its own — which would neither be practical or possible — it was decided that other means must be brought to bear to reach each particular fiber, and at the same time to establish an atmospheric condition detrimental to its presence. Everything seemed to point to steam as the element to be harnessed to do this work; but how to apply it, in a way that would not affect or injure the surface of the paper on account of moisture, was a serious consideration. It would not answer to project steam against the surface of the paper, as it would require too great a volume and fail to distribute itself over so large a surface, neither would it do to distribute the steam, through perforated pipes, as the steam would condense therein and the water be thrown out of the perforation and wet the paper in spots, which would be as bad as the electricity itself. With these points constantly in mind we felt our way along the pathway of experiment until the device which is shown in the illustration herewith was finally evolved; and it has practically proved the correctness of our deductions, by successfully ridding us of our troubles in this direction.

"For the benefit of those who may be interested in its method of operation we will briefly describe this device. The agent employed to

do the work is steam. To practically use it a series of perforated pipes is placed in a steam receiver, the perforations being masked so as to deflect the steam downwardly into the receiver. Over this receiver is placed a wire covering of very fine mesh, through which the steam rises and comes in contact with the sheet of paper as it passes down the fingers of the fly frame. The action of the deflector and wire covering is such as to break up and disseminate the steam in the receiver so that it will come in contact with the sheet evenly over its entire surface. As will be seen by the illustration, the inlet pipe connects with the steam supply system by a piece of rubber pipe, an outlet pipe conducting away the condensed steam. The steam is shut off and on by the pressman at will, being controlled by valves. The device is placed directly under the fingers of the fly frame, and attached to the flyer rest by means of two lugs placed upon the upper side, upon which it rotates, the lower side having a chain at each end upon which it rests. By lengthening or shortening these chains the device can be adapted to any position and not interfere with getting readily to the press.

"It will be seen by this description that the operation of the device is such that the sheet of paper passes through a continuous volume of steam on its way down the fingers of the fly frame, this steam reaching every fiber of the paper, and providing by this means a vehicle for the electricity to pass off, and also helping to establish in the pressroom an atmospheric condition unfavorable to its creation.

"We have had this device in operation in our pressroom for nearly three years, during which time we have experienced no trouble from electricity, and it has never failed to take care of it effectually. It has saved labor, paper and time, enabled us to run our press and folder at their full speed and relieved us from the annoying delays which electricity formerly occasioned."

REMINISCENCES.

HALL & SMITH'S CITY DIRECTORY.

BY JAMES BARNET.

SOME years before Smith & Du Moulin's directory appeared I was almost a stranger in town, not knowing a single employer. I called on John Shanks, the *Journal* office engineer or fireman, and while there I was asked by a youth if I was a hand pressman. "Yes," I said, "I am a hand pressman," although at the same time I did not have a love for the work. The extreme weather affected the rollers so much as sometimes to render them useless, and where piecework was the pay at 25 cents a token, it was almost impossible without a steady run of work to earn $10 a week, that being the union terms. As to making rollers, I shied out of the responsibility when it was possible, as I had noticed so many failures in turning out first-class inkers. Sometimes the fault would be in the cooking; again, it would be in renewing old stock; then, it would be improperly oiling and fixing the mold; and then it might be bad glue without the proper proportion of molasses. These miscalculations either gave too much or not enough suction. Innumerable were the troubles attached to poor rollers, not the least being blistered hands for the "devil," and anxiety for the pressman at the appearance of his work.

This was before treadle presses were in common use, or roller-making firms had a being. The muscular exercise, however, of the hand press cannot be overestimated or praised too highly, for it brought strength to the growing bones and a bloom on the cheek. To a young man it was invaluable, and far surpassing any health-lift that has been invented. The swarthy, portly appearance of the past generation of hand pressmen form a strong contrast to the sickly, white-faced compositors of the present.

As I said I was a hand pressman, I got duly installed to do the presswork of a city directory in twelve-page forms, along with the youth referred to as an assistant, or, as sometimes heard, "to play the devil." The week before, a compositor had worked off the four first forms and then got tired, thus leaving room for another to fill his place. My assistant, during the working of the fifteen hundred copies, constantly reminded me that the other man was far quicker at the press than I was. I told him that I could not see how there could be much difference in time, else his rolling would prove defective. One day the absent man appeared, and I said to him that he could have his job again as far as I was concerned; but he declined the acceptation. Then a controversy arose between him and the employer about a settlement, when the question was asked me by the latter, "How much paper do you wet down for a form?" [The paper printed on the hand press was all wet down between boards; after awhile it was turned and weights placed on top to equalize the dampness. Cards and fine paper were put within damp sheets, and after being printed and dried were placed in layers between pressing boards and squeezed, so that the original gloss would reappear and the impression on the back would be unnoticed.] The question was easily answered: "Fifteen quires and fifteen sheets, adding, of course, a few sheets for making ready and registering." The discussion between the two grew warm and serious, as it turned out that the boss had given the compositor the paper for the four forms to wet down, and there was a shortage of four hundred copies on each. Did ever such a mistake happen with those who knew the multiplication table in their younger days? I very much doubt it. The appliances now at hand and in the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, however, obviate all kinds of erroneous enumeration respecting paper and cardboard. It was a costly blunder, while one was accused of giving out insufficient paper, and the other for charging six token press-work. How the dispute ended I cared not to inquire. At the finish of the job, the forty-eight pages were reset, and I earned a corresponding figure in completing the shortage.

The compositor was quicker, no doubt, at the hand press than I could be. Afterward, the assistant was as close as a clam on account of the incident.

PAPER FOR BUILDING.

The use of paper fabric for building purposes — by the term paper being meant, broadly, a flexible sheet, made of vegetable or other fiber, which has been reduced to a pulp, and then pressed out and spread and dried — is now advocated by some builders on the following grounds: First, continuity of surface; that is, it can be made in rolls of almost any width and length, is flexible, or, by gluing several layers together, may be made stiff, and will stop the passage of air, because there are no joints. Second, it has no grain like wood, and will not split. Third, it is not affected by change of temperature, and therefore has an advantage over sheet metal as roofing material. Fourth, whereas in its natural condition it is affected by moisture, it may be rendered waterproof by saturating with asphalt, or by a variety of other methods. Fifth, it is a non-resonant, and well fitted to prevent the passage of sound. Sixth, it is a non-conductor of heat, and can be made also of incombustible material like asbestos, or rendered fire-resisting by chemical treatment. The combination of paper with other substances, and solidifying the mass by pressure, renders practicable the production of a material capable of replacing wood for many purposes; and not the least among its characteristics of adaptability, says the *Manufacturer and Builder*, is the ease with which it may be made into sheets of any width and thickness, that will not warp or shrink from heat, cold or dampness.

HOW MANY?

The periodical publications now issued in the United States and Canada are found to be divided as follows:

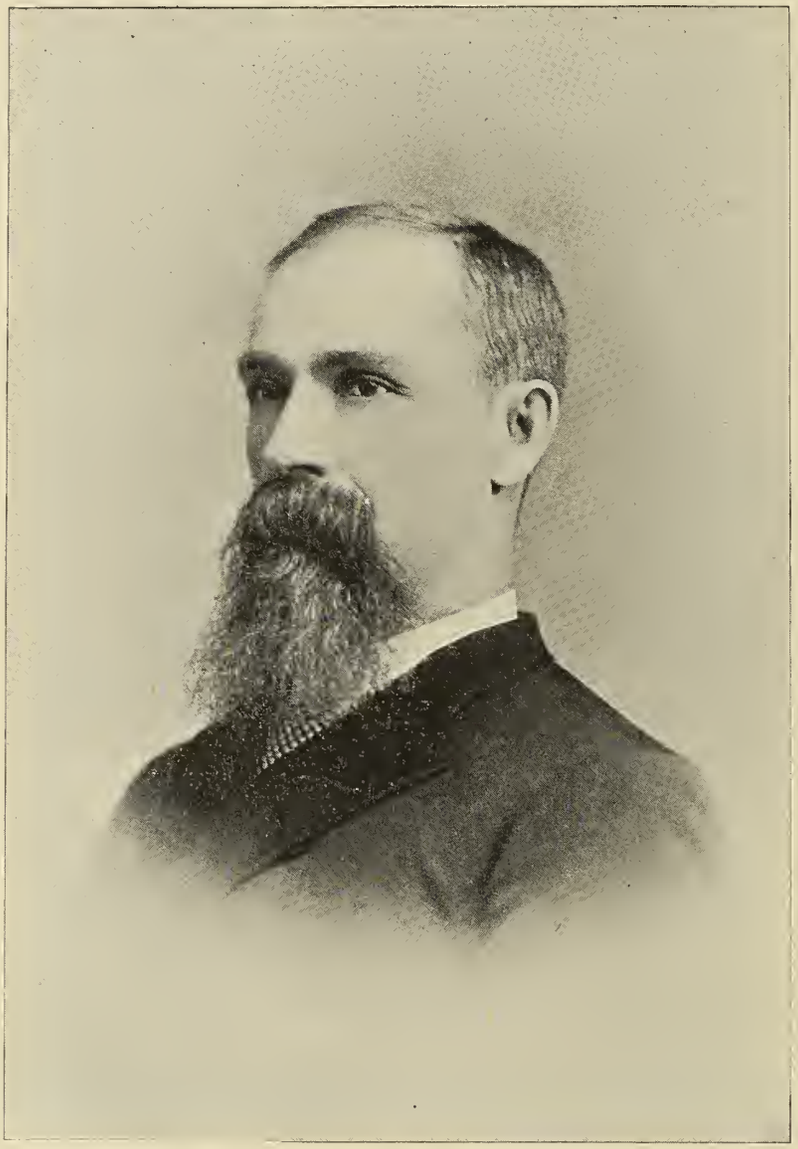
Daily, 1,512; tri-weekly, 50; semi-weekly, 194; weekly, 12,322; bi-weekly, 67; semi-monthly, 239; monthly, 1,792; bi-monthly, 25; quarterly, 109, making a total of 16,310.

When credited to the states in which they are published, the geographical distribution of these periodicals is shown to be:

New York, 1,636; Pennsylvania, 1,169; Illinois, 1,157; Ohio, 940; Kansas, 807; Iowa, 787; Dominion of Canada, 755; Missouri, 674; the territories, 661; Michigan, 632; Massachusetts, 614; Indiana, 612; Nebraska, 521; Wisconsin, 484; Texas, 468; California, 463; Minnesota, 371; New Jersey, 297; Georgia, 242; Tennessee, 227; Kentucky, 222; Virginia, 217; Colorado, 215; North Carolina, 194; Arkansas, 181; Maryland, 180; Connecticut, 173; Alabama, 167; Maine, 155; Louisiana, 142; Mississippi, 139; West Virginia, 138; Florida, 121; New Hampshire, 107; Oregon, 105; South Carolina, 101; Vermont, 69; District of Columbia, 54; Rhode Island, 52; Delaware, 34; Nevada, 27.—*Printers' Ink.*

M. R. H. WITTER,

The subject of the present sketch, is forty-two years of age, and a native of the State of Missouri, though of New England parentage. At twelve years of age he entered the printing office. At seventeen he was one of the publishers of a country paper established to support the Union cause in Missouri, from which enterprise he withdrew to enter the Union army, before his eighteenth year. Not long after the close of the war he went to work at his trade in the city of St. Louis, where he has since resided. For the past five or six years he has been foreman of the composing room of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, having previously filled the various subordinate positions in the office.



Mr. Witter joined the typographical union immediately upon his arrival in St. Louis, and has been an active member ever since. In 1884 he was a delegate from the St. Louis Typographical Union to the convention of the International Typographical Union at New Orleans, and was reëlected to the New York session of 1885, and in both conventions was chosen president of the International body. His term of president was marked by a prosperity unexcelled by any equal period in the history of the International Union. During the second year of his term there were numerous and extensive strikes in various branches of industry throughout the country, and the relations of labor organizations to each other was the subject of much discussion. The pretense was set up in some quarters that loyalty to the cause of labor required unquestioned support by all crafts of any organization which became involved in dispute with employers, and on at least one occasion members of the typographical union were ordered to quit work in support of a strike which had no relation whatever to the printing trade. Against such preposterous and ruinous claims Mr. Witter took a firm stand, claiming for the union the right to regulate its own business without dictation from other trade unions. In this position he was unanimously sustained by the International Union at the Pittsburgh session of 1886.

As a union man, Mr. Witter is a staunch conservative. He believes implicitly in the benefits of labor organizations, and that employers receive a large share of those benefits. He advocates conference, concession, and arbitration; is in no sense a pessimist, but believes in the progress of men, and that a candid interchange of ideas will yet show to both capital and labor that friendship, and not enmity, is their true relation. Few men are held in higher esteem, and deservedly so, than this high-minded, honorable representative of the craft.

THE AUTO-STEREOTYPE PROCESS.

How to obtain a fac simile plate from printed matter is a problem that has long exercised the ingenuity of inventors, and some very elaborate processes have been devised. While any such process is liable to abuse, by affording facilities for piracy, it has a wide field of useful and legitimate application. A correspondent of the *English Mechanic* describes an auto-stereotype process which was invented in Switzerland, and successfully used at the celebrated establishment of Orell, Fussli & Co., Zurich. It appears to be simple, and requires no costly appliances. It is thus described: Plaster of paris, best quality, is mixed with water to make it a thin putty without lumps, and to this a little alum or salt is added to make it set quickly. To every 5 pounds of the plaster are then added: silicate of potash or silicate of soda, 3 ounces; phosphate of lime, 2 ounces. The mixture thus obtained is then put upon a perfectly level piece of plate glass of the desired size, around which iron rods are placed, and left to get hard. The plaster cast ought to be at least type high, to prevent breakage. While the mass is setting, the back ought to be scraped level, and should remain undisturbed until it is perfectly dry and hard. After that it may be taken off, and it will be found to be as smooth as the glass itself. The paper to be reproduced is next placed with the side to be copied down, in a dish which contains the following transferring solution: Distilled water, 16 ounces; alcohol, 90 degrees, 5 ounces; acetic acid, ¼ ounce; phosphate of soda, ¼ ounce. Care should be taken not to get the solution on the back of the paper, which is not to be transferred, as it is then liable to print through when it is drawn through the transferring press. Should the print to be copied have been printed for some time, it is desirable to warm the solution and float the paper longer on it. The sheets should be left on the solution for at least two hours to insure perfect action. In the meantime the plaster of paris plate, which was completely dried before, is prepared in a darkroom. A solution of 5 ounces of gelatine in 12 ounces of water is prepared by letting the former soak for half an hour and then heating it to about 190 degrees. Care must be taken to prevent the boiling of the solution. To this, 6 drams of citrate of iron and ammonia and 2 ounces of alcohol are added and well filtered. This is when still warm. Put into a flat dish covered to a depth of about ¼ inch. It is well to put this dish upon a hot metal plate, as it gets hard quickly when getting cold. The plaster of paris plate, which itself is warmed first, is dipped in the solution on the smooth side for a moment, thus letting it

take up some of it, whereupon it is taken out and dried in the dark. When dry, the copy is transferred upon it in the usual way, the plaster having been placed between rubber sheets to prevent it from breaking. Of course, also, this has to be done in the darkroom—that is, at lamp or gas light. The plate is then dried once more and exposed to direct sunlight for fifteen minutes. When taken out, the places where the light has acted will be found to be quite hard, while at the other places the plaster is soft, and will fall off as fine powder as deep as the solution has penetrated, if brushed with a hard brush. After that the plate is ready to be stereotyped.

PAPER FROM SAWDUST.

It is evident that the Ottawa *Herald* does not keep an expert paper maker as a staff attaché, when it says: "The Howell Paper Mill, at the Chaudiere, was opened recently, and from sawdust rough paper will be manufactured.

"The sawdust is taken from Bronson's Mill, and brought by carriers to the basement of the paper mill. Here it is put into a revolving wire screen which acts as a separator. From here the mash passes to a cylinder, and has the appearance of thick starch.

"Pumps are employed to carry the material to the floor above, where it is ground and squeezed, and sent to the top floor, where the manufacture is completed by being passed through a succession of rollers.

"The pulp is subsequently put through hot rollers, which gradually dry the paper, and send it out ready for use. Mr. Howell thinks that when in full order the mill can turn out six tons a day, and a better quality of paper will also be manufactured."

Nothing has been said as to how the sawdust is reduced to fiber: if it is reduced, or merely stuck together by beating with other stock. The writer had quite an experience, several years since, trying to grind sawdust so it could be used with drainer stock.

The sawdust was furnished into a tub fitted for the experiment. Three grindstones were put on the spindle, in place of the usual roll and knives. A stone bed-plate was put in place of the ordinary steel bed-plate. After running a dose of sawdust eighteen hours, a fine polish was found to have been given to the stones on the spindle, and the sawdust — well, it was very good sawdust even then.—*Manufacturer's Gazette.*

MARRYING AN EDITOR.

"Yes, I'm Mrs. Peter Snow, an editor's wife. I well remember the day when Mr. Snow asked me to become his wife. I confess I liked Mr. Snow, and thinking it would be a fine thing to be the wife of an editor, I said 'Yes,' as prettily as I knew how, and I became Mrs. Snow. I have seen ten years of married life, and find my husband to be an amiable, good-natured man. He always spends his evenings at home, and is in that respect a model man; but he always brings a pile of exchanges, which is only limited by the length of his arms, and reads while I patch the knees and elbows of his pantaloons and coat. After we had a Quaker meeting of an hour's length I broke the stillness by asking:

"Mr. Snow, did you order that coal I spoke to you about?"

"What did you say, my dear?" he asks, after a minute's silence.

"Did you order that coal I spoke to you about?"

"Indeed, my dear, I am sorry, but I forgot all about it. It shall come tomorrow."

Another hour's silence, which is relieved by the baby's crying, and rather liking a noise of that sort I made no effort to quiet him.

"My dear," says Mr. Snow, after he has cried a minute or so, "you had better give the baby some catnip tea to quiet him; he troubles me."

The baby is still. Another hour passes without a breath of noise. Becoming tired, I take a lamp and retire for the night, leaving Mr. Snow so engaged with his papers that he does not see me leave the room. Toward midnight he comes to bed, and just as he has fallen asleep the baby takes a notion to cry again. I rise as quietly as possible and try to still him. Then another baby begins to scream at the top of his lungs. There is no other course but to awake Mr. Snow, so I say:

"Mr. Snow! Mr. Snow!"

The third time he starts up and cries, "What, Tom! more copy?"

As though I was Tom, the little imp running about the office. I replied tartly:

"No, I don't want any more copy — I have had enough of that to last me my lifetime! I want you to see what Tommy is crying about."

Mr. Snow makes a desperate attempt to arouse himself; as Tommy stops to take a breath he falls to sleep again, leaving me to pace the room in as much vexation as I can comfortably contain. The next morning at breakfast, when I give Mr. Snow an account of his last night's troubles, he says:

"Indeed, my dear, I am very sorry the children trouble you."

This is always the way. If I complain it is, "Indeed, I am very sorry."

But should the very same thing occur the subsequent night directly before his eyes very likely he would not see or know anything about it, unless it happened to interrupt his train of ideas. Then he would propose catnip tea, but before I can get it into the infant's stomach he would be far away into the realms of thought, leaving me not a little vexed at his stupidity.

He knows the name of every paper published in England or the United States, but he cannot for the life of him tell the names of his children. He knows precisely the year of every American journal, but he does not know the age of his own baby. He knows how every contributor looks, but I do not believe he can tell whether my eyes are black or blue.

They say Mr. Snow is getting rich. All I know is, he gives me money to clothe our boys, and that, too, without complaint of poverty. I hope the world is right in opinion, and when I am satisfied it is I shall advise him to resign his editorial honors and spend a few months in becoming acquainted with his wife and children. The little ones will feel flattered in making the acquaintance of so literary a man.—*Rochester Advertiser.*

A CANADIAN'S VIEWS.

A Canadian publisher, in renewing his subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER, writes as follows:

"Almost any publication about printing is always interesting to one who has served a regular apprenticeship; and everyone who can appreciate first-class printing is sure to have a hearty welcome for each new number of THE INLAND PRINTER.

"Of course, you do not meddle with politics, not even as to retaliation against Canada for all its alleged offenses against the United States. But what if all disputes between the United States and Great Britain and Canada were referred to a joint committee of editors and printers — whether protectionists or free traders — of the United States and the Dominion; would not some satisfactory solution soon be found with which professional politicians would understand that they had better not meddle? I have lived in by-gone times for many years in the United States, and consequently, whenever I get a chance to pay a visit to your side find myself just as much at home as I do on less frequent trips to England; and as far as my experience goes it is just as easy to be on friendly terms with genuine Americans — those who can count a few generations of their families born on this side of the Atlantic — as with Scotchmen, Irishmen, Welshmen or Englishmen. But it is no use your politicians talking 'manifest destiny, or annexation, or purchasing Canada.' We can manage our own affairs, under our own institutions, to our own satisfaction, and can rely upon ourselves to work out our own salvation. Free trade between the United States and Canada — the more the better, but without closer political partnership."

TO TEST printing paper, apply the tongue for sizing, and compare opposite sides together for equality of surface. Look through a sheet against strong light for spots, and note whether the paper be "regular." Printing paper ought to "rattle" well, and have good strength and surface. When there is a great "rattle," and if the paper has a glistening brilliancy of texture, then most likely straw is present in the fiber, which, when introduced in excessive quantities, causes the paper to break when folded. The paper should, therefore, be creased and then examined.

AS THEY ARE.

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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
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Business Card.

A. G. BRESSLER,
JOB PRINTER,
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS,
STATEMENTS, CIRCULARS, TAGS,
ENVELOPES, LABELS, ETC.
CHROMO ADVERTISING CARDS
A SPECIALTY.
NO. 8 W. MARKET STREET.
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Business Card.

Office of
Z. E. RAYNER
A PRACTICAL and skilled workman in all branches
JOB
—OF—
PAINTING GRAINING PRINTING
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
NORTH CLAYTON, - - - WIS.

Notehead—reduced one-third.

George Heynis.
Dealer in
Wallpaper, Paint, Oil, Varnish, Brushes, &c.
Paperhanging Painting
Calsomining, Whitewashing, &c
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
796 Hinman St. Between Wood & Lincoln St:
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Business Card—reduced one-third.

T. C. Ellis. *O. B. Ellis.*
OFFICE OF
ELLIS CATTLE GRAZER CO,
CEDAR GROVE, N.C.
July 23 1887

Letterhead—reduced one-third.

AS THEY SHOULD BE.

···OFFICE OF···

THE NEW AGE.

THE BEST PAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

A. G. LEE, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1.00 PER ANNUM.

Attalla, Ala., ... 188

ALL WORK PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

EUGENE C. PEED,

Plain and Fancy Job Printer,

LABEL WORK A SPECIALTY.

1108 Edmondson Ave.

GIVE ME A TRIAL. BALTIMORE, MD.

A. C. BRESSLER,

JOB PRINTER

Billheads, Letterheads, Cards, Statements, Tags, Circulars, Envelopes, Labels, Etc.

CHROMO ADVERTISING CARDS
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Z. E. RAYNER,

PRACTICAL AND SKILLED WORKMAN IN ALL BRANCHES
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JOB PRINTING

PAINTING AND GRAINING.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. North Clayton, Wis., ... 1888.

GEORGE HEYNIS,

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

796 Hinman Street, bet. Wood and Lincoln,

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Wallpaper, Paint, Oil, Varnish, Brushes, Etc.

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T. C. ELLIS. C. B. ELLIS.

OFFICE OF

Ellis Cattle Grazer Co.

Cedar Grove, N. C., ... 1887.

PERSONAL.

During the past month we have received calls from the following gentlemen: E. G. Fuller, of Montague & Fuller, New York; R. N. Perlee, of George Mather's Sons, New York; J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn.; Alonzo Dolan, Leader Publishing Company, Bloomington, Ill.; C. W. Battell, of Sheldon Collins' Son & Co., New York; Fred. L. Sweet, Kalkaska, Mich.; George M. Stanchfield, Electrine Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Robert O. Boyd, Denver, Col., representing Queen City Printing Ink Works; Fred. N. Bert, printer, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. A. Creed, Bloomington; Geo. E. Boos, Helena, Mont.; L. L. Klinefelter, *Express-Republican*, Mason City, Iowa.

TRADE NEWS.

KELLER & PAINE, printers, Evansville, Indiana, have dissolved partnership.

THE Post Job Printing Company, Vicksburg, Mississippi, has fitted up a printing office.

THE Ida County Publishing Company, Iowa, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $8,000.

CREED & LASWELL, printers and publishers, Bloomington, Illinois, have dissolved partnership.

F. A. HOUGHTON & Co., printers and stationers, San Francisco, California, have made an assignment.

GOULD'S Peoria Directory Company, Peoria, Illinois, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $10,000.

THE Maxwell (Iowa) *Tribune* has recently added a C. Potter, Jr., & Co's 33 by 48 country press to its establishment.

IT is stated that a $100,000 stock company has been formed to publish a republican paper at Memphis, Tennessee.

THE Kansas Catholic Publishing Company has been incorporated at Topeka, Kansas, with a capital stock of $10,000.

THE capital stock of the Times Publishing Company, Richmond, Virginia, has been increased from $20,000 to $100,000.

J. W. FRANKS & SON, printers and publishers, Peoria, Illinois, have been incorporated, with an authorized capital of $30,000.

THE lithographic artists and engravers of Denver have formed an association under the title of "The Denver Lithographic Artists."

SMITH & LUCAS, job printers, Trenton, New Jersey, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Lucas & Co.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been filed by the Wisconsin Anti-Prohibition Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Authorized capital, $2,500.

R. E. CRAIG, J. T. Hardie and others of New Orleans, have organized the Shreveport Gazette Publishing Company (capital stock, $25,000) to publish a daily paper at Shreveport, Louisiana.

THE material of the Rand-Avery Company, Boston, has been offered for sale. It is the general impression that some party will purchase it in its entirety, and resume operations.

THE number of presses in the establishment of Messrs. C. W. Calkins & Co., Boston, has recently been increased by the addition of a large new Campbell two-revolution book press, with front delivery.

L. PRANG & Co's Christmas and New Year publications are of very superior merit. They have taken great pains to secure the best designs, and they have brought them out with care and artistic excellence. This year's line is particularly strong in art books.

THE Dickinson Typefoundry (Boston) specimen page of its new, quaint, open series in the December INLAND PRINTER, is the first showing of a strikingly original letter. Its shapes were modeled by an eminent American artist, and will be admired by appreciative printers.

MR. L. E. BATHRICK, inventor of the electric dissipator, noticed on another page, has made J. H. Bunnell & Co. sole agents for it, except in the New England states. That these dissipators have merit there is no doubt. Harper & Bros., New York, having placed them on ten presses in their establishment, wrote J. H. Bunnell & Co., as follows: "The Bathrick electric dissipators now applied to ten of our largest presses are giving entire satisfaction, and in view of the failure of all other appliances we have tried in the past, we can recommend your attachment as a means of effectually removing electricity from the paper in use, both in the printing and in subsequent handling."

BISHOP BROTHERS book and job printers, 401 Wyandotte street, Kansas City, made a voluntary assignment, December 10, to William M. Osborne. The assets are estimated at $12,000, and the liabilites are not yet known.

THE Sewell-Clapp Manufacturing Company (successors of the Sewell Envelope Manufacturing Company), Chicago, have been organized for the manufacture of envelopes, calendars, advertising novelties and stationery specialties. Alfred L. Sewell is president and Clement L. Clapp secretary and treasurer of the new enterprise.

A NEW patent seamless galley has just been invented and manufactured by Golding & Co., Boston, Massachusetts. It is made of one piece of metal, either brass or zinc; is light, strong and durable, and, having no wood to warp and shrink when wet, its superiority to the old-style galleys is at once apparent. The galley is an excellent one, is sold at a low price, and will have a large sale.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THREE hundred tons of manila are daily used in the United States.

A NEW paper mill at Waterloo, Iowa, is expected to be in operation by January 1.

THE A. W. Keeney Paper Company, Rockford, Illinois, has changed its mill to strawboard.

THE American Pulp and Paper Company, at Tiffin, Ohio, has been formed to manufacture strawboard.

RIDGEWAY & SHIPLEY, dealers in paper and paper stock, Wellsville, Ohio, have made an assignment.

A SUIT for $30,000 has been instituted against the California Paper Company, et al., San Francisco, California.

C. W. HOWARD, at Neenah, Wisconsin, is turning out five tons of print paper per day, and is disposing of it easily.

EDWARD VORSTER, New Orleans, Louisiana, is making efforts to organize a $200,000 stock company to manufacture paper fiber.

THERE is a good opening for strawboard and rag-paper mills at Des Moines, Iowa. The city has seventeen railway outlets, abundant and pure water, and cheap fuel.

THE New York *Herald* has awarded the contract for its supply of paper to Crocker, Burbank & Co., Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and the York Haven Paper Company, York Haven, Pennsylvania. The price is 4¼ cents.

THE National Paper Roll Company has just been organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, with $50,000 capital stock. The incorporators are Andrew Hickenlooper, Samuel Ramp, A. L. Ross, Charles H. Rust and W. S. Ross.

FIRST premiums have been awarded by the Richmond (Va.) Exposition to the Albemarle Paper Company, of Richmond, for the excellence of its blotting paper, and to Norman V. Randolph & Co., of the same place, for paper drug boxes.

THE Western Straw Wrapping Trust, the principal members of which are located in Iowa and Illinois, has voted to raise the price of its produce from $30 to $35 per ton. The product represented in the trust is about two hundred tons a day.

THE Kankakee Paper Mill is the style of a firm composed of L. B. Cobb and W. Bonfield, succeeding the Union Strawboard Company of Kankakee, Illinois, which succeeded to the Kankakee Paper Company. The new concern will make straw wrapping-paper.

SAYS the Omaha (Neb.) *Bee*, of October 31: "The wheels of the Lincoln paper mills commenced to run today. This inaugurates a new industry and enterprise for the capital city that promises to be more than a spoke in an ordinary wheel. It is stated that the mills will employ forty men and keep them in constant work. This alone is no small item, for it means several hundred dollars each year for the grocer,

merchant and clothier, as well as an income to the company from all parts of the state that will necessarily be remunerative from the very nature of the demand for the article manufactured. It is also stated that the plant will turn out eight tons of paper each day. The prices of paper will be such that it will be to the interest of dealers throughout the state and especially the city of Lincoln."

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Washington *Press*, the successor of the *National Republican*, has made its appearance.

THE Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* has just celebrated its one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday.

THE Kenton (Ohio) *News* has been enlarged. It is one of the best prohibition papers in the state.

ON November 7, the day after the election, the Boston *Herald* printed and sold 441,738 copies.

A NEW paper recently started at Ida Grove, Iowa, is called the *Watch*. Wonder if it will run "on tick."

THE Nebraska *Methodist* is a new publication, issued from the Wesleyan University, at Lincoln, Nebraska.

MISS LIZZIE O. THOMAS, of South Carolina, has just been added to the staff of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sunny South*.

R. D. KELLEY, recently of the Deadwood *Pioneer*, has commenced the publication of a democratic daily at Omaha.

THE St. John (N. B.) *Progress* is preparing a holiday edition of 12,000, which will probably be increased to 15,000.

BOULDER, Colorado, has a new six-column quarto, called the *Local Miner*, of which Lewis L. Gray is editor and proprietor.

MR. CHARLES BRADSHAW is now proprietor of the Carrollton (Ill.) *Patriot*, and has recently moved his office into new quarters.

THE *Daily Democrat*, of Nashville, Tennessee, has been consolidated with the *Daily American*, leaving but one morning paper in the city.

THE *Carolina Watchman*, published at Salisbury, North Carolina, recently printed the last issue of its sixtieth year. It is the oldest paper in the state.

THE Omaha *Dispatch* made its first appearance October 27. J. E. Wilcox is proprietor, and D. R. Kelly managing editor. It is issued daily, Sundays excepted.

PALMER & REY, San Francisco, have recently established a coöperative list in Los Angeles. It is called the "Southern Pacific Newspaper Union," and comprises twenty papers.

JOHN C. REID, who has been managing editor of the New York *Times* for a long time, has resigned. Mr. George Finney, late Albany correspondent of the paper, has assumed the managing editorship.

THE *Evening Star*, the only evening paper published in Washington, D. C., has increased in size from a four to an eight-page paper. It has added another perfecting press to its establishment.

O. H. ROTHAKER, of the Council Bluffs (Ia.) *Herald* declares that "journalism is a beastly profession, anyhow," and that "one-half the brains expended in any other direction would bring ten-fold the results."

THE holiday editions are ripening, and many publishers are preparing for the "greatest effort of their lives" in this direction. The issuing of holiday editions is becoming a regular feature with many publishers, and their works are both creditable and profitable.

THE franchise, subscription list, good will, etc., of the Birmingham, (Ala.) *Age* have been bought by the Herald Company, and a new company organized, with a capital stock of $200,000. It now appears as the *Age-Herald*, and is issued from the former *Herald* office.

THE Camden (N. J.) *Daily Telegram* has passed into the hands of the Telegram Publishing Company, composed of practical newspaper men, who give their own labor to the enterprise. The paper has been greatly improved in every way, and is now one of the brightest and best papers in New Jersey.

THE *Daily Gazette-Journal* of Hastings, Nebraska, has gone into the hands of a receiver, and the office closed up. The Nebraska Loan and Trust Company is the principal creditor. The liabilities are $35,000, and the assets are about the same. The affair has created quite a sensation.

ONE of the enterprising daily papers of central Illinois is the Decatur *Morning Herald*. Its proprietors, Messrs. Hall & Hostetter, are young men of energy and ability, and believe in the adage which says, "Take what's in sight and rustle for more." They certainly are worthy of the success they have achieved.

THE Topeka *Daily Commonwealth*, the oldest republican paper in Kansas, which is in its twenty-seventh year, has been sold to J. K. Hudson, proprietor of the *Daily Capitol*, for $40,000. It is reported that the purchaser will sell the franchise to C. N. Holliday, publisher of the *Evening Democrat*, who will publish a morning paper.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Denny Tag Company, of Philadelphia, have rented premises on Canal street for the manufacture of their articles.

THE Calumet Paper Company has obtained a contract for school tablets from the Chicago Board of Education, amounting to several thousand dollars.

WILLIAM PENN NIXON, of the *Inter Ocean*, is mentioned as the probable successor to Postmaster Judd, in the Chicago postoffice, under the forthcoming administration.

THE Chicago Press Club entertainment given at Central Music Hall, on Friday evening, December 7, was a most successful affair, the receipts, after paying all incidental expenses, netting over $1,550.

AT a meeting of the Press Club of Chicago, held at its rooms on Sunday, December 9, resolutions indorsing Captain William M. Meredith for the position of public printer were unanimously adopted.

JUDGE TULEY has denied the motion of D. K. Tenney for a rehearing in the case of the Butler Paper Company against the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, which was lately decided against the latter corporation.

THE McCormick paper contract, amounting to $25,000, has been awarded to the Polands Paper Company, Mechanic's Falls, Maine, but at rates which our local dealers say leaves them no cause to shed tears over its loss.

IT is rumored that John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who for some time past has been ambitious to purchase a metropolitan newspaper, has made a bid for the Chicago *Times*, and that his offer will probably be accepted.

WILLIS B. HAWKINS, a bright, energetic, painstaking journalist, for some years past connected with the press of this city, took editorial charge of the Toledo *Commercial* December 1. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes him success in his new field of labor.

MR. GEORGE H. TAYLOR, 184 Monroe street, has on exhibition an ingenious and beautiful little paper-testing machine, which operates on the principle of atmospheric pressure. It is noiseless, and works with great nicety and precision. Mr. Taylor will be pleased to show it to any parties interested.

ELIJAH W. HALFORD, editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, has been selected by President-elect Harrison as his private secretary. Mr. Halford is of English birth and a practical printer, and was for two years connected with the *Inter Ocean* of this city. He is highly spoken of, and has a host of friends.

ON Saturday, November 17, the employés of the *Journal* pressroom presented Mr. Peter Balken, foreman of that department, with a gold-headed cane, the occasion being the thirty-second anniversary of his connection with the office. The cane was suitably engraved. Mr. Balken subsequently entertained the men at his home at River Forest.

ELECTRICITY as a motive power has come to be recognized as one of the most useful of modern inventions. The motor made by the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company, advertised on page 274 can be used to run any machinery that can be driven by steam power. These motors are in use by many printing offices with the best

results, the points of superiority over any other power securing for them a place in offices in all parts of the country as fast as their merits become known We invite our readers, when in Chicago, to inspect the ten-horse power motor in the establishment of Henry O. Shepard & Co., printers of THE INLAND PRINTER, at 183 Monroe street.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Friday, December 21, 1888, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of deciding upon place of holding annual meeting, to arrange programme, and to otherwise transact business of importance to the prosperity of the association.

THE royalty, patterns, etc., and the right to manufacture the Rival Paper Cutter, have been purchased by H. H. Latham, 318 Dearborn street. He is now manufacturing the machine here, P. A. Noyes & Co., Mystic River, Connecticut, having discontinued making it. Mr. Latham has sold within a short time fifty of these cutters, which speaks well for the "Rival."

J. P. TRENTER, 84 Market street, Chicago, has in press a new catalogue, which will be out the first week in January. It will show all the different faces of brass rule manufactured by him, and prices, etc., of all the goods he sells. A new feature in Mr. Trenter's business is the manufacture of metal furniture. This he makes in all sizes, perfect in every respect, and can furnish in any quantity. Those needing brass rule and other goods in Mr. Trenter's line should send for a copy of his catalogue.

THE following received the unanimous indorsement of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, at its regular meeting, held November 25, 1888:

WHEREAS, Captain William M. Meredith, an honorary member of this union, is mentioned as an applicant for the position of public printer, and as the government printing office employs more skilled workmen than any other establishment under the government, and the law provides that the appointee shall be a practical printer, therefore,

Resolved, By the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, that the life-long loyalty and fidelity of Captain Meredith to the interests of organized labor renders him specially acceptable to the members of our craft, while his large experience as successful manager of the largest establishments demonstrates his high executive ability and the possession of the necessary qualifications to conduct the office in such manner as to subserve the best interests of the government, and fully meet the just expectations of the printers of the country.

A TYPESETTING contest for $250 a side came off in the office of THE INLAND PRINTER, 183 Monroe street, November 25, the competitors being Leo Monheimer, of the *Herald*, and Peter Thienes, of the *Mail*. The type used was 7-point minion, 25 ems measure, the stipulations being two stretches, of three hours each, with a recess of half an hour for dinner. Both contestants started at eleven o'clock, and though somewhat nervous at first, soon settled down to work. The record was not broken, yet the composition done by both was creditable on the whole, as there was not a paragraph in the two galleys of matter. When time was called at half-past five the record was as follows:

First stretch— MONHEIMER.	Lines.		Ems.
First hour	70		1,750
Second hour	75		1,875
Third hour	75	9½ ems	1,884½
Total	220	9½ ems	5,509½
Second stretch—	Lines.		Ems.
First hour	75	6½ ems	1,881½
Second hour	75	22 ems	1,890½
Third hour	75	11 ems	1,886½
Total	226	14½ ems	5,658
Grand total			11,167½

First stretch— THIENES.	Lines.		Ems.
First and second hour	141		3,536
Third hour	73	19 ems	1,844
Total	214		5,380
Second stretch—	Lines.		Ems.
First hour	75		1,875
Second hour	74		1,850
Third hour	71		1,775
Total	220		5,500
Grand total			10,880

In correcting Monheimer lost nineteen minutes, each minute so employed deducting a line from his total, which was reduced by 475 ems. Thienes occupied thirty-two minutes in correcting, and was then unfinished. Mr. Charles Cobb, of the *Inter Ocean*, was referee. Mr. Monheimer's interests were looked after by M. Gantz, and Mr. Thienes' by William Binks. The attendance was quite large, between two and three hundred members of the union being present during the contest.

CHANGE OF BASE.—It will, no doubt, interest the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER to learn that Mr. Edward A. Blake, who, for ten years past, has been the efficient western representative of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, the well-known press manufacturers, as also manager of the Empire Manufacturing Company, has dissolved his connection with that firm and associated himself with Mr. John J. Clause, the web newspaper press builder of this city, under the name of Clause & Blake, the factory of which is located at 114–116 Market street, and the office at 325 Dearborn street. We consider the combination an eminently appropriate one, Mr. Clause being recognized as one of the ablest mechanics in the United States, while the acknowledged tireless energy and practical experience of Mr. Blake, and his long and extensive acquaintance with the requirements of the trade and its representatives, preëminently qualify him to assume the business management of the new enterprise. Under their joint endeavors, we shall look for a greater demand for the Clause press, which has long been recognized as one of the best in the market. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes the new firm abundant success in their enlarged field of enterprise, and takes pleasure in calling the attention of the trade throughout the country to this announcement.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

JOHNSTON & SPEERS, Toronto, Canada. Attractive business circular in purple.

C. B. WELLS & CO., Springfield, Massachusetts. Plain, though exquisitely neat, business folding card in script.

ASHLAND NEWS (Wis.) jobroom. Notehead, which would look a great deal better if the rule-twisting had been a little more accurate.

BOOMERANG JOB OFFICE, Laramie, Wyoming. Billhead for office, worked on tint block covered with patent leather. It is a very creditable specimen of typography.

CURTIS PRINTING COMPANY, St. Paul, Minnesota. A neatly executed calendar for 1889, each page of which is printed in different colors and designs, all of which are original and attractive.

A. J. LILLY, Dixon, Illinois. Several samples of programmes, invitations, etc., which would be a credit to any office in the country. They are set up with taste and good judgment, possessing just enough of the ornate to be attractive; besides, the presswork is first-class.

UNITED BRETHREN PUBLISHING HOUSE, Dayton, Ohio. A sumptuously gotten-up, printed and illustrated pamphlet of sixteen pages of the Union Safe Deposit Company, of that city. It is printed on coated paper, and is certainly an honor to the establishment turning it out.

ERNEST HART, Rochester, New York. A number of specimens in colors, artistically executed, which, we understand, are the work of Mr. F. Seaman, formerly with Haight & Dudley, Poughkeepsie. The designs, execution and exquisite coloring show the hand of a master.

JOHN J. DALY, 267 Tenth avenue, New York. A large and varied selection of fancy and commercial printing. The material is new, the selection of type has been made with admirable judgment, is used with discrimination, and we can honestly commend each specimen before us as a clean, neatly executed and well worked job.

F. N. BURT, Buffalo, New York. A large assortment of general commercial printing. Also, a variety of label printing for druggists, plain and in colors. Taken as a whole, we deem them worthy of commendation, though we should like to have seen some of the miters a little more perfect. The firm circular in colors is both unique and attractive.

ALFRED MUDGE & SON, Boston. A handsome brochure of thirty-four pages, printed on thick, highly-finished glazed paper, containing artistic illustrations and descriptions of the various departments of their printing establishment, as also samples of some of the work turned out

thereat. The composition and presswork, it is needless to add, is worthy of the reputation of this well-known firm.

A. W. STETSON, Quincy, Massachusetts. Firm letter and bill head, both of which are worked over a tint which was made by pasting a piece of lace on tint block.

ALSO from Hoser Brothers, Germantown, Pa.; Gruber & Marshall, Washington, Ohio; W. A. Baker & Co., Newark, N. J.; Caldwell Printing Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Conrad Lutz, Burlington, Iowa, and the Silver Moon Art Press, St. Paul, Minn.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Washington (D. C.) *Evening Star* has added a Potter perfecting press to its establishment.

THE name of G. W. Clarkson, of the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register*, is mentioned in connection with the government printer.

PRESIDENT PLANK recently visited Bloomington, Illinois, and it is needless to add the boys were very pleased to meet him.

THE stereotyping department of the New York *Mail and Express* has been brought under the jurisdiction of the stereotypers' union.

ROBERT DALGLEISH, 565 Abbey street, Cleveland, is anxious to know the whereabouts of Robert Dalgleish, a printer, who worked in Cincinnati four years ago.

CANDIDATES for public printer are fast coming to the surface. As only one will be successful, there will probably be some soreheads when the announcement is made.

MR. L. C. HAY, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, has been elected to the Kansas Legislature from the Leavenworth district. A good selection.

THERE are rumors to the effect that the management of the New York *Tribune* intend to discard the machines now used on that paper and employ a full force of union printers.

DORY CURREN, a compositor on the Kittanning (Pa.) *Times*, has two perfectly developed thumbs on his left hand, one of which he uses to follow the types in his stick. It is an odd freak, but Dory can "rattle 'em up" with the swiftest.

THE indications for the trade in Montreal, are that the printing offices will soon experience a boom, as there will be a large amount of holiday work, and several of the daily papers will get out a Christmas number, as also many of the weeklies.

ON Tuesday, November 6, Mr. D. J. Vaughan, the popular secretary of Governor Adams, of Colorado, was made the recipient at the State House, Denver, of a handsome gold watch, upon which was engraved the following words: "Presented to John D. Vaughan, by State House friends on November 6, 1888." The presentation speech was gracefully made by Auditor Kingsley, in the presence of all the state officials, including the governor. Mr. Vaughan responded in his usually felicitous manner.

AT a meeting of Indianapolis Union, No. 1, December 2, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Captain William M. Meredith, of Illinois, has announced himself as a candidate for the position of public printer, at Washington; and,

WHEREAS, Captain Meredith was for many years a member of Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1 — one of its charter members — and has always been in the front rank in the cause of unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this union does most heartily indorse his candidacy, and we hereby pledge ourselves to give all the aid possible toward securing his appointment to said position of public printer.

THE great excitement attending ordinary elections fades into insignificance in comparison with the interest which was manifested over the annual election of officers of Typographical Union No. 6, which was held Wednesday, December 5, at the headquarters, in Frankfort street, New York City. The following members were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, W. E. Boselly; vice-president, Duncan McLeod; secretary, Everett Glackin; treasurer, Ezra B. Harvey; trustees: D. Trimshull, Stephen Binnington and Alexander Klebold; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas J. Robinson. Executive committee: John Armstrong (*World*), P. McQueen (*Herald*), John Spott (*Times*), Robert Costello (*Press*), Charles S. Ayres (*Evening World*), William W. Kilpatrick (*Telegram*), William Baile (M. B. Brown's), Walter Dumody (National Railway Publishing Company), John Taylor (*Evening Post* bookroom), James King (De Vinne's), J. R. H. Hall (Albert J. Robert's).

THE original typographical union fund of $10,000, contributed in 1886 by George W. Childs, publisher of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and Anthony J. Drexel, the banker, has been doubled, and the amount now standing to the credit of the organization in the hands of James J. Daily, treasurer of the fund, is $20,376.67. The quarterly statement of the union up to November 1 furnishes a recapitulation of the contributions to the original fund, as follows: Mr. Drexel's birthday in 1886, $1,020.34; Mr. Childs' birthday, 1887, $4,333.61; Mr. Drexel's birthday, 1887, $1,038.51; Mr. Childs' birthday, 1888, $2,782.30; Mr Drexel's birthday, 1888, up to November 1, $212.95.

A PRINTERS' building and loan association has recently been formed in New York City, by the working staff of the New York *Sun*, which offers membership to all over twenty-one years of age. It has two classes of members, the "borrowing" and the "investing." The investing member merely pays his weekly dues and participates in the profits. There are really no losses, as the association holds no property except the mortgages and securities on its members' property. No money is loaned to non-members. Mr. Wm. H. Bodwell, of the *Sun*, is superintendent, and Mr. Horace L. Well, of the *Evening Sun*, secretary. John W. Touly, associate editor of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, heads the list of trustees.

FOREIGN.

LAST trade reports from Australia are as follows: Brisbane, brisk; Melbourne, fair; Sydney, dull; Adelaide, fairly busy; Launceston, very dull.

AT last accounts there were no fewer than 1,648 newspapers and periodicals published in Paris. Of this number Freemasonry claimed twenty-four.

THE activity of printing in Norway during 1886 is shown by the following figures: There were published 956 books and pamphlets, 120 magazines, 109 political and commercial papers, 916 law publications, society rules, etc., 132 parts of music, 24 geographical maps, 13 parts of lithographics, wood cuts, etc., forming a total of 2,270, which were issued from 129 letterpress and 9 lithographic offices and some xylographic ateliers.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE point of a drawing pencil should never be wet. It hardens the lead, spoils the pencil and ruins the drawing.

A NEW blotter is arranged in a white metal frame with a wire spring handle, which flattens with pressure, making its use exceedingly convenient.

WHEN verdigris gathers on the face of brass rule, and it will not print sharp, take a little diluted oxalic acid and wash the face. Never scrape it with a knife.

THE first printing house established in Boston was in 1675, by John Foster, a Harvard college graduate. He was noted as a calculator and publisher of almanacs.

THE press and composing room of the Queen's County *Frei Presse* at College Point, Long Island, has been destroyed by fire. The loss will reach $7,000, on which there is an insurance of $3,000.

A DANISH engineer has evolved a machine for printing wall-paper in colors, printing all the colors desired at one impression. Hitherto every color has necessitated a separate run through the press.

MRS. PAMELA C. CALHOUN is said to have been the first newspaper woman of the Northwest. She assisted her husband, John Calhoun, in publishing the pioneer Chicago paper, the Chicago *Democrat*, from 1383 to 1838. It was afterward continued by John Wentworth.

MR. A. V. HAIGHT, of the firm of Haight & Dudley, Poughkeepsie, is a candidate for the office of public printer. When Public Printer Benedict took that position he had Mr. Haight, as an expert, take an inventory of everything in the department of public printing. We should like to see a man of Mr. Haight's superior qualifications at the

head of this important department of the government. He has no superior as a practical printer.—*Middletown Press, Congressman-elect M. D. Stivers, editor.*

THE first printing press set up in America was in the autumn of 1638, at Cambridge, and the original printer was Stephen Daye. The earliest work issued from this press was styled "The Freeman's Oath."

ONION juice is said to be an unfailing glue for making paper or paper board adhere to a metal surface. The metal should be cleaned with soda and rubbed dry with a clean rag. Cheap clock dials are prepared in this way, being printed on paper which is pasted on zinc.

A NEW departure is about to be made by the London *Graphic*. This is the publication of a penny illustrated weekly, bearing the same relation to the present sixpenny as the *Penny Illustrated* does to the *Illustrated London News*. The *Penny Graphic* should be a great success.

THE composing stick was first introduced as a printers' tool in 1480. Previous to this the method of composition was by taking the letters direct from the boxes, and plaeing them side by side in a coffin made of hard wood, with a stout bottom, and kept tight when completed by means of screws at the foot.

TO MAKE labels adhere to tin, take of flour six ounces, of molasses one-half a pint, and of water one pint and a half, and boil as usual for flour paste. Or, dissolve two ounces of resin in one pint of alcohol. After the tin has been coated with the solution, allow nearly all of the alcohol to evaporate before applying the label.

IT is stated that printed matter can be copied on any paper of an absorbent nature by dampening the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron and pressing in an ordinary copying-press. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper, if wet with a weak solution of sulphate of iron mixed with a simple solution of sugar syrup.

AN improvement in stereotyping has been patented by Lucius Goss, of New York City. His invention covers a method of casting and cutting plates of single column width, to be used to extend across two or more columns of a newspaper page, to facilitate the arrangement of pictures in the cast matter and by "ready print" newspapers.

A NEW recipe for stopping rat-holes is to moisten old newspapers and knead them into *papier maché*. Dip the pulp *thus* formed into a strong solution of oxalic acid, then press the mass while wet into the holes. The rodents will be kept away by the acid, which makes their feet sore and prevents their gnawing. The paper will dry and can be papered or painted.

PRINTERS in Germany are greatly irritated with the new government rules for trade societies. One rule is peculiarly objectionable, for it accords to the government the right of veto in respect of any of the decisions of the trade society. The state regulation of workingmen's societies in Germany would appear to be simply a means of maintaining the authority of those who are at the head of affairs.

AT Aix-la-Chapelle there is a newspaper museum, founded by Oscar Von Forckenbeck, which contains files of specimens of more than seventeen thousand different newspapers in the world, and it is daily receiving copies of the remainder from all quarters of the globe. The great curiosity of the collection is No. 46 of the Texas *Democrat*, published at Houston on March 11, 1864, when the exigencies of war time made it necessary to print it on wall-paper.

MR. JOHN GAMBLE, a Philadelphia pressman, has patented a little device for saving rollers on table-distribution cylinder presses. It is called a "patent friction starter," for setting the roller in motion before the plate strikes it, and, it is claimed, will save a hundred per cent in the wear and tear of angle rollers. Arrangements are now being made for manufacturing the "starter," and they will soon be for sale. The device can be placed upon any table-distribution press.

WE notice in *L'Imprimerie* that M. Joseph Eberle, of Vienna, Austria, has discovered a method which is likely to transform the lithographic art, if all is true that its inventor claims, namely, that the principal advantages of the new process may be thus summarized: Drawings on stone will resist the strongest acids; the impression of crayon or pen and ink drawings is equal to the originals; long numbers do not affect the drawings; bad paper does not interfere with the beauty of impression; corrections can be done with the greatest facility; printing on dry paper is simplified, and it is easy to print machine, crayon and pen drawings, united in the same engravings; powdering is avoided, and in chromo work the colors preserve a sharpness of tone hitherto unattained.—*The American Lithographer and Printer.*

THE New York *Herald*, the morning after election day, printed a perfect *Herald* in London. It was a duplicate of the American edition, in appearance, with twelve thousand words by cable, eight thousand words by wire from Paris, six thousand from Berlin, and the chat and gossip of every European capital. This one issue cost $20,000, but it sold enormously, and was literally the talk of London. It gave the election news before the English papers had thought about getting it.

GERMAN journalism has just entered on its third century. In 1688 Christian Thomasius, who thought that the exclusive use of Latin was an impediment to learning, and who wanted to see Germany free from the influence of scholastic pedantry, established at Leipsic a monthly periodical in the German language, in which he showed great skill in dealing with the few questions which interested him. Thomasius' monthly lived two years, and was the first journal or periodical printed in the German language.—*Journalist.*

TO TEST printing paper, apply the tongue for sizing, and compare opposite sides together for equality of surface. Look through against strong light for spots, and note whether the paper be "regular." Printing paper ought to "rattle" well, and have good strength and surface. When there is a great "rattle" and if the paper has a glistening brilliancy of texture, then most likely straw is present in the fiber, which, when introduced in excessive quantities, causes the paper to break when folded. The paper should, therefore, be creased and then examined.

WE submit the following scale of prices as nearly the real value to be charged for presswork:

Eighth medium press, per 1,000 impressions			$0.80
Quarter medium	"	"	1.00
Half medium	"	"	1.20
Medium cylinder	"	"	1.50
Double medium cylinder	"	"	2.00
Average value	"	"	$1.39

These figures we consider about 50 per cent advance on the cost of the work for regular jobwork, from which reasonable discounts may be made for large quantities. For short runs the first 100 should be equal to 400 impressions.—*Employing Printer.*

S. A. GRANT, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has completed and patented an envelope machine intended for printers' use, which prints, gums and folds at one operation. The drying-chain is upright, and the machine occupies a floor space of but 24 by 35 inches. It is simple, compact, runs smoothly, and every movement is positive. It requires no alteration in changing from heavy wrapping paper to that of the lightest quality. We have seen the machine in operation, running at about two thousand an hour. It is practical and we believe it will be in demand among printers. It will first be offered to the New England trade. Mr. Grant has invented several envelope machines now used in America as well as in England, Australia and other countries.—*Press and Printing.*

PRINTERS and their allies will be very glad to know how to prevent screws from becoming fixed with rust. It is well known that iron screws are very liable to rust, more especially when they are placed in damp situations. When employed to join parts of machinery they often become so tightly fixed that they can only be drawn with considerable trouble — a fracture sometimes resulting. In order to avoid this inconvenience screws are generally oiled before being put in their places; but this is found to be insufficient. A mixture of oil and graphite will effectually prevent screws from becoming fixed; moreover, protect them for years against rust. The mixture facilitates tightening up; is an excellent lubricant, and greatly reduces the friction of the screw in its socket.—*Exchange.*

WE regret very much to state that a large number of communications, interesting and instructive, have been received too late for insertion in the present number.



THE FISH HAWK.

From the stock of Jno. G. Greenleaf, Electrotyper of fine wood engravings for illustrating books, magazines, juvenile and religious publications, 7 and 9 Warren street, New York.

LEO. MONHEIMER,

The winner in the recent typesetting contest referred to on another page, was born at Lancaster, Schuyler County, Missouri, December 4, 1864. Before he was a year old his parents removed to Bloomfield, Iowa, where he attended school until he was ten years of age. Even



at this early age the lad developed a fondness for the art preservative; and, after school, instead of playing ball and sharing in the other sports popular among boys of that age, he frequented the printing offices and acquired a knowledge of the rudiments of the printer's trade. In January, 1877, he went regularly to work in the office of the Bloomfield *Democrat*, where he remained two years, transferring his services at the expiration of that time to the *Legal Tender Greenback*, in the same town. His speed as a compositor first attracted attention during his stay with the latter paper. On one occasion, while crowded with matter, he commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning, distributed his own cases, and set and corrected 14,300 ems brevier in less than ten hours. This performance helped the paper "out of a hole," and won for young Monheimer an editorial notice. Conscious of his powers, the young man naturally longed for a more extended field, and, in May, 1879, he went to Chicago, where he did his first work on that year's edition of the Chicago directory, afterward setting type on the *Times*. In November of the same year, he joined the typographical union, being one of the youngest members ever admitted. Returning to his home, in Iowa, he remained six months and then started out on his travels anew. He set type on the Milan (Mo.) *Sentinel;* played a brief engagement of two nights on the Burlington *Hawkeye*, and finally returned to Chicago, where he worked on the *Inter Ocean*, and in various book and job offices.

In August, 1882, he made a record of 13,000 ems small pica per day, for eight weeks, on law bookwork, at Madison, Wisconsin, receiving a complimentary notice in the *Organette*. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* was his next engagement, and in April, 1883, he again returned to Chicago and commenced work on the *Daily News*.

While on this paper he lost a bet that he would set 16,000 ems in a night's work, falling short of the required number by 100 ems. For six days' work on the *News* he once turned in a bill for 99,700 ems. With the exception of a few days' work at Cincinnati during 1883, Mr. Monheimer remained in Chicago—most of the time on the *News*—until October, 1887, when he visited St. Louis and worked on the *Globe-Democrat* for two nights, his composition footing up 40,000 ems, but part of this amount was "bonus." Returning to his old love, Chicago, in February, 1888, he went to work on the *Herald*, where he still holds cases. A short time since he set 101,000 ems in six days, or 45½ hours; and the week following, in seven days, placed 108,300 ems to his credit. There was no "fat" nor "bonuses" in either case. Mr. Monheimer was fifth in the typesetting contest at Chicago in 1886, but the conditions of the tournament were, on several accounts, unfavorable to him. In the match mentioned, Barnes, the winner, averaged 1,867 ems in stretches of one hour and a half. In his match with Thienes, on Sunday, November 25, of six hours, Monheimer averaged 1,782, and was evidently not hurried to his best speed.

HOW TO TELL ONE'S AGE.

Just hand this table to a lady and request her to tell you in which column or columns her age is contained, and add together the figures at the top of the columns in which her age is found, and you have the great secret:

1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	14	14	14	22	38
15	15	15	15	23	39
17	18	20	24	24	40
19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	27	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	30	30	30	46
31	31	31	31	31	47
33	34	36	40	48	48
35	35	37	41	49	49
37	38	38	42	50	50
39	39	39	43	51	51
41	42	44	44	52	52
43	43	45	45	53	53
45	46	46	46	54	54
47	47	47	47	55	55
49	50	52	56	56	56
51	51	53	57	57	57
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	55	55	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	60
59	59	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63

SOME FACTS ON FIBERS.

The scarcity and augmented price of rags has led scientists to investigate the question of substituting other materials in the manufacture of paper.

Much time and money has been spent in experiments, and many patents have been issued, both in this country and abroad, for substances that would presumably take the place of rags. The problem, however, has not been solved satisfactorily, as most of the proposed materials have been found more expensive than rags.

Some of them, however, have proved useful. Esparto grass has been largely imported from Spain, and has been pronounced an admirable substitute. The supply, however, has become scarce, for instead of cutting the grass, the avaricious Spaniards tore it up by the roots, probably with the idea that it would enhance in value.

The ancient Egyptians so successfully exterminated the papyrus plant, with the same end in view, that they were obliged to have recourse to other methods of making paper. An inferior kind of esparto grows in Africa, and is not capable of producing such a good quality of paper as the Spanish species.

Paper can be made from almost any fibrous substance, but it has been generally found that it was better to mix them with rag pulp. Many indigenous Australian plants, belonging to the group of endogenous plants, have been found useful in paper making. The East Indian ramie, which is identical with the ramie grown in the southern states, has also been employed in this manner.

Pineapple fibers from which the transparent manila handkerchiefs are made, and the celebrated pigna cloth, produces excellent paper, as has been demonstrated.

Bamboo is extensively used in China and Japan for paper making; the plant must be crushed or split when freshly cut.

Bagasse, which is the refuse matter after the juice has been extracted from sugar-cane, has been found useful for the purpose. Bagasse yields forty per cent of fiber and bamboo sixty per cent. This substance is put to no other use on sugar plantations than to serve as fuel.

In England experiments have been made with cotton-seed, but they were not eminently successful.

A Mr. Plunkett, of Dublin, manufactured paper from four different plants, the mallon, red clover, hopvine and yellow water iris.

In Florence the roots of the asphodel have been used for making cardboard and writing paper.

In England paper from potatoes was made, and also from the common cat's-tail. The latter has been found useful in the manufacture of paper hangings.

Stephen Allen, of Massachusetts, made a paper he called tibillia leather, which was made from leather scraps and other animal fibers. This could be beautifully embossed.

During the late war paper was made from corn husks and cobs.

In Illinois, where vast quantities of sorghum are grown, the fibers have been used for this purpose.

J. McElfatrick, of Illinois, found that the bolls of the sycamore tree produced a short staple of a buff color, which was useful in paper making.

A discovery was made in England, that the leaves of the bracken or common fern could be made to yield a pulp for paper making; also flags, rushes and even the vegetable remnants of manure.

In Germany the red and white pine has been used to advantage. From the resinous nature of the substance no size is required.

At a recent exhibition in St. Louis, Missouri, paper was shown made from the common cane, which grows on the banks of the Mississippi.

In Scotland the hollyhock was made into paper.

Ivory shavings mixed with rags makes a desirable quality of paper.

Paper from seaweed was made at one time in England.

A stonecutter by the name of Albert Grantless made paper from stone.

Harry Crosby, of London, made paper from a mixture of refuse tan and hop stalks.

Paper has been made from the banana, but as there was too much waste, it was not found profitable.

R. A. Brown, of London, discovered a method of making a very strong kind of paper from the gutta-percha tree.

In the Algerian department of the London Exposition, paper was shown made from the Alfa fiber which grows on both sides of the Mediterranean.

In Demerara paper was successfully made from the plantain.

A process for making paper out of leaves was patented in Paris. The leaves were cut and pressed into cakes and reduced to a pulp by being steeped in lime water.

Some of the French paper makers use wood cut into thin shavings. These are soaked in water for eight days, then dried and reduced to powder, which is mixed with rags. None but white woods are suitable for the purpose.

A French inventor patented a method for utilizing the ligaments of asparagus which was unsuccessful.

In Sweden paper has been made from beet roots, also of white Russia matting.

In Ireland an inferior kind is made of peat.

In Mexico paper is so profitably made from the fibers of the maguey plant that congress passed an act to prohibit the use of other substances.

Cyprian Berard used decayed wood mixed with old waste paper.

In France leather cuttings, combined with refuse paper, has been tried.

In London experiments have been made to produce paper from old sacking and nettles.

In 1817, E. B. Ball, of England, made an extremely white and durable paper from floss silk, hemp and Russia linen combined.

Louis Poisson, of Paris, France, made paper from licorice root and scraps of pasteboard reduced to a pulp by maceration.

The Chevalier Landolini, of Sicily, experimented with the leaves of a plant growing near Syracuse, which is similar in appearance to the Egyptian papyrus.

A Frenchman brought a quantity of frog spittle to a paper mill in the Catskills, from which he made an inferior quality of paper.

Matthias Koop made paper from straw, wood and other vegetable matter, without the addition of any other paper stuff.

In 1801 some genius found a means of extracting ink from paper so that it could be used over again.—*Exchange.*

HOW TO ORDER SORTS.

The following suggestions will be useful in ordering sorts:

In ordering sorts to match the type you already have, state the name and number of the face, as well as the size of the body; or, if you cannot do this, send a capital "H" and a lower case "m" (as little used as possible) of the fonts the sorts are to work with. Also state the number of pounds or ounces you want of each particular sort.

The twelve square boxes directly in front of the compositor, containing the letters a, c, d, i, m, etc., will hold about 2 pounds each.

The boxes half the size of the "a" box will hold 15 ounces each, containing the letters f, b, g, l, p, etc.

The small square boxes containing the letters k, j, q, etc., will hold 6 ounces each.

The "e" box 3 pounds, and the cap case 5 ounces to the box.—*Exchange.*

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

392,566—Printing, Graining plates for surface. J. G. Harris, assignor to Harris & Jones, Providence, R. I.

392,540—Printing machine, Rotary. J. L. Cox, assignor to Duplex Printing Press Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 13, 1888.

392,882—Printers' drying-rack. H. T. Koerner, Buffalo, N. Y.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 20, 1888.

393,267—Composing stick. J. R. Risdon, assignor of one-half to Franklin H. Hough Washington, D. C.

393,173—Printing presses, Inking apparatus for. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 27, 1888.

393,471—Printing machines, Set-off mechanism for. B. Huber and W. K. Hodgman assignors to Huber Printing Press Co., Taunton, Mass.

390,480—Printing presses, Feed-gauge for. E. F. Megill, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS AN example of "stick-to-it-iveness" worthy of emulation, I would mention Mr. Thomas D. Price, of the Carrollton (Ill.) *Gazette*. Mr. Price entered the *Gazette* office as an apprentice in June, 1846, and assisted upon the first issue of that paper, which made its appearance on the 26th of that month. The office was owned and the paper established by Mr. Price's father, Mr. George B. Price, who is still living, being now six years past the allotted three-score and ten. Thomas D. became part owner of the establishment with his father in 1856, and has been at the head of the concern since 1870. Mr. Price, Sr., retired from business some fifteen years ago. In addition to being continuously in the *Gazette* for the past forty-two years, either as an employé or member of the firm, Mr. Price, Jr., was one of the members of the firm which started and established successfully the Jacksonville (Ill.) *Courier*. The material with which the *Courier* was started was made up of that contained in two small offices in Jacksonville, which the firm purchased, and a goodly quantity taken from the *Gazette* office at Carrollton. The *Gazette* occupies a building built for it by Mr. Price. this being the second building erected by him for this purpose. He is still the owner of both of these buildings. The present *Gazette* owners are Price & McNabb, Mr. Price being the mechanical and business manager. The office is one of the best of its class in the state, has a large and profitable business, and bids fair of still having many years of prosperity and usefulness yet before it. S. G. S.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.

C. E. LANE,
GENERAL AGENT
FOR
WESTERN
AND
NORTHWESTERN
STATES.

D. APPLETON & CO.

PUBLISHERS,

152 & 154 WABASH AVE.,

CHICAGO.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
C. W. BROWN, MANAGER.
NEW YORK,
BOSTON,
CHICAGO,
ATLANTA,
SAN FRANCISCO.

No. 18.—J. S., Chicago.

CHAS. W. KNIGHT,

PRINTER'S INK IS KING!

· PRINTER ·

88-92 PURCHASE STREET, ...
. . . . . NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

No. 19.—A. B. S., New Bedford, Mass.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRESIDENT.
JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

THE INLAND PRINTER
THE LEADING TRADE JOURNAL
IN THE WORLD
IN THE
PRINTING
INDUSTRY.

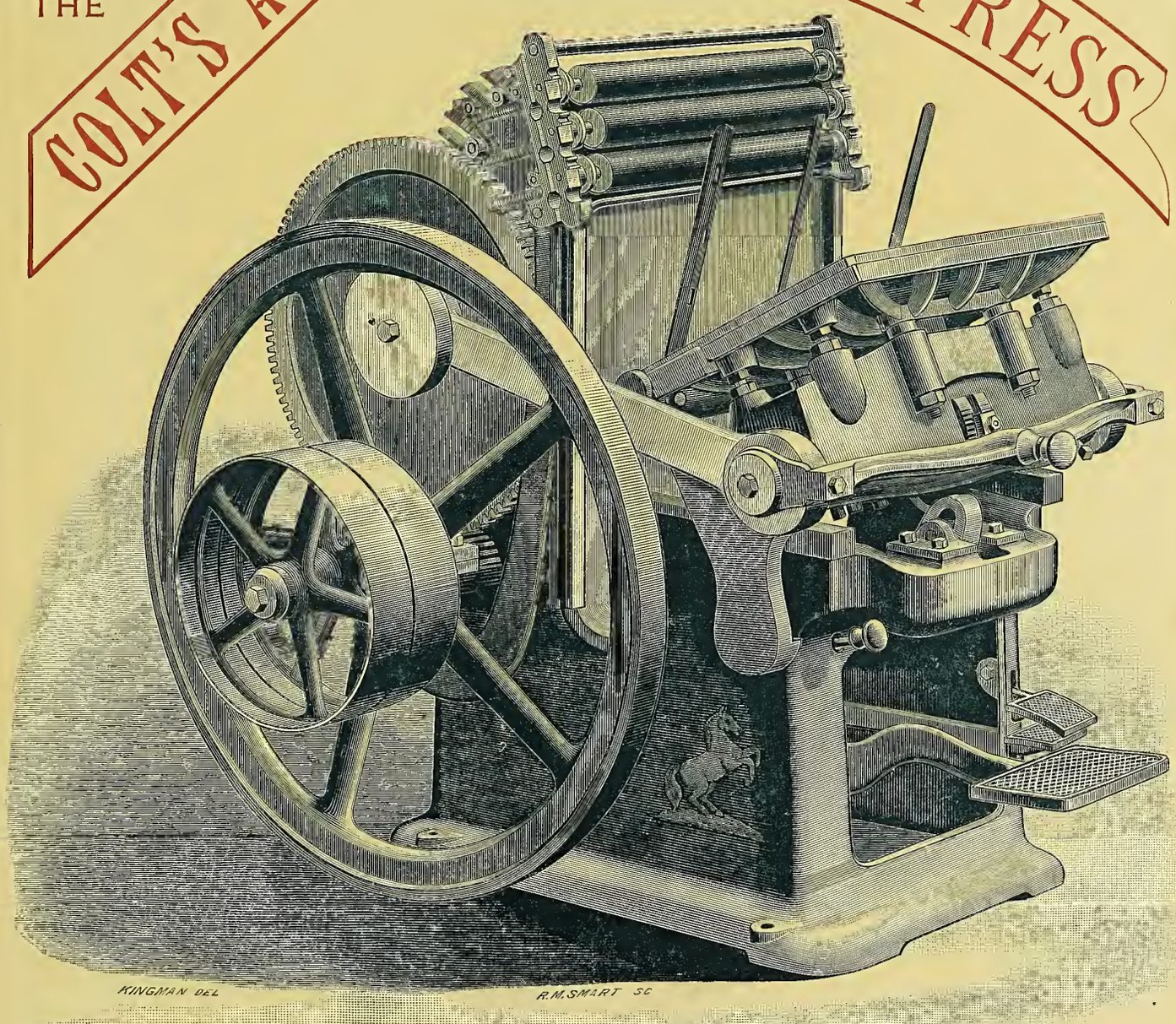
Chicago, ...

To THE INLAND PRINTER CO.
INCORPORATED.

No. 183 MONROE STREET.

No. 20.—A. R. A., Chicago.

THE COLT'S ARMORY JOB PRINTING PRESS



COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS JOHN THOMSON,

No. 143 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THIS SHEET WAS PRINTED ON A HALF MEDIUM COLT'S ARMORY PRESS BY THE LOCKWOOD PRESS, 126 AND 128 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

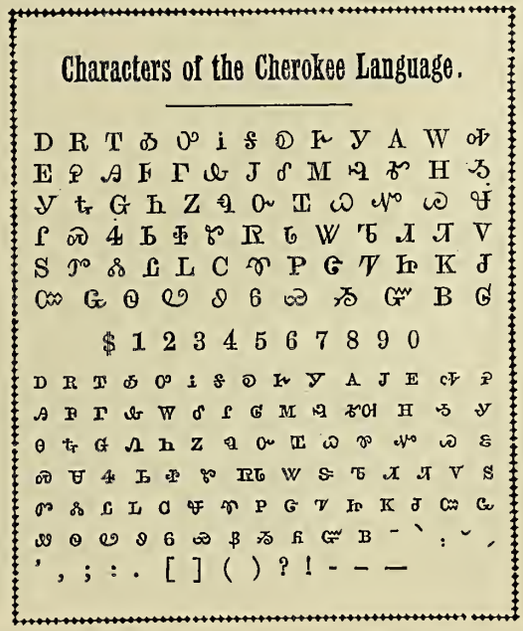
REPORT OF PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNIONS.—SECOND QUARTER.

LOCATION OF UNION.	No. of Members in good standing.	No. of Members in Arrears.	Total number of Members.	No. of Members employed.	No. of Members unemployed.	No. of Pressmen Non-Union.	Scale of Wages.	Members received since last report.	Condition of Trade.	SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.
1. Washington, D. C.	85	0	85	81	4	3	40c per hour.	0	Fair.	Jas. H. Furbershaw, 801 New Jersey Ave., N.W.
2. Detroit, Mich.	23	1	24	24	.....	6	$15 per week.	1	Good.	G. A. Ray, 69 Antoine St.
3. Chicago, Ill.	84	9	93	86	7	.....	$21 per week.	7	Fair.	J. H. Bowman, 489 Hermitage Ave.
4. Philadelphia, Pa.	171	10	181	179	2	18	$18 per week.	6	Good.	Charles W. Miller, 806 Buttonwood St.
5. Ottawa, Ont.	17	2	19	17	2	1	$11 per week.	1	Brisk.	J. B. Manson, 493 Ann St.
6. St. Louis, Mo.	37	4	41	37	4	12	$20 per week.	2	Fair.	Ed. Gayou, P. O. Box 449.
7. Milwaukee, Wis.	16	11	27	24	3	5	$15 per week.	0	Dull.	C. Harrison, 74 Seventh St.
8. Boston, Mass.	130	42	172	165	7	.....	13 50—18 00	2	Fair.	P. P. Tayne, 55 Franklin St.
10. Toronto, Ont.	28	7	35	33	2	4	$12 per week.	1	Unsteady.	John W. Williams, 211 Markham St.
11. Cincinnati, O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Geo. Monter, 168 Hackberry St., Walnut Hills.
12. Galveston, Tex.	8	0	8	7	1	2	15 00—18 00	0	Fair.	Theo. Ramaker, Strand, bet. 11th and 12th Sts.
13. Pittsburgh, Pa.	42	2	44	44	0	4	15 00—30 00	6	Fair.	W. H. O'Brien, 47 Fifth Ave.
14. St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.	21	.....	21	20	1	10	$18 per week.	1	Fair.	H. Lehman, 1610 N. Fourth St., Minneapolis.
15. New Orleans, La.	10	1	11	11	.....	9	12 00—21 00	.....	Fair.	Saml. Forshee, Picayune Office.
16. Kansas City, Mo.	10	0	10	10	0	2	$18 per week.	0	Slow.	Thos. K. Kennedy, 101 James St.
17. Indianapolis, Ind.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jos. Maudlin, 21 W. Washington St.
18. Memphis, Tenn.	20	4	24	.....	.....	0	13 00—25 00	2	Dull.	B. F. Donnelley, 17 Union St.
19. Little Rock, Ark.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	R. A. Boles, 716 Main St.
21. Baltimore, Md.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	W. E. Brooks, 1720 Harford Ave.
22. Troy, N. Y.	5	2	7	7	0	2	.....	.....	Fair.	F. S. Burrell, Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
23. Albany, N. Y.	23	6	29	26	3	0	$15 per week.	.....	Fair.	John Hamilton, 8 Genesee St.
24. San Francisco, Cal.	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	14 00—18 00	.....	Fair.	Geo. A. Orr, 730 Filbert St.
25. Newark, N. J.	14	.....	14	14	0	4	$15 per week.	0	Fair.	J. M. Baker, 1178 Mary St., Elizabeth, N. J.
27. Buffalo, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	E. J. Shine, 44 W. Seneca St.
28. Louisville, Ky.	14	3	17	17	0	6	None.	0	Fair.	James McCloud, 1805 West Main St.
29. Los Angeles, Cal.	13	4	17	15	2	1	21 00—30 00	.....	Dull.	H. M. Bruning, 24 W. Twelfth St.
30. Montreal, P. Q.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John Thompson, 167 St. Dominique St.
31. Cleveland, O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thos. Rafferty, 15 Ocean St.
32. Omaha, Neb.	15	13	28	26	2	4	16 00—21 00	2	Fair.	E. M. Birch, 1019 Howard St.
33. Rochester, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	W. W. Woodworth, 77 Clifton St.
34. New York, N. Y.	35	289	324	.....	40	.....	$20 per week.	1	Very slow.	Jas. Gelson, 34 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
35. Topeka, Kan.	13	.....	13	13	0	2	$15 per week.	0	Fair.	Stan. Ladish, care G. W. Crane & Co.

CHEROKEE.

INDIAN COMPOSITORS — CHEROKEE ALPHABET — LAZY JOE.

In our last issue reference was made to the printing of the first elaborate book in the Cherokee language. By request, and as a matter of interest to our fellow-craftsmen, we herewith append the alphabet, from which the laws of the Cherokee nation were printed:



In the execution of the work, the greatest difficulty experienced was keeping the Indian compositors in working condition. Among the most obstreperous was a tall and athletic son of the forest called "Lazy Joe," who, notwithstanding our remonstrances, persisted in visiting a neighboring saloon every few hours, and there loading up with fire-water, as the other Indians called it. On one occasion he came back rather more heated than usual, and upon getting up on his accustomed stool went quietly to work setting up a stickful of matter, which he placed on a galley and wanted to have measured. It was locked up and proof taken of it with other matter. It was all clean sailing until a "snag" was reached, and then it puzzled proofreader interpreter and all hands in the office to determine its meaning. We came to a full stop. At first it was concluded that it was not Cherokee, but the language of one of the lost tribes which broke out in "Lazy Joe" under the inspiration of the fire-water. When he had sobered up, "Joe" discovered that he had set up "pi," instead of straight matter. As he could not get pay for the work, he went off and warmed up again, and did not return until his money was exhausted. In many respects "Joe" was original and amusing. Whenever our engine would puff or make a sudden noise, he would rush through the office as if struck by lightning. He invariably walked in the middle of the street, because he feared that the big buildings would fall on him.—*St. Louis Stationer.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16 cents; bookwork, 18 cents; job printers, per week, $7 to $12. We claim that Auburn is entitled to the cake "on low prices, and challenge the United States to show another city of 30,000, where only 16 cents is paid, and one-quarter of that to be taken in trade."

Bismarck, Dak.—State of trade, lively; prospects, never better; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $25. Work here is booming. The territorial reports are now in, and the *Tribune*, the state printer, is rushed to its fullest capacity.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The *Telegram*, afternoon paper, has started a 2-cent Sunday morning edition, eight pages. Business fair, but there is no lack of idle printers.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, $15 per week; job printers, per week, $18 to $20. There are too many subs coming this way. Everything is now full up. Tourists had better stay away.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents, or $15 per week; job printers, per week, $15. The *Daily Democratic Globe* (morning edition) has suspended. Bluff City Typographical Union, No. 203, elected officers as follows, Sunday last: President, John Collett; vice-president, J. C. Richards; secretary, R. S. Rawlings; treasurer, J. C. Schermerhorn; sergeant-at-arms, O. S. Henderson; executive board, Harry Westcott, W. M. Treynor and R. J. Thomas.

Denver, Colo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $20. INLAND PRINTER is taking well.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 26½ cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. The *Daily Telegraph* has bought the good will and material of the *Industrial Leader*. Wm. Luther will start a new job office.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $9; job printers, per week, $9. A patent inside, the *Weekly Globe*, has made its appearance. There is some talk of a new paper, in the interests of the prohibition party, but nothing definite is known yet.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, increasing; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. Travelers still continue to come here, and they have to go away again, there being already more subs than can be accommodated. We have three morning and two evening papers, besides two Sunday papers.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, rushing in all departments; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. Subbing is good.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17. The union gave a ball on the 27th ult., which was a success financially and socially. About $100 were realized. C. A. Parks has bought a half interest in the *Traveler*, an obscure 1-cent evening paper, and a stock company has been formed with a capital of $50,000.

Lansing, Mich.—Trade good and prospects favorable. Book and job printers receive $13 per week; compositors on evening papers, 25 cents per 1,000 ems. On Friday evening, December 7, the compositors on the *Tribune* took Mr. Bert. H. Gustin, city editor, by surprise, and presented him with an address and gold-headed cane, previous to severing his connection with that paper. "Gus" leaves the *Tribune*, with which he has been connected for a number of years, to enter the newspaper business for himself, and intends starting a new daily paper here about January 1.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $11. The city is full of idle men, the decease of the *Times* being the cause. *Times* employés are out $600 in wages. The *Speaker* continues to run, but its demise is daily expected. The men are all union, and have difficulty in getting their money.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Our union now numbers one hundred and fifty members, divided as follows: number of situations, seventy; number of subs, eighty; so any one can see at a glance that this is a good place to keep away from this winter.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, dubious; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. The "old, old story" of a new paper, has brought in too many "prints," but the democratic paper does not appear, nor is it likely to.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; week hands, $17. The outlook is encouraging. First-class jobbers are scarce. The *Sunday Call* is putting in a new Scott press, capable of printing 20,000 copies per hour.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. For this season of the year, work is decidedly quiet, but reports do not seem to deter tourists from coming this way. It is to be hoped that the advent of the new year will make a beneficial change.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, pretty dull; prospects, will be fairer in a month; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. Session opens February 1. A number of printers are idle here now. No serious difficulty. The *Journal* is non-union. Government Printing Bureau not yet finished.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. The proprietors of the *Northwest* have signed a contract with the union to hire none but union men, and to observe the apprentice clause.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, very good; prospects, bright; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $12. The employing printers here have a new competitor in job printing, the Deaf Mute Institute, supported by the various companies of the state, having gone into the business. No convict pauper labor for us.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, none at all; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. A great many cards are still being deposited, and the arrivals have filled to overflowing all branches of the trade. A hard winter is on us.

Springfield, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, for the better; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $12. The union could be made stronger by more concerted action. There are too many petty spites and prejudices that are aired, to the detriment of better organized work.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10. The trade is working smoothly in St. John at present, and all hands are employed.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, improving; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Although trade has considerably improved during the past month, there is still no lack of printers; in fact, the demand can be more than met by the supply.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week $12.50. A decline in the advertising space on two of our dailies has caused a large increase in the amount of plates used, and it is not gratifying to compositors.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The *Evening News Letter* suspended publication immediately after the election, throwing eight or ten compositors out of work.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. G. W. Laycock, foreman of the *Record*, has purchased the Nanticoke *Sun*. "Henny" Thomas has just returned from New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For building special machinery for printers and binders, and any general machinist work, we commend to the trade Mr. James Rowe, of 77 and 79 Jackson street, Chicago. Mr. Rowe was formerly with R. Hoe & Company, is thoroughly posted in all the requirements of business, and employs the most competent workmen. Repairing is given special attention, and shafting, etc., is put up in the most skillful manner. The Inland Printer Company has just had some work in the line of shafting done by Mr. Rowe, and considers it first-class in every respect.

THE CALUMET PAPER COMPANY.

Few out-of-town customers of the Calumet Paper Company know of the magnificent structure occupied by this company, and to give them an idea of it we present the accompanying illustration. The building is 85 by 150 feet, located at 262 to 268 Fifth avenue, Chicago. This



portion of the city was at one time considered a little remote from the center of printing and publishing, which was formerly Monroe street, but since so many printers have removed south to Dearborn street the locality could not be better. The store and salesrooms rank among the largest and handsomest of the paper houses in Chicago, and all departments, including the shipping, ruling and cutting, are arranged with a view to filling, in the most expeditious manner, every order that comes into the house. A complete catalogue of the goods handled by the company has just been issued.

As they are the headquarters for the Whiting Paper Company's celebrated loft-dried writing paper, such as Standard Ledger and Linen

Ledger, "W. P. Co." water-marked superfine, "Calumet" water-marked superfine and the Clingstone and Hadley wove fine papers, the Calumet Paper Company can supply these goods in any quantity. In book papers the firm has a large line, and can fill orders—large or small—on short notice. Among the brands we name "Extra," "Laurel," "XX," "Sterling," "KK" and "Monico." The "Laurel" blotting paper, sold by this house, is unrivaled, and has the reputation of being one of the finest blottings made. In cardboards and manila papers their stock is complete, and no better assortment of envelopes can be found in the city. This firm supplies roll papers to newspapers in all parts of the country, and invites correspondence from publishers using this kind of paper. The department of wedding and fancy stationery, programmes, cards, etc., contains an unusually fine assortment. The firm has just issued, at great expense, a specimen book of these goods, which is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be one of the handsomest gotten out by any company. New-year cards, in great variety, are now ready, and a special specimen book of these cards is also out. The officers of the Calumet Paper Company are: E. M. Adams, president; John T. Ustick, secretary; George A. Mason, treasurer.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO THE PACIFIC COAST, COLORADO, WYOMING AND UTAH.

Railroad ticket agents of the Eastern, Middle and Western States will sell, on any date, via the Burlington Route from Chicago, Peoria or St. Louis, round-trip tickets at low rates to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, or Victoria; also to Denver, Cheyenne, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo. For a special folder giving full particulars of these excursions, call on your local ticket agent, or address P. S. EUSTIS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Illinois.

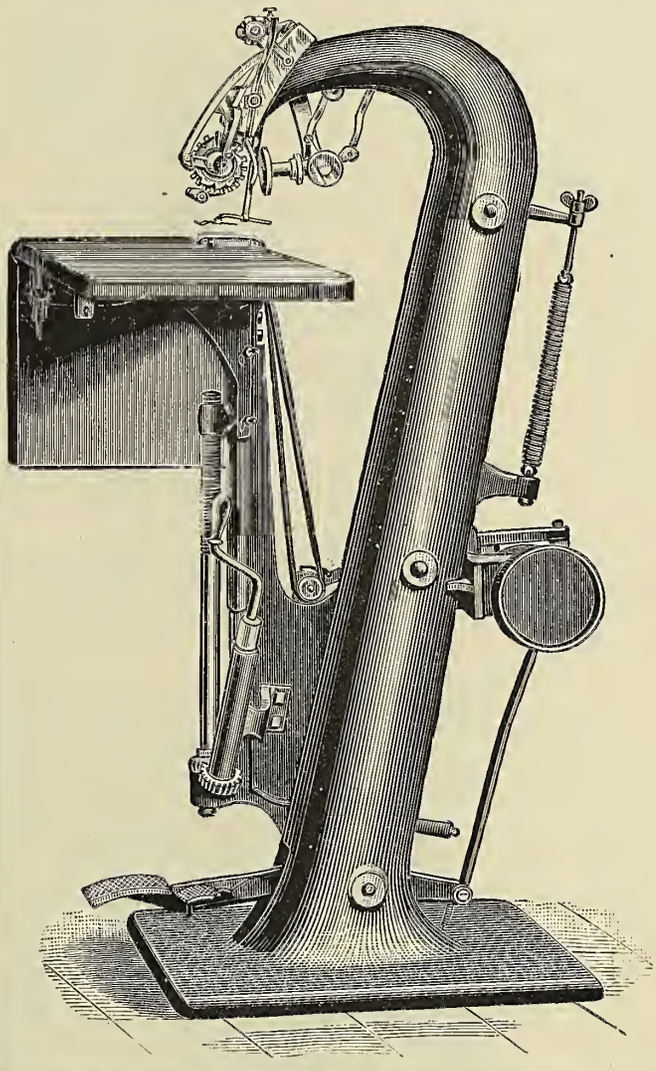
THE S. K. WHITE PAGING MACHINE.

Mr. S. K. White, the inventor and maker of this machine, for many years has been the most prominent designer and builder of special machinery in Chicago. His own superior skill has been used in his business instead of the skill of hired mechanics. Some four years ago his attention was called to the requirement of a paging machine, and since that time he has made greater advancement in this kind of machinery than has been made by all others combined during the past twenty-five years. The conceded best machine heretofore on the market, and owned by an eastern house, was invented by this same Mr. White, and this, his latest improvement, has at last satisfied his highest ideals and conceptions as to what a perfect paging machine should be, and he now rests contented with his work, defying competition.

The points of advantage of this machine are solidity of base and poise or balance of the various parts. This feature will cause the machine to outlive a half-dozen of the old style make. It cannot become rickety, disjointed or loose at any point. The movements (especially of the head) are in grooves of finest tool steel, which prevents *rattle*, and gives absolute *register* and *alignment*, and makes it almost *noiseless*. The heads and other essential parts are of hardened steel, and smooth as glass. The head can be turned to front view by simply drawing a pin with the right hand and turning the head with the left, and when returning the head in the position, to continue printing, the pin, automatically, springs to its place, stopping the head at the required number to proceed with the numbering without skipping or omitting a number. The ordinary operator can easily manage every feature of the machine without calling an expert or foreman.

By the simple adjustment of a "dog" on a horizontal slide, the machine is made to repeat the same number at will, once, twice, three or more times, namely, 2, 2; 3, 3, etc.; 2, 2, 2; 3, 3, 3, etc.; 2, 2, 2, 2; 3, 3, 3, 3, etc. The machine can also as readily be made to print alternately, namely, 2, 4, 6, 8, etc., or 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc. The superiority of this machine in the points of repeating and alternating, are particularly in the simplicity with which the changes are made. The repeaters are a part of the machine—not attachments to be put on or taken off as in other machines.

The inking apparatus, or fountain, is probably the most important feature, so far as economy of time to the operator is concerned. Each color of ink has its separate fountain, which is air-tight, and as absolutely free from dust as if in an unopened can. To change color of ink you lift off one fountain and put on the one of the desired color. The flow of ink appears at a single spot on the revolving plate, and the flow is regulated by a fine screw of the fountain head. Each fountain holds about a dozen thimblefuls of ink—enough to last a number of days of constant use. No ink is wasted by drying or getting dusty on a distributing plate or stone, or on a brayer. The ink in the fountain, though unused for years, is always fresh and ready for instant use. The flow can be lessened or augmented instanter.



The throwing of ink by the rapid movement of the roller is obviated by the decreased space which the roller is required to pass in its movement. The roller simply passes over the figures and back to the edge of the inking-plate; from that instant the plate moves over the roller instead of the roller moving over the plate, consequently the excessive rapid working of the roller, as heretofore, has been decreased or divided between the roller and the plate. This renders possible more rapid numbering, while the action has been actually decreased. As a feature in mechanics, and as economy in wear and tear of machinery, this point is important and useful. The machine is made for either steam or foot-power. The steam attachment is so arranged as to always automatically leave the head up, or at the highest point when stopped.

The C. L. Hawes' Company, of 178 Monroe street, Chicago, are agents for the White machine, have one on exhibition in their sales-rooms, and will give all information in regard to it. Notice their advertisement on page 212.

THE INLAND PAPER CUTTER.

We present herewith an illustration of a machine having many valuable features, and which may be considered a new departure in the line of paper-cutting machinery. It excels as a book and paper cutter, in convenience, accuracy, power, and durability, and as a time and labor saver stands unequaled. Having no chains or other noisy elements, being operated by screw movements, it is noiseless and extraordinarily powerful.

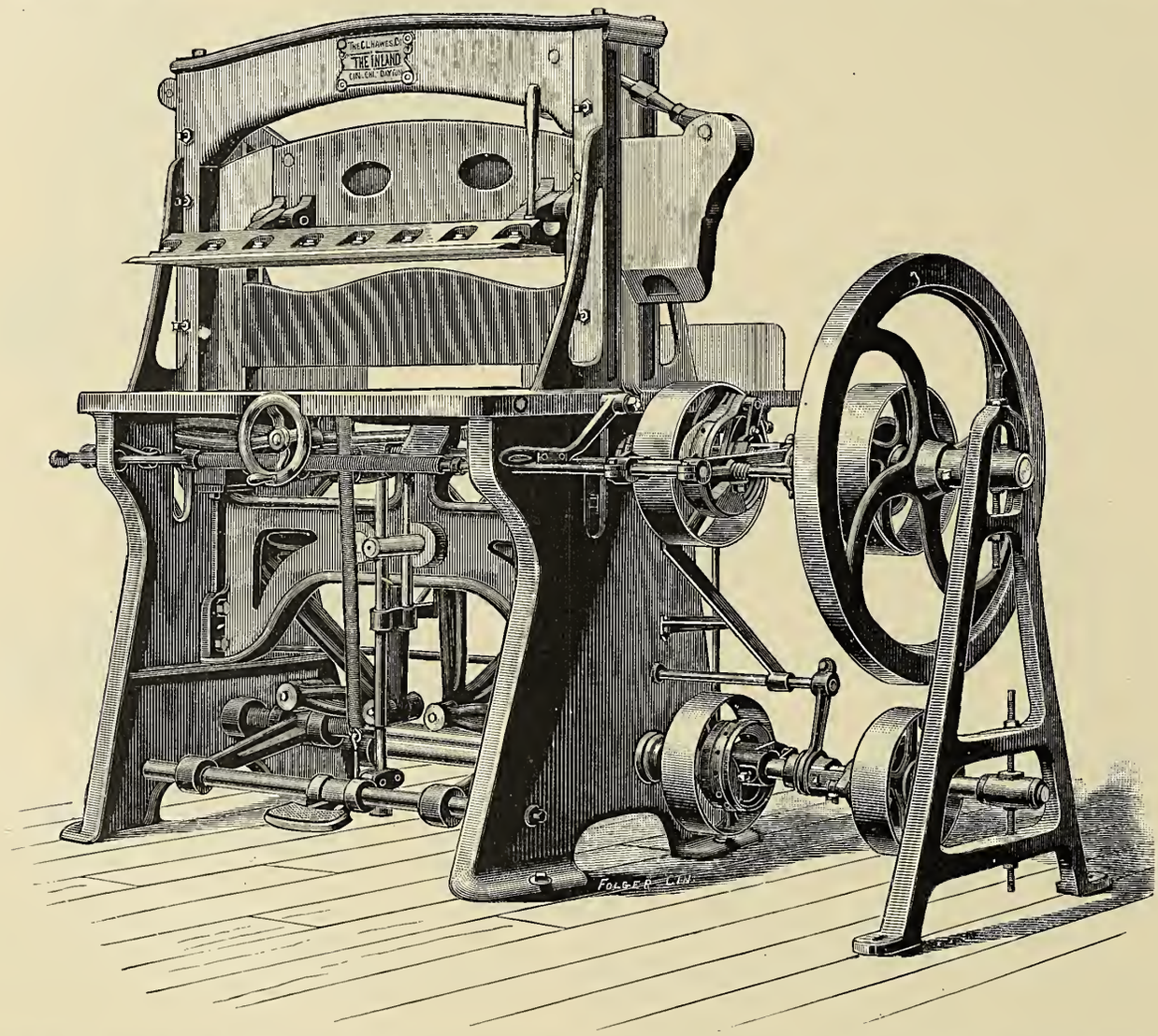
The clamp, propelled by a screw, independent of the knife, is adjustable to any degree of pressure, moves quickly, stops automatically, is controlled with the foot, and it, as well as the knife, may be arrested instantly, and the motion reversed from any point. The full rise of the knife is six inches, but by a simple adjustment it may be made to rise only so far as the work requires and to return from that point, a manifest advantage in saving time on large jobs. By withdrawing a bolt from the knife by means of a hand wheel on the top of the knife bar, it may be swung outward to a horizontal position (as shown in the cut), locked, and the edge whetted without detaching it from the machine. This, however, necessitates having a knife short enough to swing between the uprights, and makes a difference of seven inches; thus a machine that with a long knife will cut forty-five inches, will with a knife short enough to swing outward as above stated, cut only thirty-eight inches. Each machine is furnished with two knives, a long and a short one, or two long ones, as the purchaser may prefer. Although the clamp and the gauge are both solid (unslotted), it will cut to within three-eighths of an inch of the rear edge of the paper.

These machines have been most thoroughly and severely tested by various experts, and the company is prepared to furnish unqualified guarantees that they are all that is claimed for them. By permission they refer to the Strobridge Lithographing Company, the Frey Printing Company, the A. H. Pugh Printing Company, Carpenter & Ranshaw, and H. C. Sherick, all of Cincinnati, Ohio, who have the machines in use, and can speak understandingly of their advantages.

The following extracts from recommendations received in reference to the Inland paper cutter explain themselves:

Its qualities combine great strength, accuracy in cutting, rapidity of action, easy and perfect adjustment of the knife and clamp, with simplicity of construction and noiselessness in operation, and we do hereby recommend the same to receive a SILVER MEDAL.

GEO. B. FOX,
JOHN F. HENNEGAN,
J. GRUEBER,
} *Examining Committee, Cincinnati Centennial Exposition.*



We have a 45-inch Inland Paper Cutter in use, and also two other cutters. We can say for the Inland, that it is superior in all respects to any other paper cutter we have ever seen, and we like it still better the longer we use it. It is more convenient than the others, and its work is more satisfactory.

THE A. H. PUGH PRINTING COMPANY,
A. H. PUGH, *President and Treasurer.*

We have a 34-inch Inland Paper Cutter in use in our bindery, and we are very proud of it. It has many points of superiority over every other cutter that we have ever seen. We would not be without it, and can recommend it most highly.

THE NATIONAL BLANK BOOK MFG. CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The machines are on exhibition at the establishments of the C. L. Hawes Company, either in Dayton, Chicago, or Cincinnati, where inspection is invited. All information in regard to this cutter will be furnished on request.

GEO. H. BENEDICT & CO.

The engraving establishment of George H. Benedict & Co., 175–177 Clark street, Chicago, is a striking example of what may be accomplished by close attention to and continual reaching out for business. This firm is one of the very few in the United States making photo-zinc-etching a specialty; reproducing artists' drawings, engravings, etc., for newspaper, magazine or book illustrations. The zinc method is not only the cheapest, but also the quickest and best for newspaper and magazine work; the plates possess great durability, high relief and fine printing qualities. During the past year Messrs. Benedict & Co., have purchased the plant and succeeded to the business of the Chicago Photo-Zinc Engraving Co., located at 159 Fifth avenue, also the Graphic Illustrating Co., of 114 Dearborn street.

It is believed that by this combination of machinery and other facilities, the firm is now able to produce a finer grade of work, and in larger quantities than any other firm in America outside of New York City. The fact that they are doing the work of all the Chicago daily papers, is the best evidence of the superiority of their productions.

In the relief line (wax process) engraving they are practically alone in the western field, and have a good trade with New York publishers. This process is conceded to be the best and only practical method for producing maps and diagrams, architectural and mechanical outline cuts for letterpress printing. The distinguishing characteristic is the lack of necessity for elaborate copy. The work being made as well from a pencil sketch, blue print or photograph, as from finished drawings. Mr. Benedict, who gives his entire attention to the details of the business, has had fifteen years' experience in the various branches of the printing, publishing and engraving business, and his customers frequently find his experience very useful to them in deciding points which require a knowledge of business as well as art. He is highly spoken of by the trade generally, and has an unbroken record for honesty, square dealing and success.

GANE BROTHERS & CO.

Among the dealers in bookbinders' supplies and machinery in Chicago, none stand higher or have a more enviable reputation for furnishing first-class goods than the firm named above, whose office and salesrooms are at 182 Monroe street. Every kind of machinery manufactured for binders' use can be supplied by this company, and all materials needed in conducting a bindery are kept in stock ready to ship by them upon the shortest notice. Orders for complete bindery outfits of any size are given special attention. Those desiring any goods in their line should write to them for prices and information. The patent press point sold by this company, mentioned on another page, is the best thing for the purpose made. All printers pointing work for folding machines will appreciate this useful little artilce. See the advertisement on page 212.

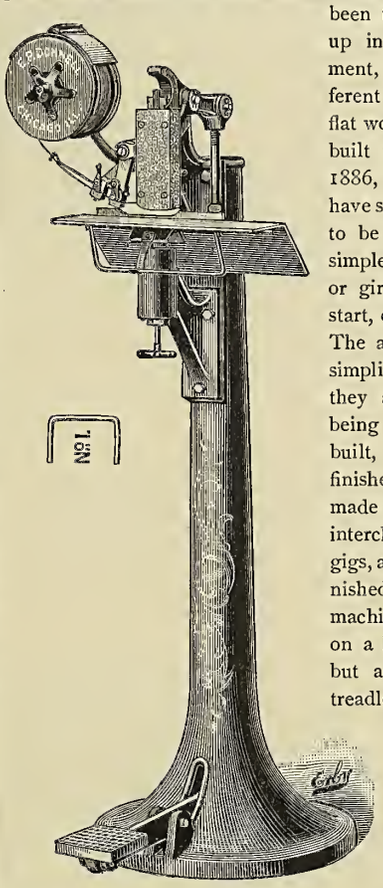
J. W. OSTRANDER.

At Nos. 77 and 79 Jackson street, Chicago, will be found the establishment of J. W. Ostrander, dealer in electrotype and stereotype machinery, paper cutters, typefounders' and bookbinders' machinery, and presses of every kind. Mr. Ostrander is ready at all times to give estimates on any machinery furnished by him, and desires that those wishing to purchase correspond with him before placing orders elsewhere. Having been many years in the business, he is posted in regard to the wants of his customers, and can please the most exacting. He makes a specialty of furnishing cylinder presses of the Scott make, either for printers or lithographers, and puts them up complete, ready to run, in the best manner, and on short notice. Send to him for circulars and priee lists.

A LITTLE book which is having an immense sale and giving entire satisfaction, is the "Job Printer's Companion and Guide." (See adv. on page 207.) The color printing processes and recipes given are not only entirely successful, but they are also inexpensive. Everything required is cheap, and easily procured everywhere. Every job printer should have a copy; it will help him out whenever he gets "stuck" and does not know just what to do. Send 50 cents to D. L. Stump, lock box 417, Carthage, Missouri, and get a copy.

DONNELL'S PATENT FOOT-POWER WIRE STITCHER.

Many inventors have "tried very hard" to place a hand or foot power wire stitching machine on the market, but such has always proved a failure, both in mechanism and results. The trouble has been that the machines would clog up in spite of all careful adjustment, and also would not use different sizes of wire for saddle and flat work. The Donnell machines, built under his patents, May 11, 1886, and July 31, 1888, to all who have seen aud operated them, appear to be a grand success. They are simple in construction, and any boy or girl can operate them from the start, either with flat or round wire. The accompanying cut shows their simplicity, but at the same time they are *most durable* machines, being simple, practical and well built, not only being handsomely finished, but all wearing parts being made from the best steel, all being interchangeable, as they are built by gigs, and any or all parts can be furnished in case of accident to the machine, and sent by mail. All are on a lever movement—no cams—but a direct movement from the treadle. There are many printers and binders throughout the United States who have no steam-power, and who have long felt the need of a machine of this kind, which is all they could wish, and is sold at a price that will save them immensely over any thread stitching machine. The Donnell wire stitching machines have proved themselves a thorough success, as they are already used in all the establishments in the United States that do book or pamphlet stitching, or which have any use for stitching machines. They are what they are represented to be, and supply a long-felt want in the trade. For full particulars, price lists, etc., write to the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, 327–329 Dearborn street, Chicago.



PRINTING FROM CELLULOID.

We have received from the National Printers Materials Co., of New York, a tastily displayed specimen sheet, printed from celluloid, and specially gotten up by them to show, that even in the way of fine printing, their light-weight plates and cuts are not behind electrotypes. In our August number, we gave a short description of the way in which celluloid is made, and the variety of purposes for which it is used, rendering it a subject of interest to all. Celluloid, however, seems peculiarly suited for a printing surface.

While hard it is not brittle, and gives off the ink more readily than metal. In color work also, it is especially valuable; no change occurs, such as is apt to arise from the chemical action of metal on ink; being non-porous also, the colors do not get mixed, an inevitable result, sometimes, from the absorption of ink by wood-type and tint blocks.

The industry of making printing plates and type from celluloid was started some five or six years ago, under the name of The Celluloid Stereotype Co., who were succeeded by the National Printers Materials Co.; until a recent change, however, in the management, their work seems not to have been uniform in quality, or to have given entire satisfaction. This, it appears, was greatly due to carelessness in manufacture and to an attempt to make zylonite serve the purpose of celluloid. Calling in at the factory a little while since, we were much interested to see the perfection to which, after much hard work and expense,

the process has been carried. In these days of broadcast advertising with fac simile plates, the postage of metal forms a large item in the expense. A saving of two-thirds of this is a notable reduction in the cost, and when is added a less price for an equally serviceable article, and one which, dropped into the mail without wrappers, arrives at its destination "unbattered," publishers, agents and advertisers must surely have found a real boon for their purposes. The rapidity with which they can be made forms another feature of convenience. Some 1,000 to 3,000 cuts a day, according to the size, are turned out with a comparatively small staff.

An inspection of the type department illustrated the economy in manufacture. Three or more metal matrices, on which are laid sheets of celluloid, with blocks of wood for backing, are placed in a steam-heated hydraulic press. In about ten or fifteen minutes they are removed, the celluloid molded into a corresponding number of full fonts of type, mounted on wood, or, as they style it, enameled wood-type. These are then planed down "type high," sawn into separate letters and with very little trimming are ready for the market.

Testimonials from tag-houses and printers seem to show that in addition to the advantage of a "non-porous," smooth surface, it stands the wear better than plain wood-type.

Many substitutes for metal and wood surfaces have from time to time been attempted, but celluloid seems to be *the* article, combining, as it does, lightness and good printing surface.

A THOROUGHLY qualified printer, well known to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, is open to accept a position as manager of a printing establishment, or in some other capacity where his practical knowledge of all that pertains to printing may be put to good and profitable use. Address "MANAGER," care of editor of THE INLAND PRINTER.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 96 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

FOR SALE—A good printing office in St. Paul, Minnesota, in good running order. As the parties are going out of the printing business entirely, good will thrown in *on good terms*. Will inventory about $7,000 or $8,000. Apply to MARTIN DREIS CO., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Complete job office, containing two job presses, paper cutter, cabinet, stands, imposing stone, over 100 job and poster fonts, and six fonts of body letter, galleys, sticks, etc. Parties desiring to obtain a bargain should address A. C. CAMERON, editor of INLAND PRINTER.

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PERMANENT employment by young man of steady habits; experienced foreman; first-class proofreader; competent to take charge of newspaper and job office. FRED. R. PUTNAM, 241 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

RARE CHANCE—Write to Great Western Typefoundry, Chicago, Ill., if you want to buy a well established, finely equipped weekly newspaper, in one of the best county seats in Iowa. This is a rare opportunity for the right man.

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WANTED.—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, 10 and 12 of Volume I, if in good condition, to anyone sending them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.



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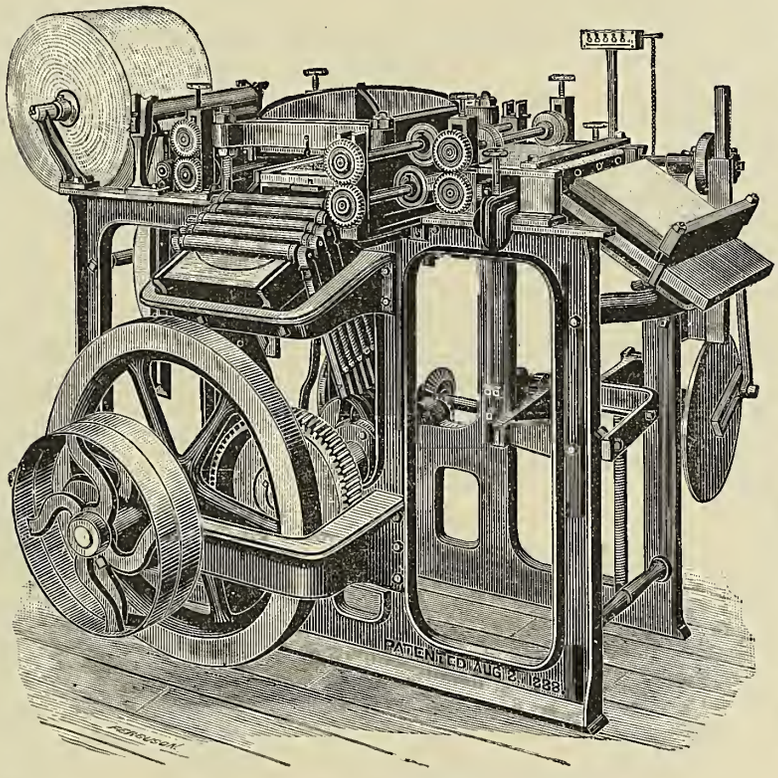
THIS is a fast Job Press, printing from a roll and cutting its own paper at a speed of 3,000 to 6,000 impressions per hour.

It feeds itself, prints, trims and slits the paper to any width and cuts it to any length required by the job. It re-winds the paper and backs its own form if desired.

A horizontal bed rises to a stationary platen, and sinks only enough to allow the rollers to pass, which (five in number) go over the form but once to each impression.

The short distance through which the bed moves and the single passage of the rollers permits high speed with a deliberate impression and slow rolling.

There is distribution of ink on both sides of the press, and the fountain can be regulated or shut off at will.



THE platen-holder is movable, and the make-ready, which is easy, can be saved any length of time by the use of extra holders.

The press feeds, prints and cuts any thickness or quality of paper, from tissue to card manilla, and is adapted to all kinds of work which can be done from the roll.

It does not only fast but good work, and at fast speed will probably do better work than any other job press on the market. Its use saves the expense of both feeding and paper cutting.

It is comparatively noiseless, takes little power to run it and is easily managed.

A counter goes with each machine.

It is made in three sizes, 8x13, 11x15 and 13x19 inside chase. The floor space occupied is 4x4½, 5x6 and 5x7 feet. Weight, 1,800, 2,500 and 3,100 pounds.

The opinions which the press has won have been universally and strongly in its favor.

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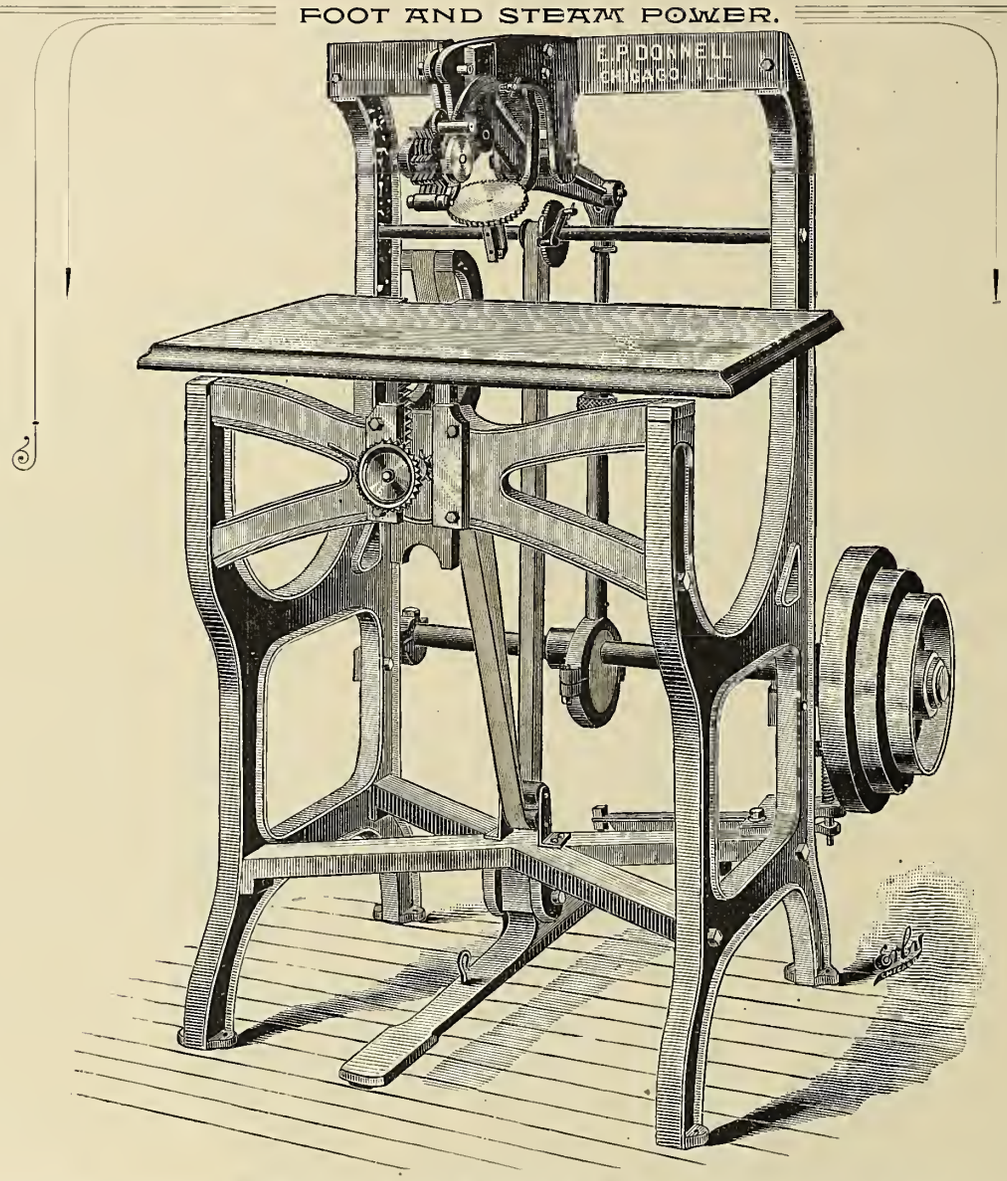
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IN presenting to the trade the **Chicago Paging and Numbering Machine,** I desire to call your attention to its simplicity. The figure-heads are *all steel*, and devoid of all spiral springs to break, or pins to wear and cause friction. Each disk is complete in itself, and the head is easily and quickly taken apart for cleaning. Each machine is supplied with two repeaters, one for duplicating 1-1, 2-2, 3-3, and one for triplicating 2-2-2, 3-3-3, 4-4-4. Others for repeating the same figure any number of times up to 12, will be furnished at a slight cost. These repeaters are easily adjusted, and can be put in and removed in an instant. To number alternately 1, 3, 5, 7, or 2, 4, 6, 8, it is only necessary to change the position of the pawl.

With the steam-power attachment, it is the only machine in which the impression regulates itself to any thickness of work. The operation is positive and is under the control of the operator, who can start or stop at pleasure. The inking attachment is perfect. The smut-belt works automatically with the treadle, always presenting a clean surface for each impression. When not wanted it is easily thrown out of action.

The table is raised and lowered by a rack and pinion, and allows for paging the largest blank-book. These machines are built in my own shops, under my own supervision, of the best material and by skilled workmen. The frame is strong and durable, and the whole machine compact and light working.

PRICES:

FOOT-POWER PAGING, one figure-head of four roll, all steel heads	$150 00
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STEAM-POWER ATTACHMENTS to fit either of the above	15 00

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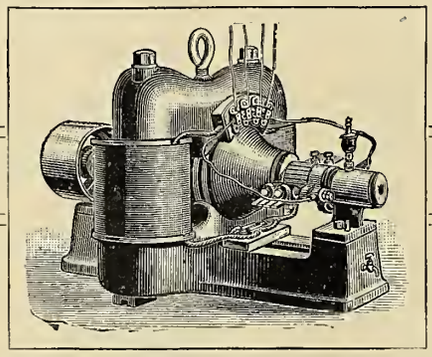
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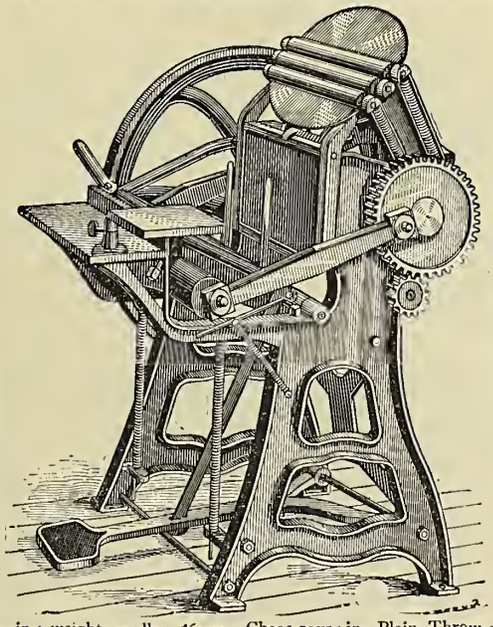
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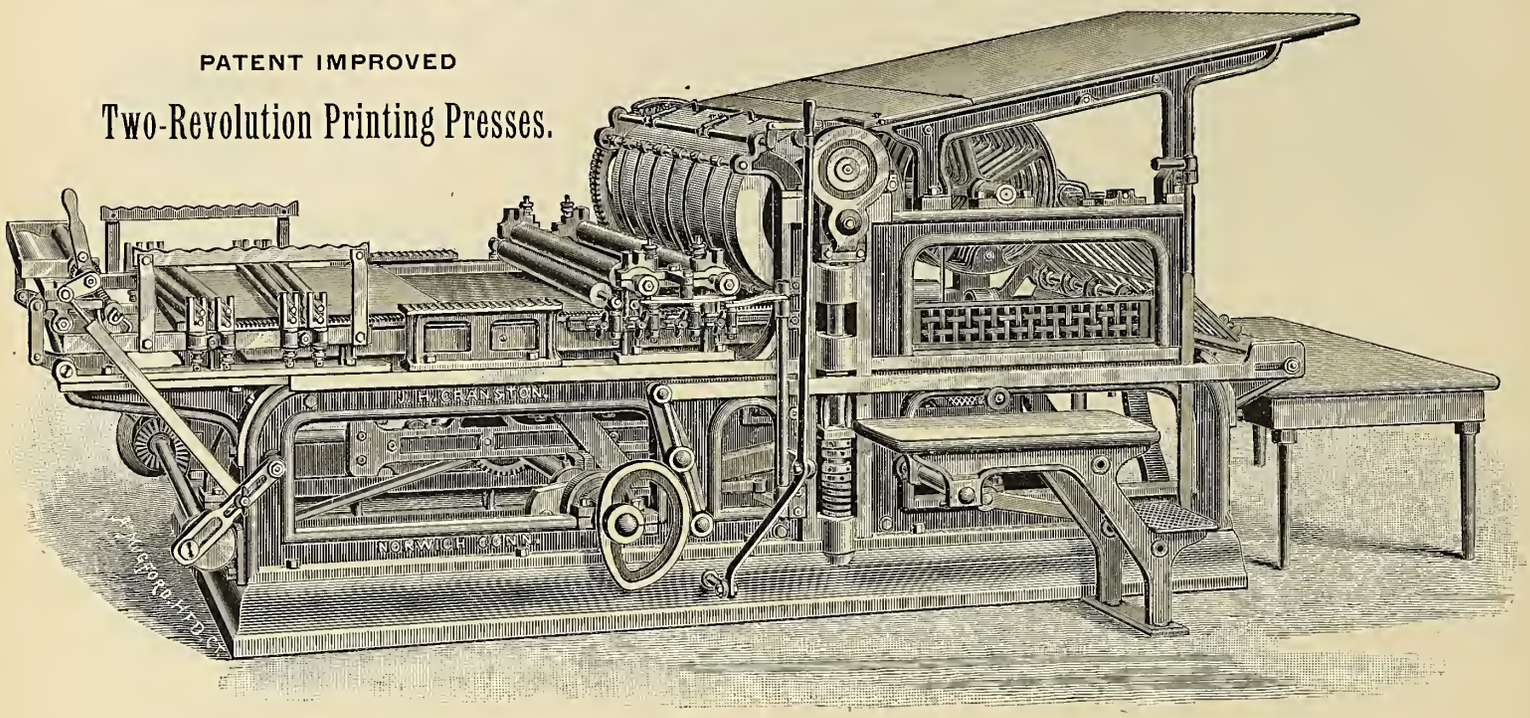
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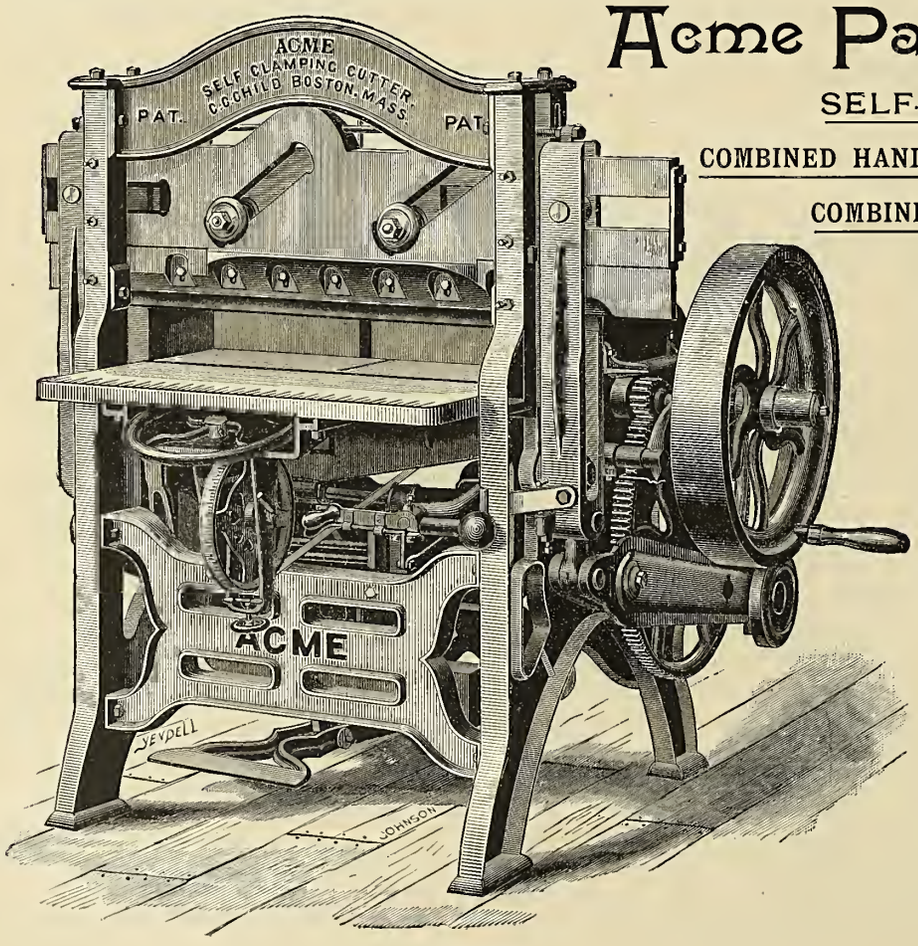
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1 Small Steam Chest for Stereotypers' use.
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Parties desiring any of the above Machinery will please submit prices therefor to the Public Printer. Opportunity to examine the same will be afforded upon application at this office.

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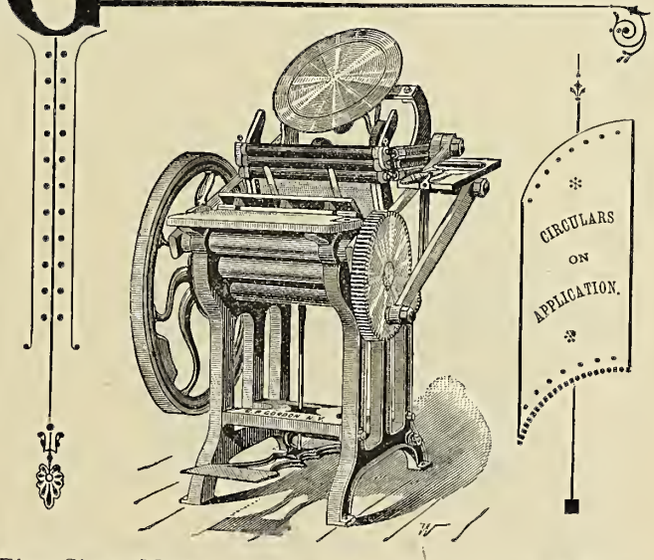
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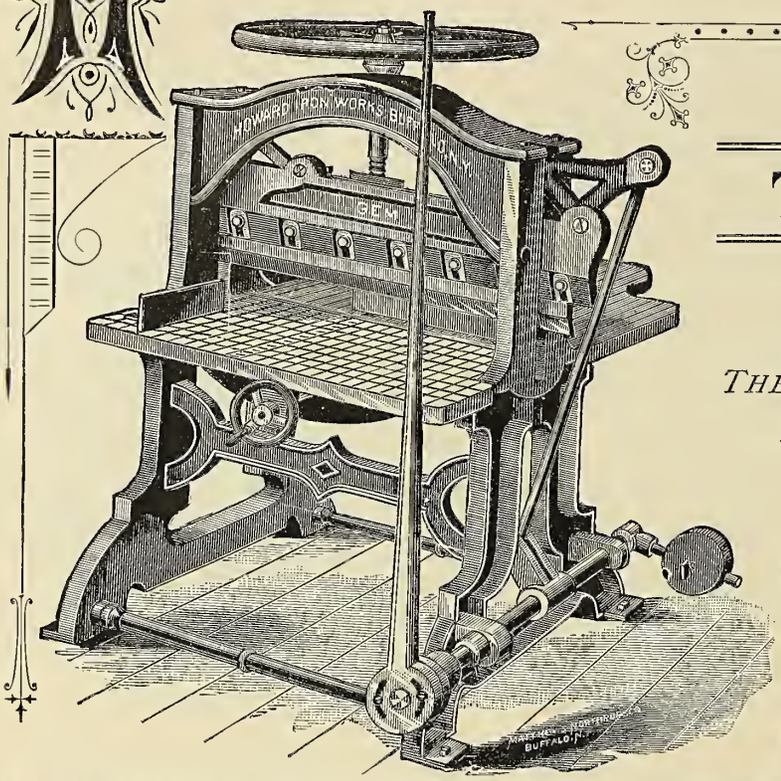
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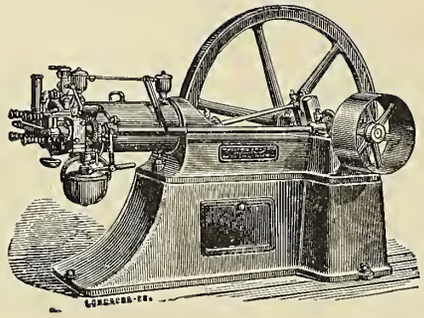
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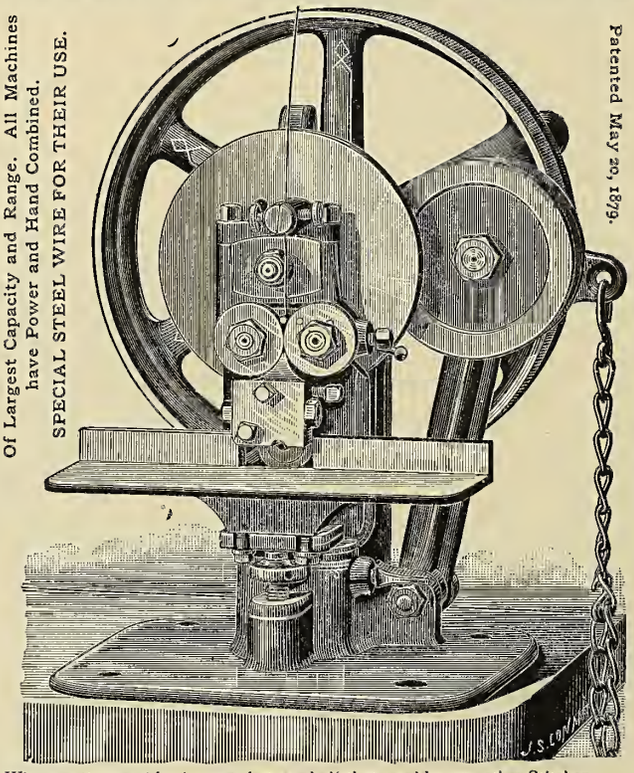
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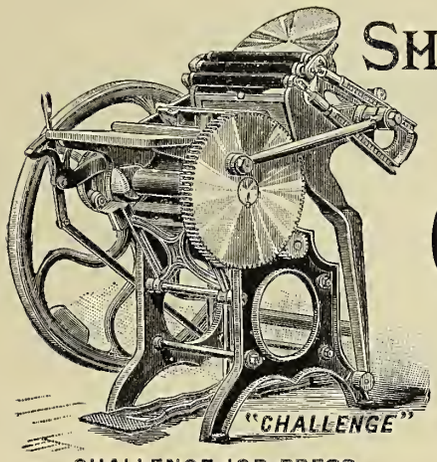
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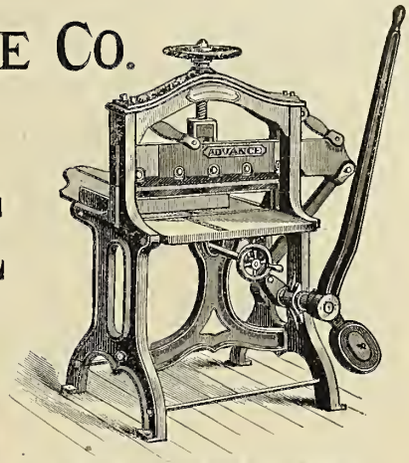
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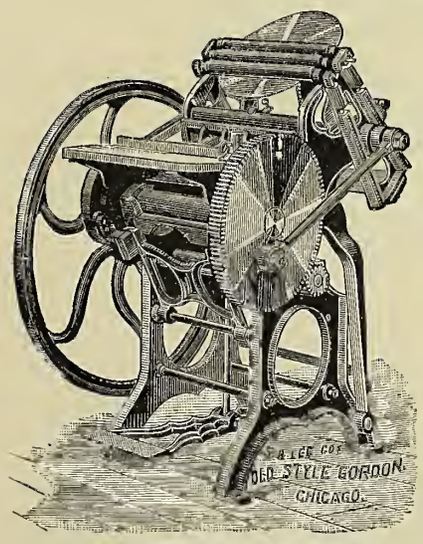
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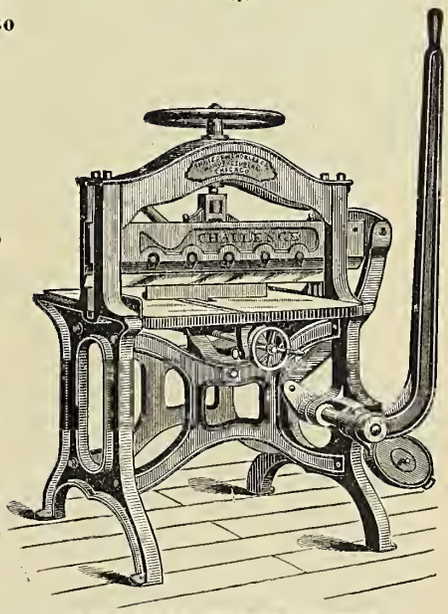
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30 inches	175.00
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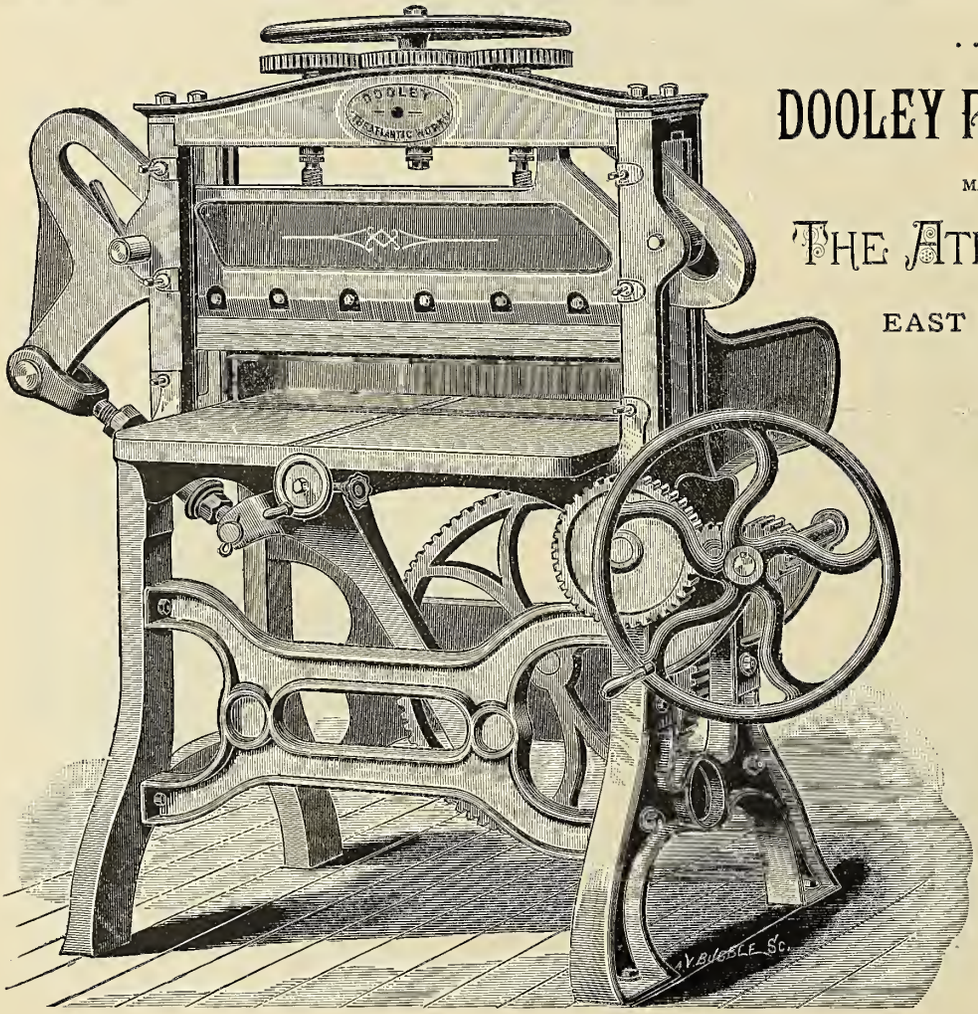
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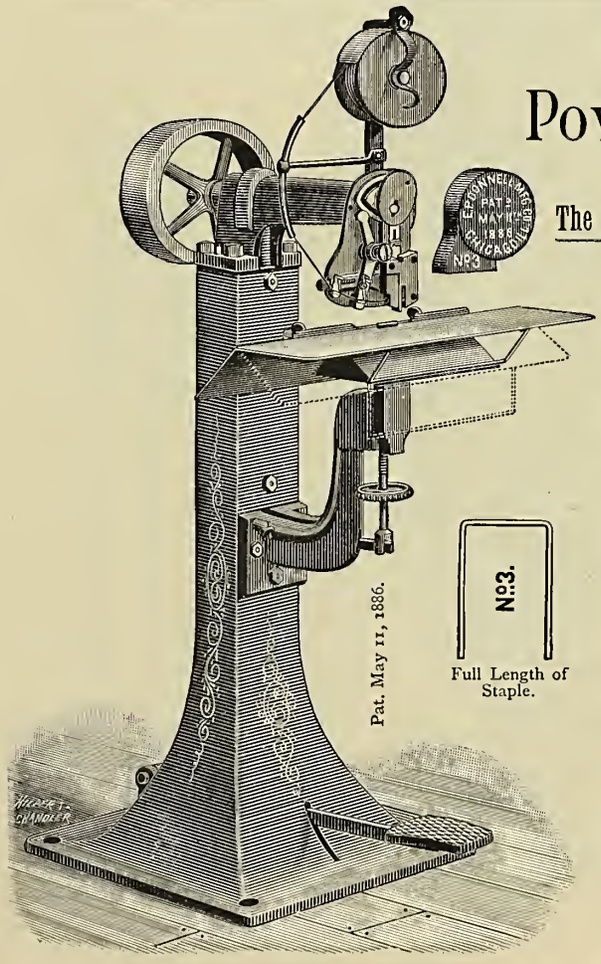
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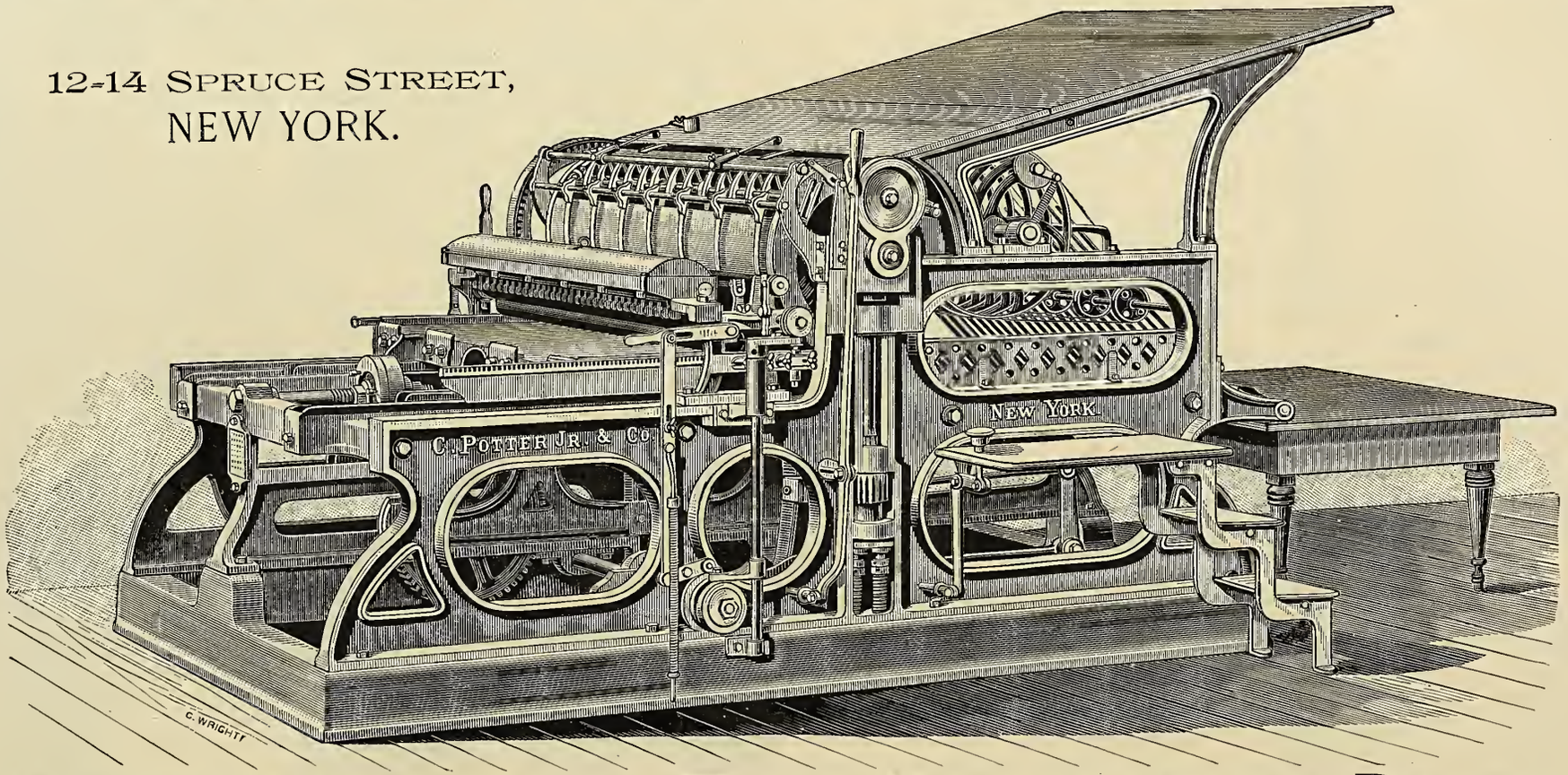
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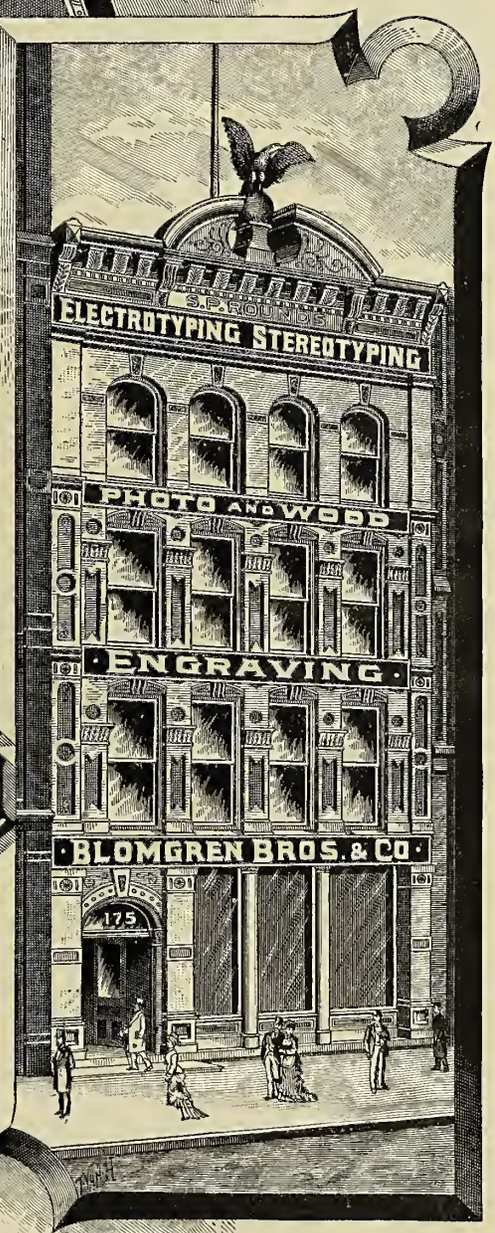
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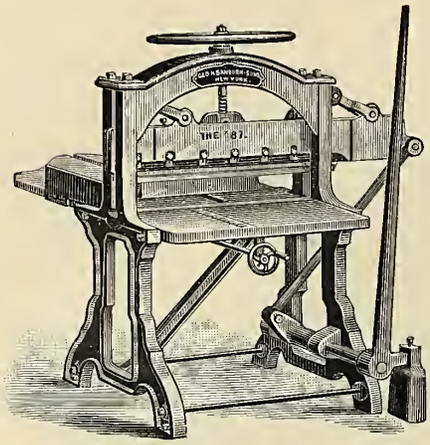
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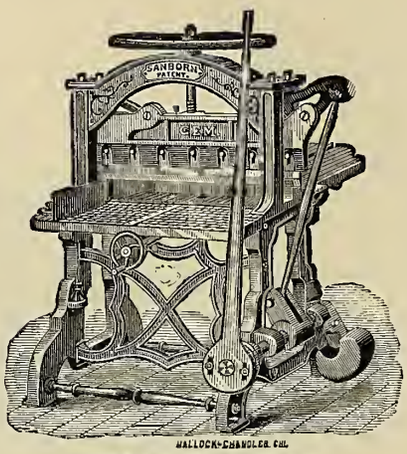
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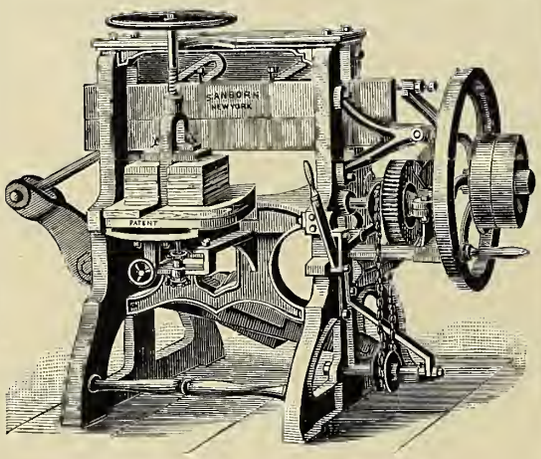


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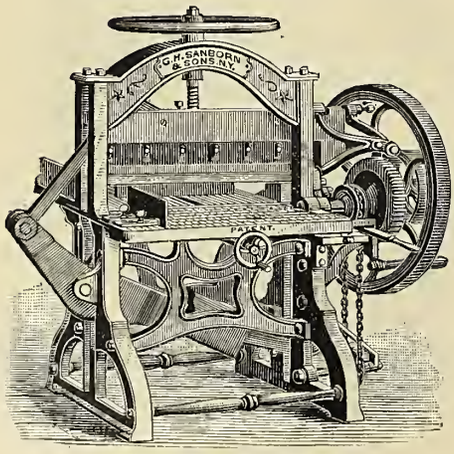
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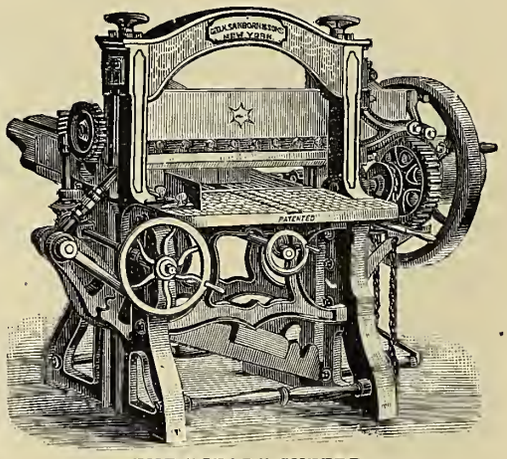
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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VI.—No. 4. CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1889. TERMS: { $2.00 per year in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

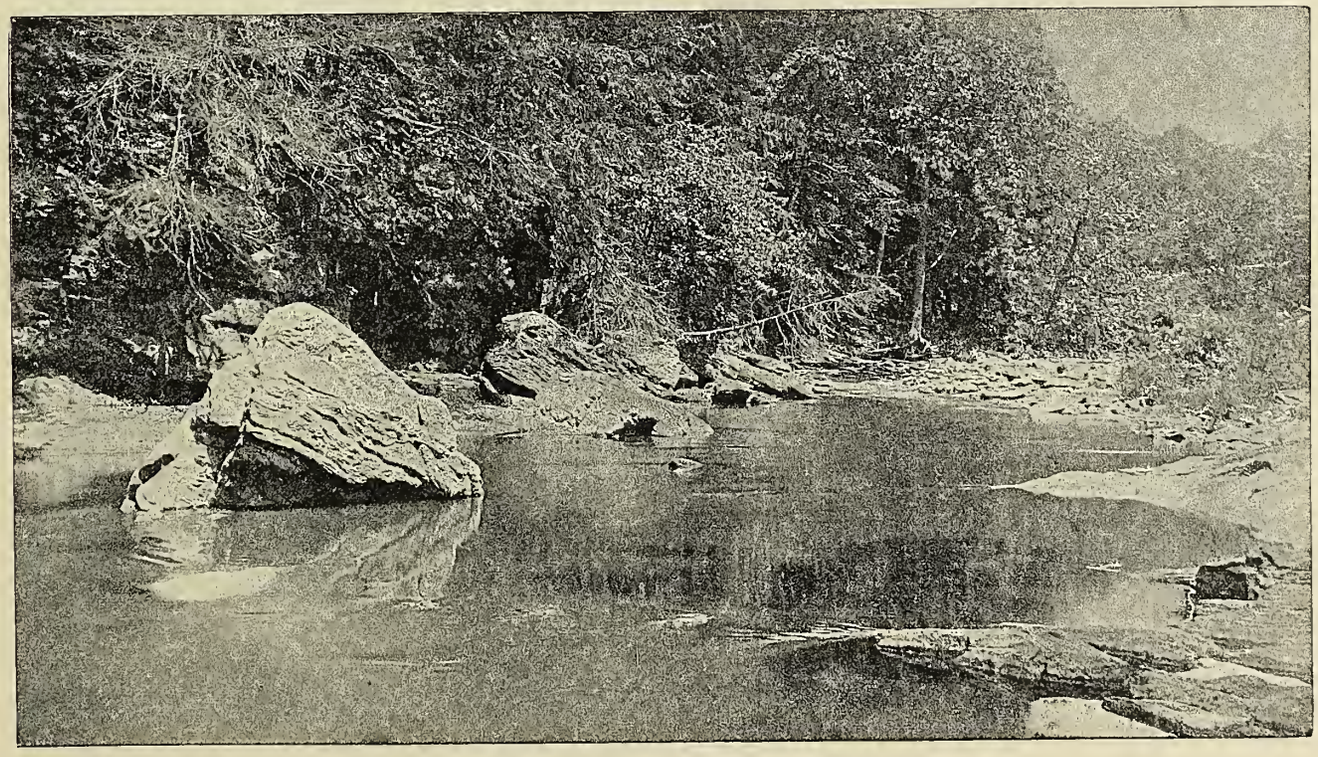
AUTOMATIC ENGRAVING: TECHNICAL AND HISTORICAL.

BY JAMES SHIRLEY HODSON, F.R.S.L.
Author of "An Historical and Practical Guide to Art Illustration," etc.

(*Continued from page 476, Vol. V.*)

REFERRING to the classification of the subject given in the first paper with the above heading, we now come to the consideration of the second division of the subject, treating of photographic relief processes, including photo-typo-zincography in line and in half tint.

It is desirable here to point out the conditions which are essential in all methods of engraving, whether manual or automatic, in order to provide the capability of indefinite multiplication by means of printing. In the case of manual engraving, the subject of the picture, both in outline and in shading, is produced by means of lines or stipple. A resting place is thus provided for the ink, from which it can readily be transferred to paper in the process of printing. All the older forms of manual engraving provide this essential condition—line engraving, etching, and wood engraving employing the line method, while mezzotint and aquatint make use of a grain or stipple. When the picture to be reproduced is a drawing in wash or monochrome, the conditions above pointed out are not provided ready to hand, but must be produced in the resultant plate either by chemical or mechanical means.



HALF-TINT — REPRODUCED IN STIPPLE— (SCENE ON THE WISSAHICKON).

In printing by the Collotype process, or by Woodburytype or Stannotype, this important condition may be entirely dispensed with, because the gelatine film forming the printing surface is capable of reproducing every gradation of tone that may be required, just as in an ordinary silver print. Indeed, anything and everything that can

be produced in a photographic negative can be reproduced by Collotype, which is as much entitled as Woodburytype to be called permanent photography.

Although it is not proposed here to deal specifically with the form of automatic engraving just mentioned, it will be interesting to printers to mention that the Collotype process is one of the most remarkable as being a curious combination of well-known but at the same time very distinct methods of printing. The printing surface is produced by *photography*, and is therefore absolutely automatic; this printing surface is damped before inking, as in *lithography;* while the impression is taken at a *typographic* press with a downward pressure.

Two methods have been mentioned by which half-tint blocks may be produced—by the employment of lines or by means of a grain or stipple. The late Mr. Walter B. Woodbury, the inventor of several well-known automatic processes, was one of the first to make attempts at meeting the difficulties connected with the reproduction of half-tint pictures. He suggested the interposition of a gauze in the camera, between the object to be photographed and the sensitized plate. The lines thus produced in the negative answered the expectations so far as to give the requisite variety of tint in the shadows, but the lines were so coarse as to be inadmissible. The gauze being nearer the sensitized plate than the object photographed, the lines became magnified to an unsightly degree.

Other inventors have since entered the field, among whom Mr. Frederick E. Ives, of Philadelphia, is deserving of honorable mention. His process was the subject of a patent dated in 1881, and the writer of this paper has been favored with the following description communicated by the inventor: "A thin film of gelatine sensitized with bichromate of potash is exposed to light under an ordinary photographic negative of the object to be reproduced, then swelled in water, and a cast taken in plaster of paris. The highest portions of this cast represent the blacks of the picture, the lowest parts the whites, and the middle shades are represented by variations of height between the two extremes. To produce upon the white surface of this relief an impression which will represent the variations of shade by black lines and stipple of varying thickness, an evenly inked surface of elastic V shaped lines or stipple is pressed against it until the required effect is obtained."

The Meisenbach process, which has been patented in England as a "communication from George Meisenbach, of Munich," produces similar results, by slightly different means, as set forth in the specification from which the following is taken: A transparent plate is hatched or stippled in parallel lines. A transparent positive is made of the object. The two plates are joined, preferably face to face, and from the combined plates a definitive negative is photographed in the ordinary way. In order to cross-hatch and break the lines of the shading, the hatched or stippled plate may be shifted once or twice during the production of the negative. The photographic negative thus obtained may be either applied direct to a zinc plate, or a lithographic transfer may first be made in the usual manner, and the plate subsequently bitten by acid to form a block in relief. Considerable importance is attached to the shifting of the hatched or stippled plate, this being the part of the process which is especially sought to be protected by the patent.

Some modification of the theory upon which these two processes are based lies at the foundation of all the methods employing mechanical lines to give effect to the gradations of tone in the reproduction of photographic prints and wash drawings. The defects in the results arise from the difficulty of preventing the lines covering the deep shadows of the picture as well as the half-tint portions, and also in the jagged appearance given to the edges. In other words, the "solids" become gray instead of black, while the sharpness of the outline is impaired. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, highly satisfactory results are not unfrequently obtained. A good wood engraving is, in this matter, the standard of excellence, and a comparison of results will show that for brightness and effect, very few, if any, automatic reproductions can be compared with the wood cut. In its present condition, automatic engraving is manifestly at a disadvantage as compared with manual engraving, from the fact that the operators pursue their calling in an essentially mechanical and commercial spirit. Should the desirable artistic feeling be conspicuously absent in the results, it may fairly be attributed to the absence of artistic feeling in the operator. In manual engraving, on the other hand, a certain amount of training in the principles of art is an indispensable necessity in the education of an engraver. From constant association with artists in the ordinary course of his work, the wood engraver cannot fail to imbibe a certain amount of appreciation of artistic effects. He thus acquires the ability to preserve and emphasize those peculiarities upon which artistic effects materially depend. When a similar intimacy exists between the automatic engraver (if the term be admissible) and the artist; or when he shall have become equally familiar with the artistic as with the chemical branch of his calling, the competition between the two methods of engraving will be more equal. In intaglio etching, as is well known, the artist performs the work of "biting in" his design himself, and the desirable artistic knowledge is thus brought to bear upon the chemical portion of the work as well as upon the drawing, and hence the generally artistic superiority of this form of engraving.

The "new process" which is being worked by the Moss Engraving Company, of New York, is based upon the discoveries by Paul Pretsch, of the insolubility of sensitized gelatine after exposure to light. Whatever claims there may be for originality are apparently confined to the details of the work which are not made known, there being nothing new in the few particulars which are put forward by the company in explanation of its process. "A glass or metallic plate is coated with a mixture of gelatine and bichromate of potash, which is allowed to dry, and is afterward exposed to the sun through a photographic negative. It is then immersed in cold water, when the parts protected from the light by the negative rapidly swell, while the parts not so protected are hardened and do not swell, or at least not to the same extent. This gelatine surface then becomes the matrix, from which, through intermediate steps, the final plate for printing is

formed. * * * It is a combination of certain elements of other processes for the purpose of securing completeness and delicacy of detail, together with satisfactory depth and smoothness of lines." The Moss company in their announcements lay great stress upon the importance of the suitable preparation of the drawings submitted to them for reproduction. Artists who have a theoretical knowledge of automatic engraving and some actual experience of its peculiar requirements, generally produce the most satisfactory drawings. "The very finest results in photo-engraving," to quote the Moss company, "are undoubtedly obtained from pen drawings, although very choice prints are also made from chalk drawings on grained paper."



HALF-TINT — REPRODUCED IN LINE — (WARWICK CASTLE).

The choice of the materials with which drawings should be made, when desired to be reproduced by any of the photographic relief processes, is a matter that has not received that attention which the subject deserves. A few hints, the result of some experience, may be usefully given. White bristol board, with a smooth and highly finished surface, is the best material to work upon, and a perfectly black indian ink is the most desirable pigment. The addition of a few drops of prepared ox-gall will improve the ink. In making the preliminary outline it may sometimes be convenient to use pencil, but all traces of the pencil lines must be carefully removed before finishing the picture, as every smutch left on the drawing will inevitably be reproduced on the plate. Where it may be necessary to put in shadows by cross-hatching, the first lines should be allowed to dry before crossing them. Drawings made wholly in pencil have been described as undesirable for reproduction, because every piece of graphite from a pencil becomes a reflector, and good photographs from such drawings are, in consequence, difficult of attainment. It is quite certain, however, that many highly satisfactory and artistic reproductions have been made from pencil drawings, notwithstanding the theoretical objections of the scientists.

Day's shading mediums have been found a valuable aid to the artist in preparing drawings either for lithographic printing or for reproduction by means of photo-etching. These mediums consist of a series of hardened and transparent gelatine films upon which lines or stipple are produced in relief upon the under side. This side has first to be inked, and the film being fixed in a frame is brought into contact with the stone or paper upon which the drawing is being made. By slightly rubbing or burnishing the upper side of the film in the parts of the drawing desired, the lines or stipple of the film are transferred to

the drawing. A great saving of time and labor results from the dexterous use of these films.

There is also a plan by which the making of the outline of a picture may be facilitated by the use of a silver print of the subject. The artist, with his pen dipped in indian ink, goes over so much of the outline as he may desire, and when he has secured the principal lines he can discharge the photographic color remaining by a solution of bichloride of mercury in alcohol. The proportions are one quart of alcohol to one ounce of mercury, and the best method of application is by flooding the picture.

In addition to the mechanical way of producing a stipple with which to delineate the half-tints of a picture from a photograph or a wash drawing, there is a method of producing the same result, by the chemical reticulation, of the gelatine films, which may be effected by the application as described by Mons. Rousselon, "of a chemical substance which crystallizes under the influence of light." The length of exposure regulates the size of the crystals, thus giving a coarse or fine grain as may be desired. A deposit of copper on the crystalline surface completes the plate. Heat also, applied to the gelatine film causes it to break up into a grain, and the reticulation may be aided by flooding the plate with a resinous solution before heating it, as has been described in laying the grain for relief aquatint plates.

Two illustrations accompany this paper showing half-tint subjects reproduced in line, and by stipple. Both pictures have been taken from photographs. The view of Warwick Castle is from a photograph by the Chatham Military School of Photography (England), reproduced in lines by Mill. Ch. Pettit & Cie, of Paris. The other subject is an American photograph of a scene on the Wissahickon, which is reproduced in stipple by Herr Klic, formerly of Vienna, but now of London, England.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE NEXT CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

THE next meeting of the International Union will be held in Denver, Colorado, on the second Monday in June next. This will certainly be a very important session, and as the time is at hand when many of the local unions elect their delegates, a brief reference to some of the more prominent questions that will undoubtedly claim the attention of the members, and a few words as to the advisability of sending the best available men to the convention, will be appropriate at this time.

The last convention made many notable changes in the constitution and laws of the union, and in its treatment of questions of so radical a nature that they were looked upon by some as dangerous innovations, it certainly presented a decided contrast to the policy governing conventions in former years. Many of the changes adopted were acknowledged by their most zealous supporters as being in the nature of an experiment, their advocates, however, maintaining that they were of a sufficiently safe character to warrant a year's trial, without threatening any disaster to the craft in general or the International body in particular. After the lapse of the time mentioned, the result could be reviewed at the Denver convention, where the weaknesses and inconsistencies of the new laws could be remedied and corrected.

The champions of the reformatory measures enacted at the Kansas City convention would seem to be justified by time in the correctness of their calculations in regard to the effect of the laws they advocated. They have not developed any disastrous weakness, as many predicted they would, nor have they proved less beneficial and effective than the old ones. On the contrary, so far as we have gone, they seem to meet the requirements of the case in a more satisfactory manner than they were met under the old order of things. But still they must be regarded as an experiment, and the task of strengthening the weak points that may have become apparent, and the enactment of new laws that will give more effect to existing ones, together with the disposal of many important measures that were left in an unfinished state at Kansas City, will be in part the work which the Denver convention must be prepared to meet. It will readily be seen that the work of the next convention must be of the most serious and most business-like character to meet expectations, and when local unions are selecting their delegates it will be well to bear this in mind, as they will be expected to display unusual care in the selection of the best men available for the purpose. This will be the more necessary when we remember that the next will be the last of the annual conventions, the present constitution providing for biennial instead of annual sessions of the International body. As a matter of fact, the Denver convention was decided upon largely with the objects in view that I am now alluding to, so let us for once send a body of men selected with a view to their fitness for the work that is awaiting them, and not with the idea of affording any particular man or number of men a pleasant holiday at the expense of the union.

Among the more important matters that will claim the attention of the members of the next convention is the one in relation to the organizers, and of the publication of a monthly circular by the secretary-treasurer. As to the organizers, it was sagely remarked after the close of the Kansas City convention by some of the wiseacres of that body, that as at present constituted "the territory was too large." Of course, this was well understood by the Committee on Organization when they reported the measure, but they went as far as they felt justified in going, until the question of an increased per capita to meet the expenses of the project had been finally determined upon by the local unions.

The union printers of this country must sooner or later awake to the fact that, if they desire to maintain their supremacy in trade matters, it will be absolutely necessary for them to perfect a far more thorough organization of printers than is the case at the present time, and the quicker they realize this fact the better it will be for themselves. It will also be necessary for them to understand that this question of organization is largely one of

money, and that until such time as we are ready to provide the necessary means for the prosecution of this work, until such time will we be at the mercy of any movement inaugurated to overrun a city with non-union printers. This question is one of vital importance, and should receive the immediate and most serious attention from the local unions, as well as at the hands of the delegates to the Denver convention.

At Kansas City provision was made for the publication of a monthly circular from International headquarters, such circular to contain the financial statements of the secretary-treasurer, together with such other matters of information and announcements as the officers might wish to make, *and such matters only*. As will be seen, the object of this circular was to present the financial statements and important announcements of the International Union in a precise and condensed form, when they would be of great interest to individual members, and valuable when filed for future reference. This would do away with the necessity of maintaining an official "organ," a consummation devoutly to be wished for. There are a number of excellent publications devoted to the interests of the craft, each looked upon by its admirers as the one best suited to receive official recognition and patronage. This state of affairs causes more or less lobbying, and consequent friction in the convention, and usually at a time when the attention of the delegates should be occupied by more important matters. There is nothing that will help the cause of unionism, and keep alive harmonious relations between employer and employed, more than a bright, competent, well-managed publication, such as are a few of those that we are now favored with. Printers should go to the limit of their means in support of these publications; but it is manifestly unfair to select one from among their number on which to bestow the official patronage of the International Union, disregarding the claims of equally deserving though more modestly conducted journals. By order of the executive council, the printing of this circular was deferred until the Denver convention had an opportunity of making more perfect financial arrangements for its support.

What is known as the Cobb Memorial is another subject that will come before the Denver convention. This measure contemplates the permanent application of the Childs-Drexel Fund. The importance of this matter will be understood when it is stated that the amount now on hand is in the neighborhood of $20,000, and its final disposition is a very grave and important consideration. The memorial here alluded to can be found entire in the published proceedings of the Kansas City convention, and should be carefully considered by the craft in time to allow of an intelligent discussion of its merits at Denver. This question was referred to the local unions for an expression of opinion when a vote was taken on the beneficial clauses of the new constitution, but the vote returned was of such a meager and incomplete character as to suggest a total unfamiliarity with its provisions on the part of the members at large.

It will be well for delegates to recollect that amendments to the constitution, by-laws, general laws and standing rules will hereafter be treated in a different manner than formerly. Under the present law the president is called upon to appoint what is termed a committee on laws. This committee will meet in the convention city three days before the assembling of the convention, and all amendments of the nature referred to should be in their possession when they meet, as it is on their report that the convention will act in such matters. I sincerely hope that this will be the means of doing away with a practice of the past that has become a pretty good-sized nuisance. Members desirous of perpetuating their fame in the published proceedings have heretofore been in the habit of deluging the convention with all manner of amendments, many of them of more than doubtful utility, and a very small proportion of which ever attained the dignity of being placed under discussion in the convention. But the practice answered the desired purpose. It secured the delegate's name repeated mention in the published proceedings, and led the members of his union to believe that they had sent a very energetic and capable legislator to the annual convention, when in reality his work consisted in merely dumping a portion of the contents of his gripsack onto the secretary's desk.

Again, I will urge upon the members of local unions the necessity of sending their best material to the Denver convention. The present condition of many of our unions will justify all members in ignoring the claims of the pleasure seeker for once. Let it be a convention of industry and intelligence, and the result will be alike beneficial and satisfactory to all concerned. The trip to the far West will undoubtedly be a very pleasant and instructive one, alike tempting to everyone who can convince himself of his ability to encompass his election. The scramble for the privilege of representation will assuredly be vigorously contested. We must therefore resist a natural temptation that will be offered, and ignore personal friendship for the men best equipped to handle the work awaiting them.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A NEW WRINKLE IN SPACES.

BY J. B. CALDWELL.

EVERY practical printer makes it a point to equally space the words of each line, and to have every line equally fill the measure of the stick.

Of course he will not bend spaces, nor use en-quads where 4-to-em spaces ought to go; nor will he leave his line insufficiently justified.

Where an en-quad is too much and a medium space too little, the medium space must be taken out and a 4-to-em and a 5-to-em inserted. The case-designers have made no provision for the hair-space, and if they had, it would be a difficult matter to separate it from the 5-to-em. Hair-spaces and fives are necessarily mixed.

This makes the task of changing space doubly annoying, having to get two pieces where one ought to do, and having to select the right one when too often it seems the next in size predominate.

The remedy is twofold, easily reached and applied. In ordering type, have the spaces that are so nearly alike

made with different nick, as much different as possible. Move "ffi" to the box over small cap "D," and have the vacated box for hair-spaces. Or, "&" may be moved to the box over "D," and "ffi" to corner box.

This is only half the remedy. The other and better half is a new space, between the en-quad and medium space in size.

As the compositor will find use for it ten to twenty times as often as he does for "ff," move the latter to the box over cap "G," on right-hand side, move "fi" up one box, and the new space will have a very desirable place.

How shall the new space be obtained? The type-founders can make it, or the printer can behead enough lower-case "r's" or "s's" to make his case complete, and not damage the font. Extra letters may be ordered for this purpose.

The writer has tried this scheme for ten years, and finds that it saves time and temper, and insures more accurate and even justification.

The new spaces are not meant to supply an imaginary demand for equality of space where the difference is imperceptible, as, for instance, an en-quad between two words and medium spaces between each other two, for such variation is allowable in ordinary work; but they are meant to facilitate speed and ease of justification in all kinds of composition, from the general news column to the finest book page.

They will, at the same time, increase the equality of space, as, instead of one en-quad, two of these may be used, thus dividing the space between three words instead of between two, thereby lessening the disparity.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

CONFRONTING an exacting condition, not a theory, the President has wisely exempted bookbinders in every department from civil service examinations. This shows a clear judgment of the necessities of the situation, and from the fact of the private secretary of the incoming chief executive being one of the craft no fears need be entertained of any change in this respect, and meddling cranks, with impossible theories, have received an effectual quietus.

That this is the beginning of the end of civil service as applied to printers and printing, no one acquainted with the *modus operandi* of official life will question, and typos, pressmen, binders and feeders are to be congratulated.

***

BUT the mere mention of the fact calls up another and important one. That is the inadvisability of rushing to Washington to secure positions in the government printing office. It will be done, we know, and that it will be followed by regret we are equally certain.

No one who has not been ground through an official mill has any conception of the difficulty of obtaining an appointment, the constant worry, the uncertainty of the tenure of office, the jealousy, the flaw-picking and fault-finding, the trampling upon the necks of others for preferment.

And when discharged, what?

To those unfamiliar with the cost of living in Washington, $3.20 per day of eight hours has glamour and prospective wealth. It is simply a snare and delusion, and the great majority repent in sackcloth of disappointment and the ashes of loss.

There is nothing in the least selfish in the advice to keep away from Washington; to let well enough alone. The little of the sweet is largely overbalanced by the bitter; the loss far exceeds the gain; the city is ever overstocked, and, when a printer is "retired" from service in the government printing office he finds himself stranded, with hard lines staring him in the face.

***

AN "eccentric"—we wish many more were troubled with the same mental disease, if charity can properly be so called—an "eccentric" gentleman in Philadelphia, by name Isaiah V. Williamson, proposes to give one-sixth (more if necessary) of his large fortune ($15,000,000) to establish a free school of mechanical trades.

To no better purpose could money be applied, and humanity will arise and call him blessed.

With the gift, however, many important questions arise pertinent to the successful working and carrying out of his intentions, to the end of obtaining the best results. Whether printing will be one of the trades embraced, we are not informed, though it is a natural presumption. Without teaching the art of arts the school would fail in one of the grandest and most beneficial of its objects.

Assuming such to be the case, we, while giving the liberal, energetic philanthropist all possible credit, must be pardoned a few suggestions bearing directly upon the practical issue of the undertaking and to the better win him glory in the future.

Printing, if taught at all, should be done so fully and thoroughly, not hastily and superficially. We have altogether too much of that kind of instruction already; too few who are familiar with the work in all its branches, who know it from "turret to foundation stone."

The idea of apprenticeship is, we are aware, repugnant to the average American youth. His idea of liberty is founded upon too grand and extensive a scale to admit of "boss" or teacher, and therein lies the failure of finding first-class workmen. As soon as the case is learned and a decently clean proof turned out, Young America plumes himself upon being a printer, and is ready to travel and give the world the benefit of his knowledge—when he has none—and genius—when he is utterly lacking.

Printing is not a thing of a day, month or year, but extends over a lifetime. It is the *most progressive* of arts, and requires constant study and improvement. A school, therefore, to turn out craftsmen in their highest development, would be hailed with delight by all lovers of the art inspired by divinity. Such should be the working of the one proposed by Mr. Williamson. Graduation from it should be the highest possible indorsement of fitness in

both practical and technical knowledge. Pupils should not be rushed through; not permitted to leave until fully qualified — call it apprenticeship or by whatever more pleasing name you may. "Imposition" should be taught, not practiced. Boys "out of their time" should be given employment until a good position is open for them, and of such there would be no lack. The moment employers can be assured the hands they are seeking await their call, the summons will come and the supply not equal the demand.

Great good can be done by such an institution as proposed. But unless the fact is kept in view and acted upon that the training must be thorough and exhaustive, little benefit would result to either the public or the craft.

***

WHY "apprenticeship" should be looked upon as a reproach and be so great a bugbear, is a puzzle beyond the solution of ordinary minds. A youth enters a printing or other office or shop, for what? The avowed purpose is to learn the "art and mystery," to become proficient in the peculiar knowledge belonging to the trade, and skillful in the use of tools; to become master of the particular branch of industry to which one intends to devote his life and from which he hopes to accumulate fortune. What matter then by what term instruction is called? Very little; but it does matter, and much, that he should fulfill his portion of the contract, and further (for the obligation is mutual), the employer should do all within his power to aid him in the struggle for knowledge and usefulness.

The quibbling over a name to indicate the period of learning is profitless. The perfume will remain though the "rose" is discarded and something else adopted. The only thing worthy of consideration is, how boys will best learn and how the craft can best be supplied with what it sadly stands in need of — *perfectly educated, competent and always reliable printers*. Better, then, to drop all frivolous dissensions and apply ourselves in earnest to the great desideratum the public, the craft, and the times demand.

***

WITHOUT detracting from or turning in another direction the great and noble charity mentioned above, without questioning motives or purposes, does it not appear strange that all the rich and philanthropic souls steadily ignore the urgent need of a home for sick, disabled and worn-out printers? That it is so remains a much to be lamented fact; that it should be otherwise all are ready to admit.

Not from want of knowledge of the importance of such an institution can neglect arise. Again and again have its needs been urged and pleadings as the tears of angels gone forth. Yet there has been no proper response, no suitable recognition of merits, no liberal giving, no making of a beginning that will assure the desired end.

May it soon, very soon, be otherwise. May the great and loving All-Father put into the mind and heart of some man (or men), blessed with a superabundance, to consider the plea of the printer, the plea for food, shelter and comfort when his hands can no longer provide them, and among the great charities of the world the "home" arise to end suffering and want, and cause heaven to bend in benedictions upon the generous giver.

***

THANKS to THE INLAND PRINTER for making it possible for me to become acquainted with Mr. H. G. Bishop. An hour of pleasant, crisp and instructive chat was the result, and poor "Pica Antique" learned how little he knew of the practical in printing and how thoroughly Mr. Bishop was posted, and able to tell it. This knowledge and power is what makes his contributions of such value, proving the perfect craftsman, as a brief conversation will the scholarly gentleman.

If the INLAND has others like Mr. Bishop, please send them along. The typographical and material world contains too few of them, by a vast majority.

By the way, his "Diagrams of Imposition," a little pocket volume is a gem, as full of meat as an egg, and should be the bosom companion of all claiming to be compositors or pressmen.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT — *Continued.*

IN order to keep track of the cost of work throughout its several processes there have been various systems adopted, with more or less success, and it is difficult to say which of those systems is entitled to be considered best. But the following has borne the test of many years' practice, and is recommended as being reliable and practicable:

Have a book in which jobs can be entered and numbered consecutively, as they are received. Let this book be ruled in columns, so as to provide for entering all the particulars of name, address, quantity, description, etc., on the left-hand page, and on the right-hand page ruled so as to provide for the entry of the various items of cost, such as composition, presswork, stock, cutting, padding, ruling, numbering, perforating, folding, sewing, binding, etc., with a column for total cost, and one for the price charged to customer.

Then have a small blank, called a "job ticket," printed so as to provide spaces for all of the above particulars, on which the person putting the job in hand will enter all particulars and instructions to correspond with the entry in the order book, and those who are engaged on the job must enter the time occupied. Let each person also have a "daily time slip," on which to enter against the job number the same time which they enter on the job ticket, the total of these entries being the time they have worked during the day. There will be times when a man is engaged on general distribution or other work in other departments, which cannot well be charged to any job number, in which case he will enter the time on his daily slip, and not on the job ticket, such work being taken into account, as will be explained shortly. No job should be allowed to be put in hand without a job ticket being made out, and such ticket must accompany the job from start to finish.

The following reduced fac similies illustrate the system:

PRINTER'S ORDER BOOK.

DATE		JOB NUMBER	NAME	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	PROOF WANTED	JOB WANTED	COLOR OF INK.
May	22	1784	D. F. & Co. bo	500	Joint Freight Tariff.	—	Wed	Blk
	"	1785	do	10,000	W. B. Form 516	—	Thurs	"
	"	1786	do	10,000	Do " 517	—	Wed	"
	"	1787	Rufus Scott	500	6 sheet Streamers (Block)	—	Sat	Red & Blk
	"	1788	do	25,000	Dodgers	—	"	Blk
	"	1789	Electra bo	300	3 sheets, 2 colors	—	Mon	Red & Blue
	"	1790	Collins Arnold	200	Postal Cards	Today	tomorrow	Blue
	"	1791	Brown & Bates	1	Ledger, 500 pp, F. Bound	—	June 1	—
	"	1792	do	1	Journal do	—	"	—
	"	1793	Youngman & Co	4000	Order Blanks	Wed	Sat	Blk
	23	1794	Stuart G. Spier	5000	40 pp pamphlets	—	—	"
	"	1795	Jacobs & Proctor	10,000	½ sheet Blockbills,	Brooklyn	—	Red
	"	1796	do	5,000	Do do	Lynn	—	"
	"	1797	do	5,000	Do do	Boston	—	"
	"	1798	do	10,000	Journals, 4 pp,	Brooklyn	—	Blk
	"	1799	F. F. Proctor	200	Circulars	Today	tomorrow	"
	"	1800	Rathbone Sard & Co	1	Order Book, 600 pp	—	—	—
	"	1801	Littlefield Stone & Co	5000	40 pp Catalogues	—	June 20	"
	"	1802	Albany Supply Co	250	Postals	Wed	Wed	"
	"	1803	R. W. Thacher	2000	Envelopes	—	Thurs	"
	"	1804	Delavan House	5000	Noteheads	—	"	"
	"	1805	Independent Citizen	6000	Copies for May 24th	—	—	"
	16	1806	Rufus Scott	10,000	Dodgers	—	—	"
	"	1807	do	1000	½ sheet hangers	—	Sat	Red & Blk
	24	1808	Ward & Drummond	10,000	Golden Texts	—	—	Blk
	"	1809	Perry & Co	2000	Pay Envelopes	—	—	"
	"	1810	Babcock & Sherman	1000	Letterheads	—	Fri	"
	"	1811	do	500	Cards from plate	—	—	—

PRINTER'S ORDER BOOK.

COMP.	PRESS.	STOCK.	CUTTING.	PADDING.	RULING	NUMBER AND PERF	FOLDING & SEWING	BINDING	OTHER CHARGES.	TOTAL.	
2 75	70	40	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 95	6 00
3 20	6 00	15 00	1 00	—	3 15	—	—	—	—	28 35	37 00
3 40	6 00	15 00	1 00	—	3 15	—	—	—	—	28 55	37 00
—	11 50	12 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	Blocks	32 00	53 90	90 00
2 00	2 10	4 00	1 00	—	—	—	—	—	Plates	2 20	13 50	18 00
4 70	5 40	4 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 10	25 00
40	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	1 00
—	—	2 50	—	—	90	30	30	3 40	Materials	1 50	8 90	12 00
—	—	2 50	—	—	90	30	30	3 40	"	1 50	8 90	12 00
1 80	2 60	1 85	20	—	1 20	—	—	—	—	—	7 65	11 50
22 00	15 20	20 00	—	—	—	—	5 50	—	—	—	62 70	98 00
—	9 00	17 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	Blocks	7 00	33 80	75 00
—	5 00	8 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	"	7 00	20 90	45 00
—	5 00	8 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	"	7 00	20 90	45 00
16 00	12 50	20 00	1 00	—	—	—	3 00	—	Electros	2 00	34 50	80 00
60	1 00	1 50	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 30	5 00
80	1 20	2 00	—	—	1 20	80	40	2 10	Materials	50	8 60	12 00
15 60	17 50	14 00	—	—	—	—	4 30	—	—	—	57 40	75 00
30	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	1 00
20	80	2 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 90	5 50
75	1 25	3 50	—	25	—	—	—	—	Plate	40	6 15	12 00
—	4 50	13 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 00	33 00
1 00	2 75	2 75	50	—	—	—	—	—	Plate	60	7 60	10 00
2 50	2 00	2 00	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 70	12 50
26 00	50 00	80 00	—	—	—	—	143 50	—	—	—	199 50	275 00
45	75	1 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 50	3 00
60	55	1 35	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 65	4 00
—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	Goodwin	1 50	2 10	4 00

To arrive at the cost of the time thus charged on the job ticket, it is necessary to take other things into account besides the wages paid. A good plan is to fix a certain rate per hour. Take the composing room, for example. Find the total amount paid in the room (including foreman, proofreader, etc.); then by dividing that amount by the aggregate number of hours worked, you have the cost per hour. But that would not represent the full cost of composition. Experience shows that at least one-half more must be added in order to cover distribution and other necessary expenses, so that if the cost shown was 20 cents you will have to reckon 30 cents. The press-room can be figured in the same way, for although there

THIS TICKET MUST ACCOMPANY JOB THROUGHOUT.

Job No. 2241 July 24 1888

Name C. Thomas & Co.

Quantity 2000 in 8 books

Description Freight Contracts 1/2 bound sheep, cloth sides

Stock 1050 shts 18+23=30 No 2

Cost of Stock 7.50 Color of Ink Red

Proof Wanted no Job Wanted 10 days

Bound in 8 books. Pads.

Ruled Yes Numbered Yes Perforated

BE CAREFUL TO CHARGE ALL TIME OCCUPIED. **TIME.** BETTER CHARGE RATHER MORE THAN LESS.

Work.	NAME.	HOURS.			
Comp.	Van Bramer	1¾	1		1.00
"	Southwell	½			
"					
"					
Press.	V. B.	2½			1.75
"	Shoudy	3			
"					
"					
Cutting.	Ed	½			.20
Padd'g.					
Ruling.	Megarr	4			1.35
Numb'g or Perf'g.	Nellie	3			.60
Folding and Sewing.	Susie & Dora	13	2½		1.60
Bind'g.	Herzog & Co	6½	7	2	4.60
Bind'g Mater'ls.	Paper				

Remarks: Charge 32.50

Take Proof of Job on Back of Ticket before Lifting.

is no distribution to be allowed for, there is power to think of, and there are times when presses are standing idle and other such like matters to be provided for. And so for bindery and other rooms.

After a job is finished, the time on the ticket is to be figured at the rates per hour which have been decided upon. Should the composition rate be 35 cents, and the time charged be 2½ hours, then the cost of composition would be called 90 cents. The time on the other parts of the work being figured in the same way.

After the various items of cost have been figured out on the job ticket they will be entered in the order book against their proper numbers, as shown on the fac simile sheet. Of course, the difference between the "total cost," and the "billed at" columns, will only show the gross profit. Then will come rent, gas, office expenses, etc., before the *net* profit is arrived at.

Those who have used this system have found that it took them a very little time to get used to it, and they would not give it up on any account.

Name W. Southwell 7/24 1888

DAILY TIME SLIP.

JOB NO.	HOURS.
2241	½
2236	4¼
2249	2
2216	1½
2221	1¾
	10

Time entered on this Slip must correspond with time on Job Ticket.

But do not attempt to carry on business without a system of some kind that will furnish you with the particulars enumerated here; for without such information you will be groping in the dark and find when it is too late that your business is a failure.

And now, in conclusion, let me say that I have had great pleasure in going over all this ground a second time. Much of the subject matter has become more familiar to my own mind, and I have been enabled to correct some of the erroneous ideas I had formed years before. If the reader has been instructed and has been led to make closer study of the various phases of the printing business, I am sure that he will rejoice with me that the task was undertaken. But let no one imagine that, having read all that has been written, he can now afford to cast it on one side as a thing that has been used and can be dispensed with; for no matter how closely and attentively he may have read, his ideas will be but crude and imperfect unless he follows up by frequent reference to these pages, and by practically testing all that he has learned theoretically. Theory and practice are both essential to the make-up of a competent printer.

FINISH WHAT YOU BEGIN.

Thousands start well, but never finish one thing at a time. They have a dozen things on hand, and no one completed. Time is wasted on unfinished work. Always finish what you begin. One thing finished is worth a hundred half done. The completion of an undertaking yields more pleasure and more profit than dozens of plans. The man who is always planning or scheming is rarely, if ever, successful. He often furnishes ideas for others, who go persistently to work and finish what his ideas suggested. "That was my idea — my plans," we frequently hear someone say, but the man who carried it out was the one who benefited himself and others. Do not begin what you cannot finish. What you undertake to do — do, and reap the reward of your own ideas and skill.—*American Lithographer.*

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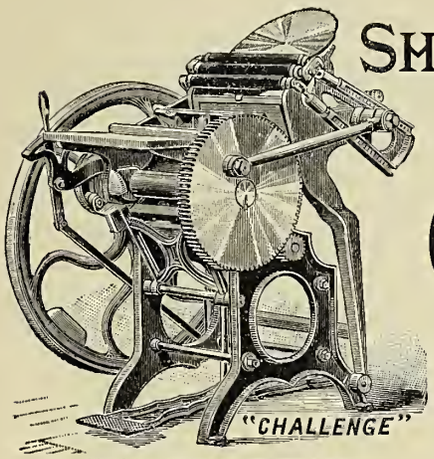
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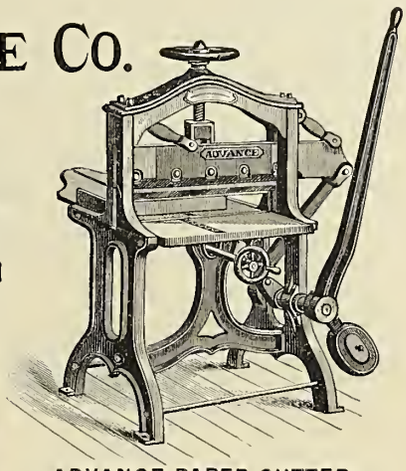
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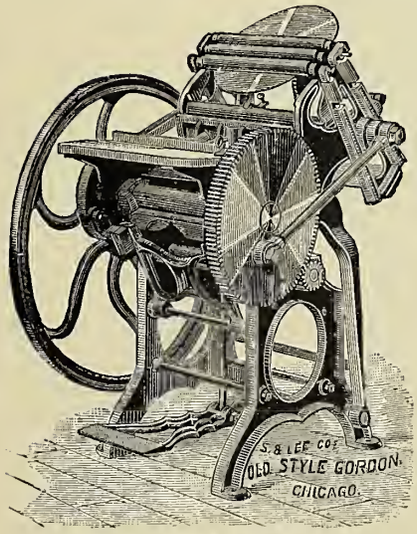
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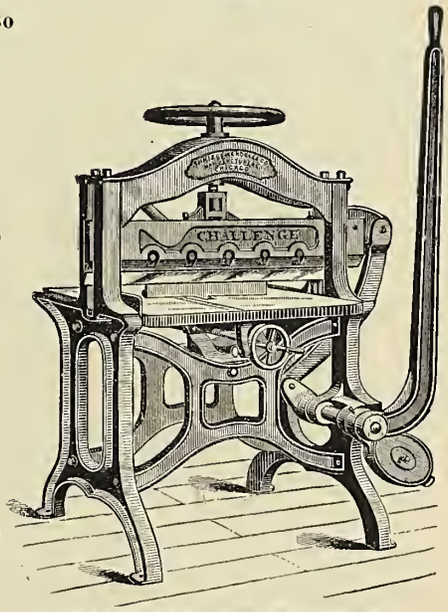
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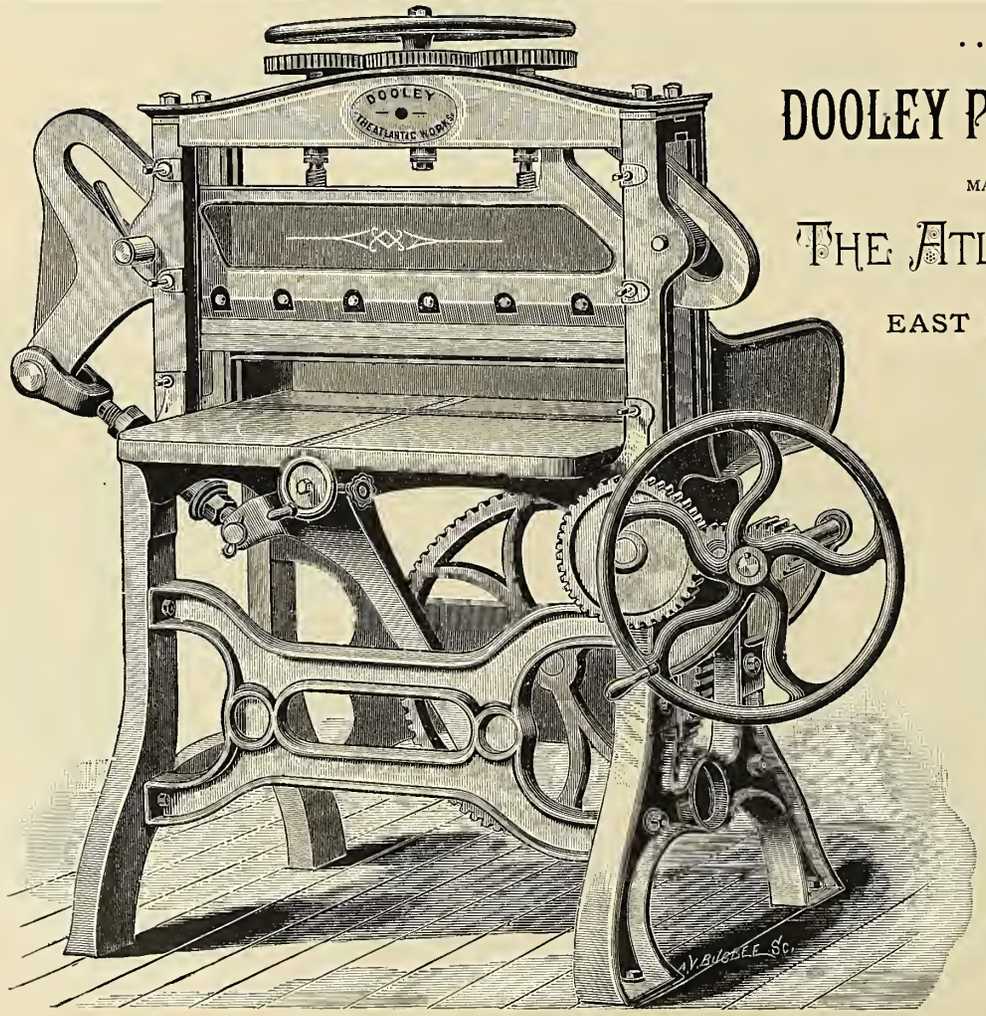
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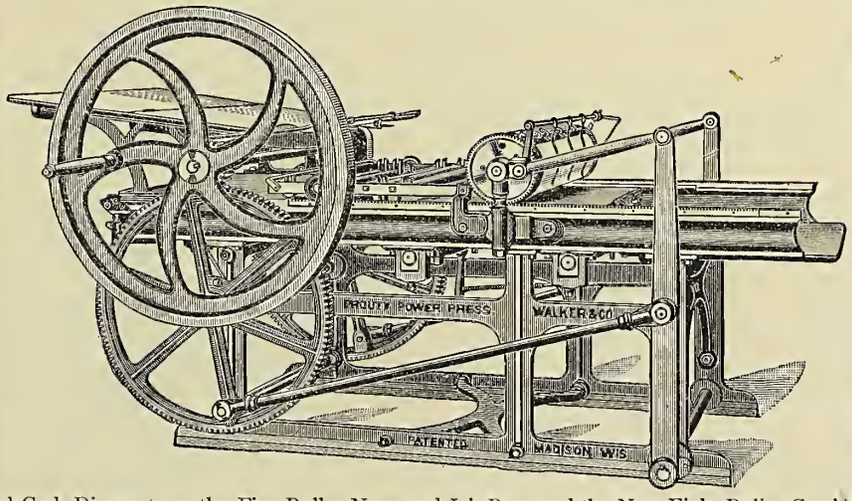
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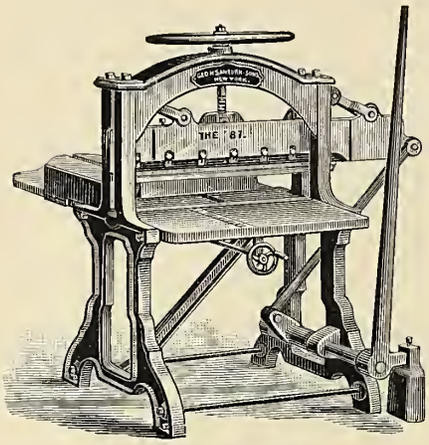
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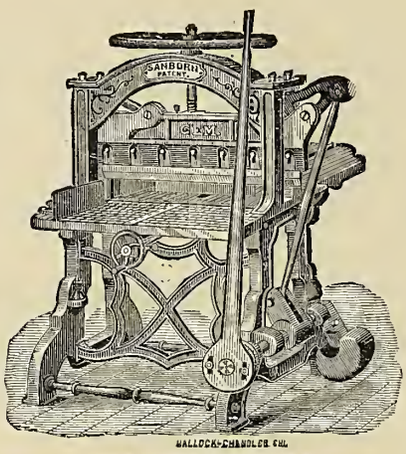
W. G. WALKER & CO., Sole Proprietors, MADISON, WIS.



"THE '87" CUTTER.

25 inch, - - - - - $115.00
32 inch, - - - - 150.00

Sanborns' Machines.

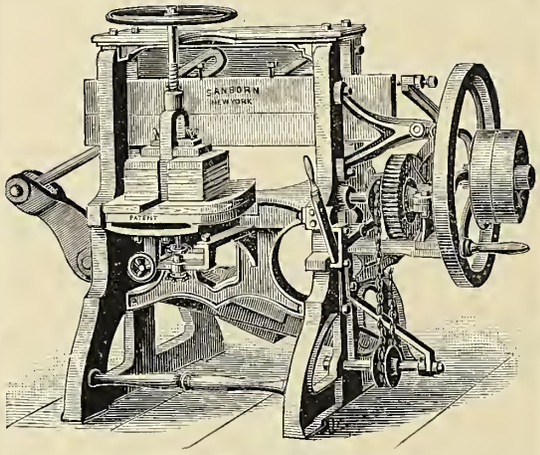


THE "GEM" CUTTER.

30 inch, - - $200.00
32 inch, - - 250.00

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

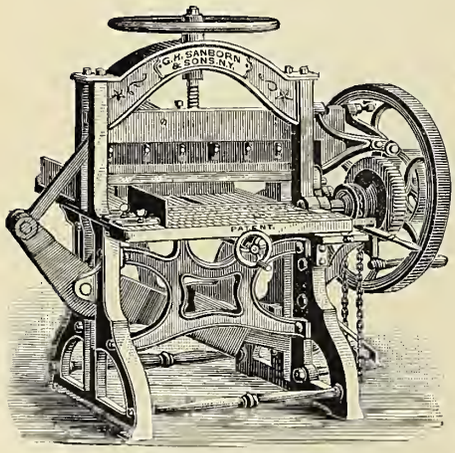
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THE "STAR" BOOK TRIMMER.
One Size, $400.00.

Bookbinders' Machinery.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.



THE "STAR" CUTTER.

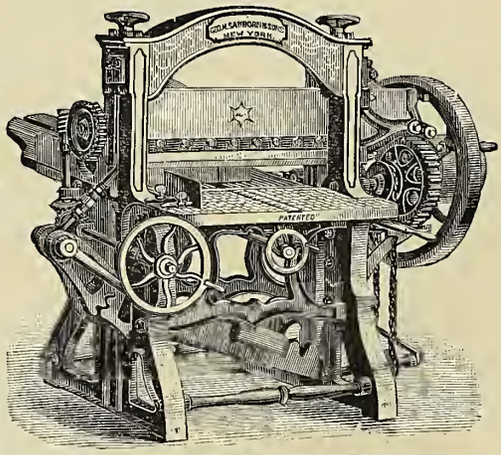
30 inch, - - - - $375.00
32 inch, - - - 450.00

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons,

69 Beekman Street,

NEW YORK.

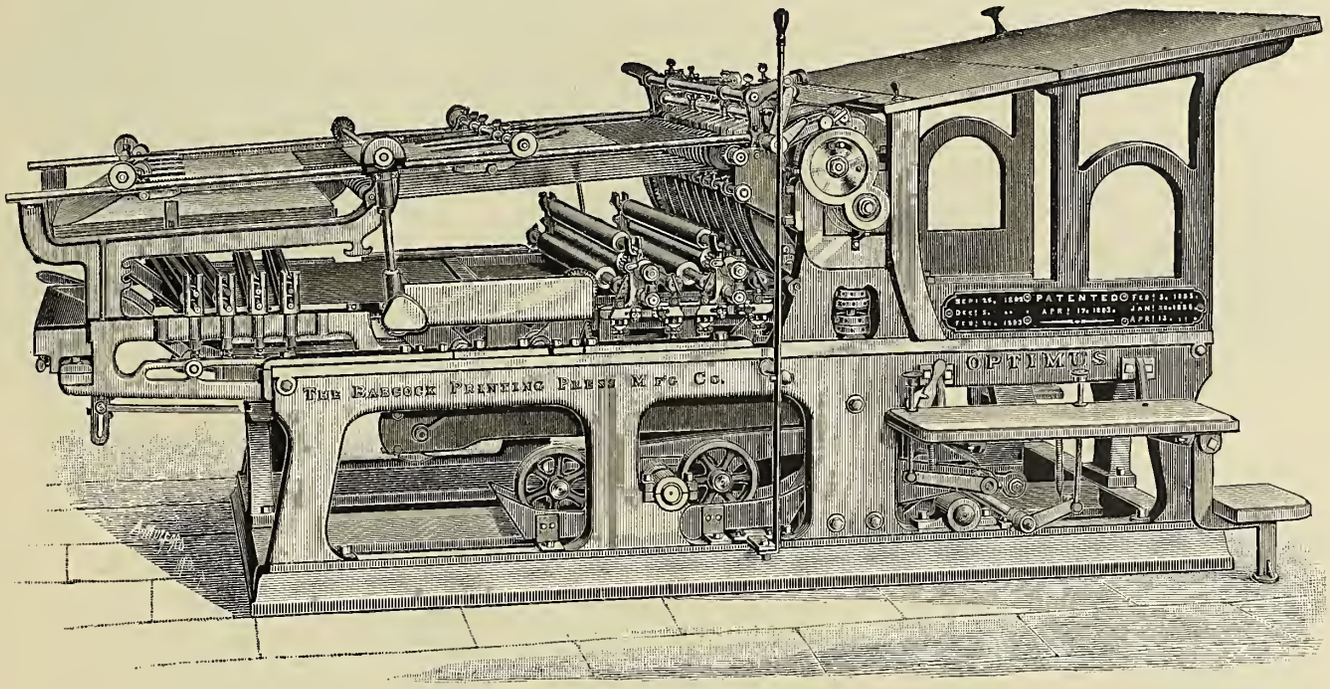
MANUFACTORY;
STANDARD MACHINERY CO.,
Mystic River, Conn.



THE "STAR" CUTTER.

34 inch, - $600.00 48 inch, - $1,100.00
38 inch, - 750.00 54 inch, - 1,400.00
44 inch, - 900.00 64 inch, - 1,900.00

The Babcock Printing Press Manuf'g Co.



THE "OPTIMUS."

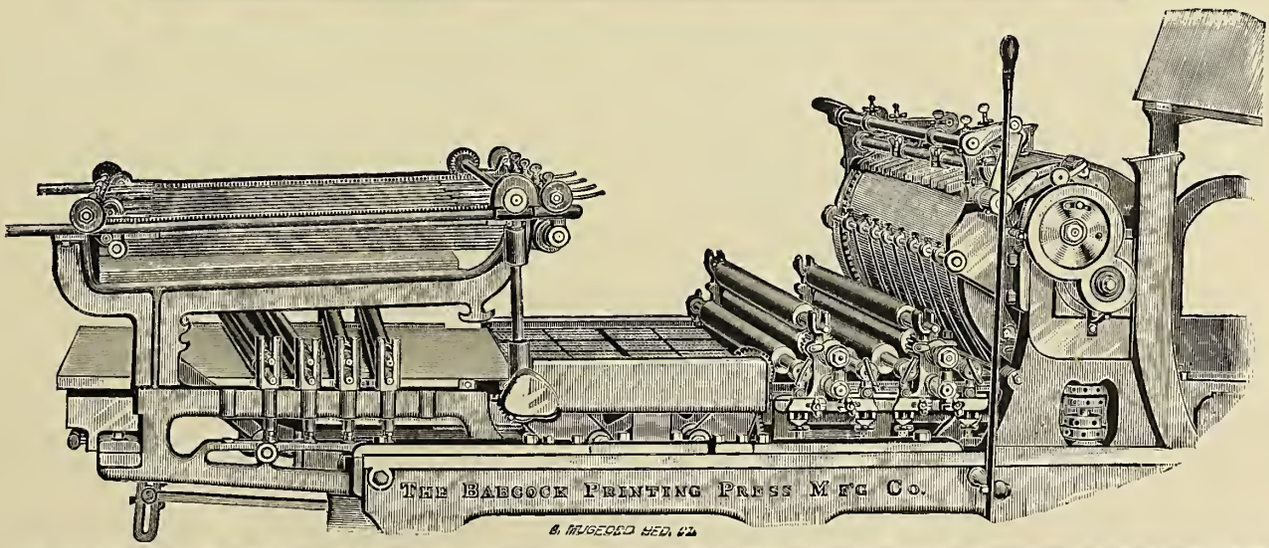
MANUFACTURERS OF

Drum Cylinder, Stop Cylinder, Lithographic and Two-Revolution Presses,

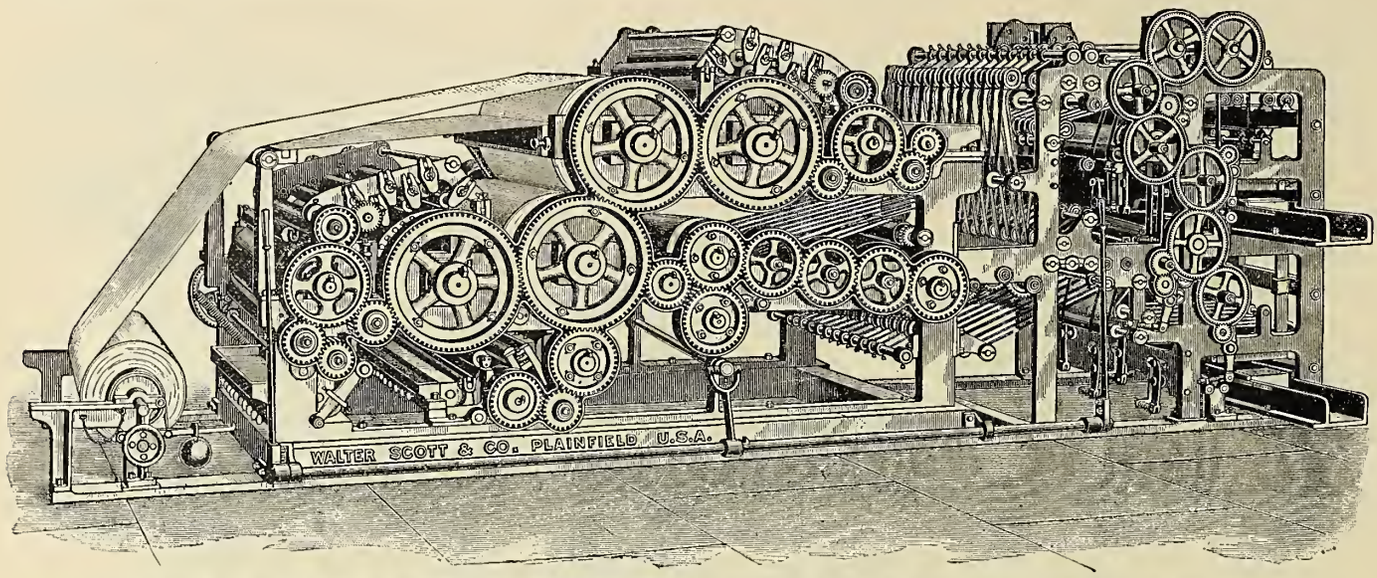
NEW LONDON, CONN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 26 and 27 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, 115 and 117 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL., GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS.

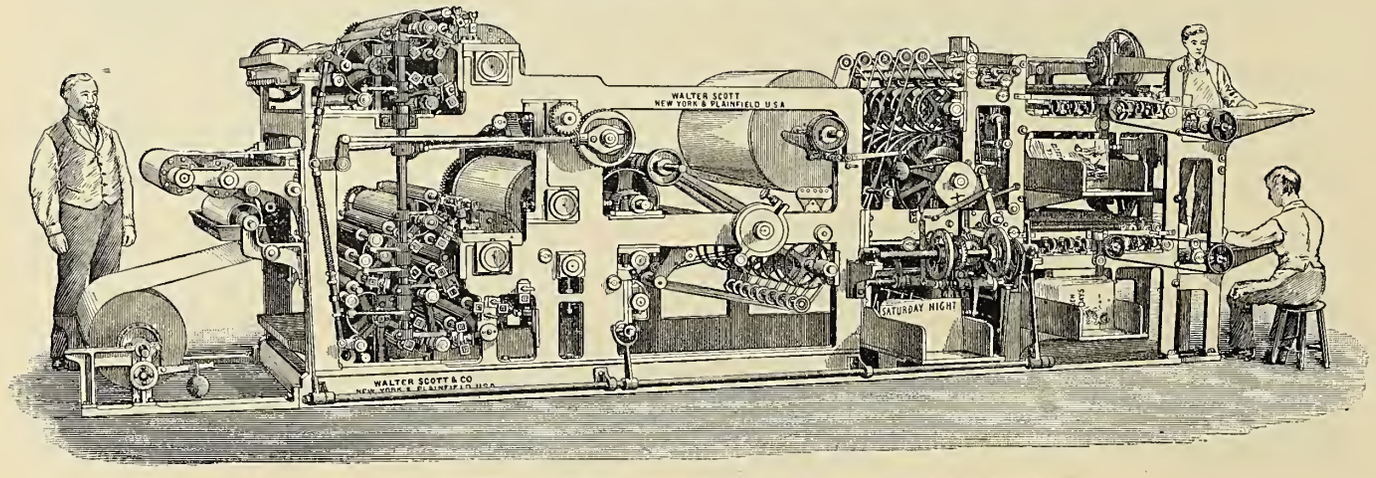


The above Sectional Cut shows position to which the "Optimus" delivery may be quickly and easily moved for convenience in making ready. With this delivery each sheet is deposited directly over the fountain, **printed side up, without touching the printed surface. No Smut. No Offset. Makes perfect piles at fast or slow speed.**



THE SCOTT WEB PERFECTING AND FOLDING MACHINE.

Adapted for Almanac and ordinary Book Work. Speed, 12,000 per hour.



THE SCOTT WEB PERFECTING MACHINE.

Especially designed for Illustrated Periodicals and Fine Book Work. Guaranteed to produce work equal in quality to four roller two-revolution or stop-cylinder presses. Speed, 6,000 per hour.

OFFICE OF J. C. AYER CO.,
LOWELL, MASS., May 18, 1888.

MESSRS. WALTER SCOTT & CO., PLAINFIELD, N. J.:

Gentlemen,—The Perfecting Press and Folder combined, furnished us by you for printing and folding Ayer's almanac, is giving excellent satisfaction. We are running it at a speed of 10,000 to 11,000 books per hour. The inking apparatus is perfect, the distribution being so thorough that we do not find it necessary to "wash up" oftener than once in ten hours. The arrangements to prevent "off-set" are so effective that we change the tympan sheet only once a day. In this regard the machine is performing better than we expected, as we counted on the necessity of frequent changes. The printing is in perfect register, and the folding more uniform and accurate than anything we have had done on hand-folding machines. You are at liberty to refer inquirers to us for further particulars.

Yours truly, J. C. AYER CO.

PRESSROOMS OF THE J. C. AYER CO.,
LOWELL, MASS., June 7, 1888.

MESSRS. WALTER SCOTT & CO., PLAINFIELD, N. J.:

Dear Sirs,—In answer to your inquiry about the Printing and Folding Machine sent to this office by you nine months ago, will say that it is a wonderful machine, doing better work and more of it than I ever knew of being done by a Perfecting Press on this kind of work. The printing is well done to register, without any show of "off-set." The folder works exceedingly well, folding each sheet more accurately than heretofore accomplished on hand-feed folding machines where sheets were fed to points. We have no waste sheets, except where the web is broken or pasted together. The press is running at a speed of 10,800 per hour, to accomplish which it only requires a pressman and one helper on the press, and a boy to take the folded books away. The quality of the work produced will speak for itself.

Your truly, J. C. JOHNSON,
Sup't Printing Department.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Two-Revolution, Stop-Cylinder, Single Cylinder, Litho. and Roll-Feed Perfecting Printing Machines,

PAPER FOLDERS, ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY, ETC.

Plainfield is forty minutes' ride on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Depot, foot of Liberty Street, New York.

J. W. OSTRANDER, Western Agent, 77 and 79 Jackson St., Chicago.

Over Two Hundred

Different

Sizes and Styles

. . of . .

Folding Machines

Manufactured by



The Brown Folding Machine Co.

ERIE, PA., U. S. A.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler

(Incorporated)

115 & 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COPPER-MIXED TYPE,

ON THE POINT SYSTEM,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING MATERIALS.

IF YOU CONSULT YOUR INTERESTS YOU WILL

Buy only our Superior Copper-Mixed Type.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

Babcock Printing Presses and Howard Iron Works' Paper Cutting and Bookbinding Machinery.

CONNECTIONS:

ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., St. Louis.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Kansas City.
GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Omaha.
MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY, St. Paul.

J. M. IVES & CO.

Bookbinders' Machinery

AND PAPER BOX MAKERS' MACHINES.

RULING MACHINES, "THOMPSON" WIRE STITCHERS,
POWER AND LEVER PAPER CUTTERS,
BOOK AND PAMPHLET TRIMMERS, FOLDING MACHINES,
"PEERLESS" POWER PERFORATORS,
HAND AND FOOT POWER PERFORATORS,
PAGING AND NUMBERING MACHINES,
IRON TABLE SHEARS AND CARD CUTTERS,
POWER ROTARY BOARD CUTTERS,
EMBOSSING MACHINES, STANDING PRESSES (all sizes),
CHERRY BOARDS AND BRASS-BOUND BOARDS,
ROLLER AND JOB BACKING MACHINES,
BLANK BOOK AND STUB FOLDING MACHINES,
STEAM GLUE HEATERS, STABBING MACHINES,
STEAM AND FOOT POWER ROUND CORNER CUTTERS,
EYELETING MACHINES AND PUNCHES,
INDEX CUTTERS, KNIFE GRINDING MACHINES,
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COMPLETE BINDERY OUTFITS FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS:

293 Dearborn St. and 36 Third Ave., CHICAGO.

THE

CALUMET PAPER CO.

262 & 268 FIFTH AVENUE,

CHICAGO.

Have about ready for distribution their Annual Catalogue for 1889.

That Catalogue tells you much more about their different lines of goods than we can tell in this advertisement.

If you have not as yet received a Catalogue, don't fail to send for one.

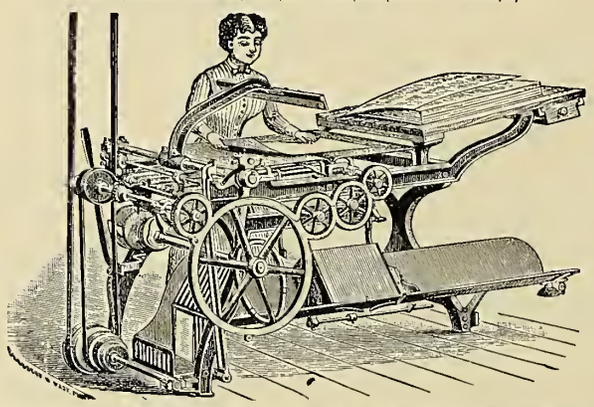
THE CALUMET PAPER CO.

Will be happy to mail you one free.

PAPER

Folding Machines

FOR FINE BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.



FOLDING, and FOLDING and PASTING MACHINES

Feeding to side guides for PERIODICAL WORK.

CHAMBERS BROTHERS COMPANY,

Fifty-Second St., below Lancaster Ave., PHILADELPHIA.

MONTAGUE & FULLER, General Agents,
41 Beekman Street, - NEW YORK,
345 Dearborn Street, - - CHICAGO.

THE INLAND PRINTER,

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

SAM. G. SLOANE, ADVERTISING AGENT. S. G. DUNLOP, TRAVELING AGENT.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR 183-187 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

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Two dollars per annum in advance; for six months, one dollar; sample copies, twenty cents.

Great Britain and Ireland, postage paid, eleven shillings and four pence per annum.

To countries within the postal union, seventy-five cents per annum additional.

Postage stamps are not desirable, but when it is found necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the twentieth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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One page	42 00	113 50	214 00	400 00

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Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

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G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.
J. P. MONCEL, 95 St. Constant street, Montreal, P. Q.
GOLDING & CO., 183 Fort Hill Sq., Boston.
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JAMES P. HADLEY, Agent for Colorado, 1415 Lawrence street, Denver, Col.
WARREN E. PRICE, 1203 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1889.

NOTICE.

MR. SAMUEL G. SLOANE, a gentleman well and favorably known to the trade, has taken charge of the advertising department of THE INLAND PRINTER, and will shortly call on a number of its advertisers for a continuance of their patronage. We bespeak for him a favorable reception wherever his business engagements may call him.

A REMEDY WANTED.

THE letter of our Chicago correspondent, under the caption of "A Remedy Wanted," is certainly worthy of the consideration of our typefounders. The grievance complained of is one to which we have previously called their attention, namely, that the unequalized sorting of small fonts of display type renders them practically useless where more than two or three letters outside of the "A" and "E" are required to complete a line. While, as a rule, these are the two characters of the alphabet most frequently called into requisition, there is no reason why their numbers should be so greatly out of proportion to that of the "l's," "o's," "r's," "s's," "t's," etc. How aggravating it is to know that "just the line you want" is short an "l" or "o," while there are three or four idle "a's" or "e's" in the case; and this occurs so frequently that a "duplicate" font presents itself as the only remedy. The necessity for a change or an enlargement arises from the fact that fonts of the character referred to are generally appropriate for display lines of business, firm names, streets, etc., which frequently require more than the allotted number of characters. Of course, the plan suggested would entail extra expense, but this is of secondary importance when the benefits which would be derived therefrom are taken into consideration.

We are well aware it is impossible to please everybody, or to make an allotment that would invariably prove acceptable, but the addition of even *two* letters to a font of the characters referred to would enhance its average availability, and consequently its value, a hundred-fold. For example, there are fifty cities and towns in Illinois, having printing establishments, ending in "ville," which render a six "A" font practically useless, in using it for the name of the locality and state, even with an abbreviation, while the effort to set the single word "Belleville," would prove abortive.

Of course, there are exceptions to the rule. There are localities, which no doubt present themselves to our readers, where even this plan would prove of little benefit. In all such cases, however, common sense furnishes the remedy, in securing an extra number of the special letters required, at the time the order for the font is given, and a failure to do so leaves no one but the negligent party to blame for the result; because the disproportionate expense of a subsequent order, generally attended with protests and grumbling, would thereby be avoided.

It may be claimed that these objections only apply to the *smaller* offices. Exactly so, and this is just where the shoe pinches; but it should also be remembered that the "smaller" offices are, fortunately or unfortunately, in the majority both in the cities and country towns, consequently their proprietors cannot afford the outlay which their more favored brethren can indulge in. Thus, even from a selfish standpoint, we believe the plan proposed would prove a paying venture for all parties interested, and that hundreds of printers who now decline to invest in new faces of type, for the reasons stated, would become willing purchasers, were it put into practical operation. We insist it is at least worth a trial.

THE CHACE COPYRIGHT BILL.

ON another page will be found the text of the statement recently presented by the printing and kindred trade representatives in Edinburgh, to the Marquis of Salisbury, in relation to the Chace copyright bill now before the American Congress, and proposing an addition to the British copyright act of a provision that all books published in the British empire must be printed from type set within its limits; or, that her majesty may, by order of council, direct copyright to be given to authors whose books have been printed in a foreign country, provided that such foreign country gives copyright to books printed from type set up there. As there are two sides to the question, we suppose tit for tat is fair play.

WHO IS CORRECT?

A VALUED correspondent, whose name and location it is unnecessary to publish, sends us the following communication, under date of December 24, 1888:

Allow me to compliment you on the very handsome December number just received; there seems to be more than the usual quantity of good things in it. I expect to take a considerable amount of satisfaction out of the perusal of the whole number.

I presume that you will not question my criticism of a matter when you come to look at it; for instance, on page 254, you present some specimens of job printing as they have been done, and on page 255 you present specimens of the work in the way it should be. Allow me to call your attention to the fact, that while I am not a practical printer myself, I would say that the compositor who set up page 255 failed to grasp one of the most important features of successful job composition. Take, for instance, the card of A. C. Bressler, as set up by your compositor; on that little card there are no fewer than six different fonts of type. The Rayner card is hardly any better, and it is a criticism that is applicable to every card on the sheet, that it comes nearer to being a sample sheet of the different fonts of type that the office could show, rather than harmonious and artistic work.

Pardon me for making these criticisms, but as you hold yourself as critic on all printed work done by some amateurs on page 254, the critic must of necessity receive in good spirit whatever criticisms may be placed on his work which is done to show "How they should be." It is just such freedom of comment that does us all good, and I trust that you will accept what I have said in good spirit.

If you care to have us do so I will take pleasure in mailing you some specimens of our work from time to time. I say *our work* simply because I am the proprietor of the establishment, and not because I have anything to do with the composition or presswork; I am an ignoramus as far as a printing office is concerned, I could not lay a font of type to save my "neck from the gallows," but I can tell good work (at least I think I can) when I see it, and I am very free to praise or condemn our people's productions from time to time when they submit their specimens of day's work in the evening. * *

While we cheerfully admit that "freedom of comment does us all good," and assure our correspondent that such advice is received in "good spirit," we cannot help remarking that the examples cited, and his criticism thereon are most infelicitous. But, for the purpose of affording our readers an opportunity of judging for themselves the merits of his strictures, we here reproduce the specimens referred to. We should have been pleased, however, to have had him tell us what, in his opinion, the most important features of successful job composition are. Failing to do so, we propose to present ours, and then apply them to the samples given. The most important features to be observed in the composition of jobwork are: appropriate selection of material and display; harmony of design, effectiveness, correct length of lines and correct spacing between lines. This may smack somewhat of tautology, but the end justifies the means. Now apply these rules to the composition of the following makeshift for a card (the example cited), and what do we find?

A. C. BRESSLER,
JOB PRINTER,
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS,
STATEMENTS, CIRCULARS, TAGS,
ENVELOPES, LABELS, ETC.
CHROMO ADVERTISING CARDS
A SPECIALTY.
NO. 8 W. MARKET STREET.
YORK, PA.

An indefensible violation of every one of them; a hodge-podge, an eyesore; a verification of the adage that a bad shearer never gets a good hook, for, even with the material used, with proper judgment the composition could have been improved *fifty per cent.* Who but a botch would have made the two leading lines the same length, or inserted unsightly dashes or flourishes where they are entirely out of place; or produced such a disproportioned, ill-shaped, shockingly spaced, badly punctuated and arranged business card, as a *printer's advertisement?* Give such a person the resources of a typefoundry and the results would be unchanged.

On the other hand, we have a neat, unpretentious, symmetrical, properly spaced job—purposely followed like the copy in arrangement—in which the trifling attempt at embellishment could be executed by an intelligent six-months' apprentice. The force of the objection

A. C. BRESSLER,
JOB PRINTER
Billheads, Letterheads, Cards, Statements, Tags,
Circulars, Envelopes, Labels, Etc.
CHROMO ADVERTISING CARDS
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8 W. MARKET ST. YORK, PA.

that the above specimen contains *six different fonts of type* (seven is correct), and that "it comes nearer to being a sample sheet of the type that the office could show, rather than harmonious and artistic work" may be inferred from the fact that the hieroglyphic sample contains exactly the *same number.* No, no; with all due respect to our correspondent, he cannot make a whistle out of a pig's tail; he cannot successfully defend what is indefensible, nor yet can he successfully compare the work of a blacksmith with the work of an artist at the expense of the latter.

ORIGINALITY IN DESIGNS.

THE typographical art is certainly one which is advancing. Almost every day is productive of novelties, either in new designs by some individual gifted with originality, or by a new and attractive combination of old wrinkles. To the young, progressive printer, who desires to perfect himself in his chosen profession, and is determined to reach the goal of his ambition, every new design he sees should be carefully studied, and its specially attractive features, or the points which give it a new and novel appearance should be noted, and, if possible, a copy of the job procured; otherwise, a pencil sketch of that portion of the design should be made. Every printer with a love for his art ought to be able to sketch sufficiently well to do this. He could then paste these copies and pencil sketches in a scrap-book, kept for that purpose, where they would be available for future reference.

The studying of and making new and graceful typographic designs too frequently consumes more time than the employer can afford, and more than can be legitimately bestowed on the average work at the present state of keen competition in the printing business; but a collection of unique or meritorious designs, kept in the manner specified, will save the average compositor much time and trouble. By this means he is enabled to set up almost at a glance some ribbon, panel or other ornamental device which will suit his purpose for the proposed job, and can thus produce, by a combination and a little alteration, a piece of work the novelty and beauty of which will be limited only by his ideas of harmony, skill in execution, and attention to detail. New ideas are not originated every day, and when one is noted it should be carefully preserved.

The wide-awake typographic artist can get many new and valuable ideas which may be used advantageously in his business by observing the free style in which much of the lithographic, steel and copper plate work is executed; also the fancy-painted window curtains of private residences will furnish him with many available, original and handsome designs. When one is selected as appropriate to the work in hand, proper attention should be paid in detail to its execution. If rule-work, the miters should be perfect, so as to come together exactly; because the effect is invariably spoiled when unsightly white spaces appear, as is too often the case. If a circle line, it should be true; not with a depressed center or broken back, and partly straight ends, which so often spoil an otherwise creditable job. Better far a less pretentious design, creditably finished, than one whose execution shows inability which would otherwise be unobserved.

There is another feature to this question to which it would do well to refer, and which should never be lost sight of, namely, the exercise of a sound judgment in selecting appropriate emblems for the work to be executed. We have known compositors whose judgment was as execrable as their mechanical execution was commendable. In other words, while from a purely mechanical standpoint their productions were comparatively faultless, they invariably displayed a lack of technique, judgment or appreciation of the "eternal fitness of things," which robbed them of their merits as well as of their effect. In this, as in most affairs in life, skill, directed by intelligence, will prove the victor.

A TRUE NOBLEMAN.

WHILE we are no man-worshiper, we cheerfully recognize the fact that there are philanthropists who, by the possession of traits of character which dignify humanity, tower so much above their fellows as to make them worthy of being recognized as "nature's noblemen." Among such none occupy a more conspicuous position than George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*—a man who, by his many acts of kind consideration and unostentatious benevolence, not only to his employés, but to the craft at large, has made his name a household word among the typographic fraternity, and who is honored and beloved wherever a self-respecting, intelligent printer is found. This is not fulsome eulogy; it is a simple statement of facts. On Christmas, 1888, he crowned his many acts of generosity by distributing the princely sum of $40,000 among the various employés of his establishment. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thus refers to an episode connected therewith:

> One of these employés, an assistant editor, found in his pay envelope, besides his usual salary, a crisp, new $500 note. The man was amazed. It was a great temptation to put that $500 bill in his pocket, for he is a poor man with a large family on his hands. But he thought the cashier had made a mistake, and with a face pale and resolute he fought off the tempter and presented himself at the cashier's window, the pretty new bill in his hand.
>
> "A mistake has been made; this bill does not belong to me," he said.
>
> "You had better go see Mr. Childs," responded the cashier.
>
> So into the private office of Mr. Childs walked the assistant editor.
>
> "This is all right," said Mr. Childs, "merely a little Christmas gift, you know. After you have been here longer you will understand it better."
>
> "But, Mr. Childs," gasped the editor, "I've worked for you only six weeks, and this is a greater sum of money than I ever owned at one time in all my life. I can't take it. My short service is not sufficient to make it right that I should take it."
>
> "You are a member of our family," said Mr. Childs, "and the time you have been here does not make any difference. Just you take that bill and get out on Chestnut street and buy some Christmas presents with it as quick as you know how."

Wealth in the hands of such a man is truly a blessing, and certainly no one but a misanthrope can grudge him its enjoyment. His name will be honored by future generations, and his life pointed to as an example worthy of emulation, while the "marble shafts" to the memories of those who amassed fortunes only for selfish aims and enjoyment, and whose lives were never marked by a generous impulse, will simply serve as reminders that they cover the remains of men as bloodless as the monuments which bear their names.

WE direct the attention of lithographers to the letter in the present issue, from New York, referring to a new invention as a substitute for lithographic stones.

GOVERNMENT VACATIONS.

THE December issue of THE INLAND PRINTER contains the following paragraphs from the pen of Mr. Samuel L. Leffingwell, of Indianapolis:

I note in the September number of THE INLAND PRINTER a few brief comments on "vacation" in the government printing office at Washington. These comments appear to have been written by the editor, and to express a degree of pleasure over the fact that the printers have been granted a like vacation to other employés in the government service—thirty days' leave of absence—with pay.

Now, upon calm, considerate and reasonable reflection, I should like to inquire upon what grounds, or upon what just and equitable consideration, the workmen in the government printing office, or the employés in any other department of the government service, are granted thirty days' leave of absence, with pay, or any other privilege more than would be granted the employés of a private firm or corporation?

We are not aware that the article referred to by our correspondent could be construed into an indorsement of the *system* he so vigorously condemns, and it is not our intention at this time to argue for or against its continuance. But so long as the practice prevails, we shall insist that no discrimination is made in favor of other departments at the expense of the employés of the government printing office.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TAKE ANOTHER STEP FORWARD.

BY J. A. VAN DUZER.

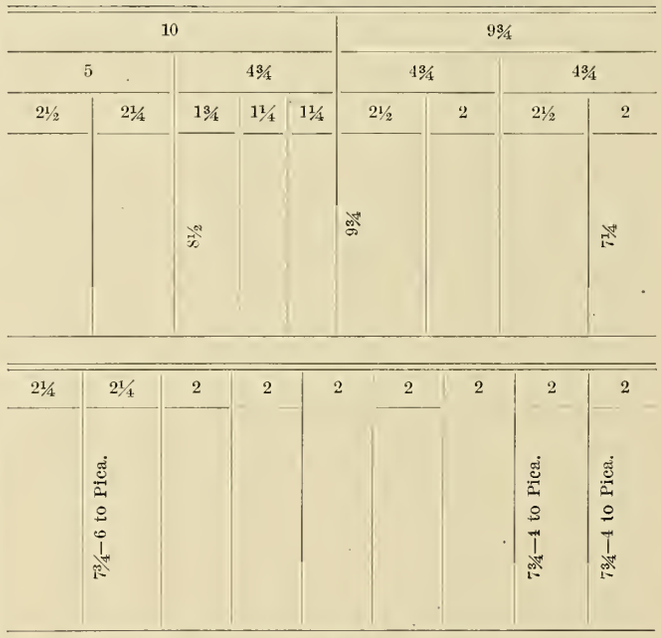
NO greater advance was ever made in the composing room of a printing office than that accomplished by the introduction of labor-saving rule. Crude, indeed, were the first rules made as labor-saving appliances, for the typefounders of that time had but little idea of interchangeable bodies, and the rules were made to no standard, being neither 4, 5 nor 6 to pica; and if they had been, the pica varied so much in body that no two makers were alike in the size of that body; consequently, the compositor still had to submit to the inconvenience of justifying his tabular work with leads and cardboard and paper. A few years ago, however, single labor-saving rule was begun to be made 6 to pica, and this has been found to be a great improvement.

With the acknowledgment of the great advance made in convenience, and the saving of time and labor and material, there remains still a great imperfection in the adaptation of labor-saving rule to all the requirements of tabular work. This work has continually grown in complication and elaborateness, and has multiplied in quantity many hundred times during the last twenty years, until the ordinary labor-saving rules fail in perfecting the work to the best advantage. Let us now take another step forward.

First, every printing office having a large quantity of tabular work needs two thicknesses of rule, 4 and 6 to pica, for the perfect justification of columns to cross-rules and headings.

Second, all labor-saving rule should be cut to one-fourth ems pica, say as follows: one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, commencing with 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, continuously to 9¾; and then the half-pica sizes should be continued to 19½; that is, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, etc. With these two thicknesses of rule, cut in lengths as indicated, it would never be necessary to cut a piece of rule for tabular work. For instance, if you have a heading embracing two columns, each two picas wide, the rule separating the columns, if 4 to pica, would match the two columns and dividing rule to a heading and rule 4¼ long; again, if your heading includes three columns, two dividing rules, each 4 to pica, would match a head rule of 6½ picas; and if you have four columns, the columns and three rules 6 to pica would make the heading and rule 8½ ems pica.

The following blanks show the possibilities to be attained by the combinations here suggested. The first blank is composed entirely of 4 to pica rule. The figures show the lengths of rules, and widths of columns.



The above illustration might be extended indefinitely without making the idea more plain. It will be seen that, with the foregoing combination, the cutting of rules for cross-headings would be a thing of the past, and the saving of time and labor and material would, in a short time, pay for the extra cost of rules and cutting as indicated, and the work turned out would be as perfect as human skill could make it.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NEATNESS IN THE OFFICE.

BY PETER S. BOGART.

IN the December number of THE INLAND PRINTER there appears an article under the above title, which states facts truly, as many of us know. I will try and describe one of the first or "order is nature's first law" offices, with which I am acquainted. The frames are all "Eagle" cabinets, placed near the windows, in positions where the light can be utilized to the best advantage; six in number, beside which there are five three-quarter cabinets, two standing racks, four imposing stones of various sizes, under each of which are racks to place "live" matter, two ordinary frame stands, and a galley rack, which it may be well to describe. It is placed against the wall, as usual, but is incased on two sides, the front being covered by a spring

window curtain, cut to the size. The type is all kept in series, gothic, clarendon, celtic, antiques, italics, titles, etc., from nonpareil to the largest size of the series, all properly labeled with name, size and from what foundry, on the outside of the case, and woe be to him mixing quads or spaces. There is plenty of material here, all *kept* in its proper place.

Let us see how things go during working hours. From twenty to thirty minutes before the time to begin, the foreman arrives, ventilates the room thoroughly, opening all the windows, from ten to fifteen minutes, according to the weather. By this time the men begin to arrive, and each places his name and time of arrival in a book at the door, kept for that purpose. He then proceeds to the wardrobe closet, and after placing his apparel within, carefully draws the curtain; everyone following him has to do the same, no matter how close they come together. He then receives his personal time-book for the day, and, perchance (not often, I am glad to say), finds a printed slip after this style: "Empty galleys must not be left upon the stand"; "spaces and pied lines must be put in their proper cases at once"; "job cases must be returned to their respective cabinets each evening or when through using"; "composing sticks must not be left upon the cases over night," and so on, for numerous faults of the previous day. Then work begins in earnest, and not an unusual sound is heard until noon. Then some go out to lunch, and others remain. Those remaining are not allowed to drop a crumb on the floor and let it remain there. After they are through, they take their crumbs, lunch papers, etc., and place them in a receptacle in the pressroom especially for them. This keeps away rats and mice. The afternoon is a repetition of the morning. Two young men are kept busy distributing, clearing the space around the cutters and mitering machine, and keeping leads and rules in order. No leads or small pieces of rule are long remaining on the bench containing these tools, for if the compositor does not put them in the drawers underneath, put there for scraps, the distributer soon has them out of sight. At 5:25 all work is stopped, and sticks and copy are placed in a large drawer in one of the cabinets, cases are all put back into their respective places, and one of the distributers goes around and sees that all are closed tight, time-books are returned to the foreman's desk, and another day's work is finished.

What's that I hear someone say? Too much red tape! Not at all. True, men who have slovenly habits do not remain long, as it goes against their grain, but the conscientious workman soon sees the advantage gained by strict discipline and a strict and just foreman, one who is not showing favoritism to one and hatred to another, true to both employer and employé, and commands his respect in every instance. It is needless to state the quality of work turned out of such an office.

But what about the other "first-class" office spoken of in your article? We have all seen more or less of such institutions, and comment on them is unnecessary, but anyone who has tried to reclaim one could tell how utterly impossible seems the task, and what little encouragement he receives from even the proprietor.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MECHANICAL DEVICES IN TYPE.

NO. II. — BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

THE introduction of logotypes to produce varied effects is old, the earlier faces often having more combinations than regular matrices. To a certain extent, of course, they added beauty, but the cumbersome case required and the memory necessary to keep the different sorts in mind, soon eliminated them. Some still remain, such as the diphthongs "æ" and "œ," but as these were not intended to add freedom or beauty they cannot properly be spoken of here. It may be noted that owing to the infrequency of their use they are omitted from most of the modern faces. The "f" combinations, made necessary by kerning of the "f" (and, until the "f" was dropped, the "f" combinations) were the last remnants of this old idea, although, curiously, the "ct" still remains in a large number of modern old styles, though it is never seen in any other faces. Why this particular logotype survived has never, I believe, been satisfactorily explained. Another remnant of these logotypes is our "&," a corruption of the Latin *et*. In modern times we are again using logotypes to add to the beauty and elegance of faces, but by no means with the reckless profusion of the earlier typefounders. The most usual of these logotypes are the "and" and "the." These are to be found in many of the faces of the Central, Chicago, Cleveland, Great Western and Johnson foundries. Other faces where this idea is further carried out purely for artistic effect are, Santa Claus (Fig. 5), Scribner (Fig. 6) and Grimaldi, of

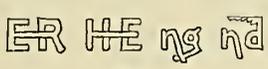


FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

the Central Typefoundry, the Critic, of the Chicago Typefoundry, and the Chaucer, of the Johnson Typefoundry. A number of scripts, notably those of the Bruce and Johnson foundries, introduce enough logotypes to fairly imitate handwriting.

Very similar to this idea is that of having two characters for the same letter. This has cropped out in a number of places. One of the first examples was the Obelisk, of the Johnson Typefoundry. It has duplicates of some of the lower-case letters, one with a descending tail; but the Central Typefoundry's Scribner, Harper (Fig. 7), Morning Glory and Santa Claus (Fig. 8) have, perhaps, carried

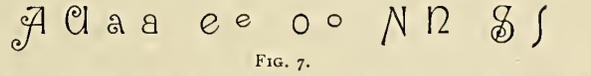


FIG. 7.

it further than any of the others; the idea being, of course, in the rough faces, to give as close a counterfeit as possible of modern reproductive work, and in the finished faces, to give variety.

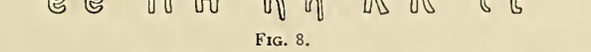


FIG. 8.

A number of faces have been produced with white letters on black ground, such as the Albino series, of the Boston Typefoundry, and the Mezzotint, of the New

England Typefoundry; but, generally speaking, they may be said to be impracticable, as the joints between the characters will show. Some of the European faces have been cut on tint grounds, having lines parallel with the sides of the type. The Bruce Typefoundry shows such a face, but, although the idea is a good one, the execution is faulty and the letters are not well drawn, so that it has never come into general use. The Johnson Typefoundry has overcome this defect in their Relievo face by having several indistinct lines, parallel with the joint, running all over the body of the ground. This hides the prominence of the joint. In the Relievo No. 2, another difficulty had to be contended with, inasmuch as the letters in this face appear to be raised from the surface of the black ground like punches set in line. As each letter is continued in the lower part of the next letter beyond it, it is obvious that this shading must be continued in the spaces and in the adjoining letters which do not completely fill out the body, and this has been very skillfully done; nevertheless, the character of the face is such that it has never become very popular. In this face is suggested an idea more fully shown in the Arboret series, a few letters of which are shown in Fig. 9. Instead of placing the letter in the middle, as is usually done, thus allowing a joint to show on each side, the type is rubbed close on the left-hand side, leaving the letter incomplete, allowing the next type to complete it, and making only a short and unnoticeable joint at the top and bottom.



FIG. 9.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

BY A. DE FOLLETT.

HOW can the increase of unskilled labor be stayed? A solution to this query must be found soon, or serious consequences will be the result.

Two years ago, Charles F. Peck, Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of New York, made this assertion: "I am inclined to think that the average American boy looks upon a trade as a disgrace, and that he imagines that he can reach the top round of the ladder quicker by other means. The present school system is responsible for this state of affairs. The schools turn out clerks, bookkeepers and professional men at a great rate. In many of the trades men receive better pay than clerks and bookkeepers. The state should, of course, educate its children, but it should adopt some system of educating boys in mechanics. I favor manual training. The great complaint of workingmen is immigration; and if our boys learn trades there will not be that inducement for emigration that there now is in other countries. It will take years to bring this about, but it can be done."

Beyond the shadow of a doubt this is the true solution of the apprenticeship question. Thousands will take to education who thoroughly despise the very idea of an apprenticeship, which they look upon simply as a slavish service. Our trade is an art, but this truth is not learned until late in the life of most of our printers. Were it learned earlier, much of the labor that seemed menial would have been wrought under a brighter and more cheering aspect. Technical education is becoming more and more recognized, and it is well to consider what can best be done as a foundation to the establishment of these schools in connection with the art of printing and its allied trades.

The following may serve as an illustration for the formation of a system to bring about this method of education: Divide the art under four heads, namely, plain composition, display and job composition, presswork and proofreading. Not to interfere with the daily vocations of those who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of these schools, hold them in the evening, in printing offices already established, and let classes be formed in numbers according as the facilities and capacity of the offices where held will admit. No doubt printers of ability could be found who would volunteer to act as instructors. The instruction should be both theoretical and practical. For example, a lad just beginning his service would be taught the theory of typesetting, shown the manner of holding his stick and allowed to set type under the eye of an instructor whose criticism would lead him to become expert in this branch. If he already had a smattering of the knowledge of plain composition, the theoretical instruction should be given just the same, and the teacher could correct any faults he had acquired and place him where he belonged in practice.

In job or display composition, theory would be still more important, and practice would be simplified thereby. The student would need to know more of the relative sizes of types, their symmetry in combination, etc., know the necessity of which lines should be displayed and the possibilities and limitations. This information would be from a mathematical and scientific basis upon the one hand, and extend into the realm of the fine arts upon the other, for the best work demands the cultivation and possession of taste in the student if he is to become the artist.

So, too, imposition and presswork should be taught by theory and practice; the latter especially, for no matter how well designed and composed a work may be, the whole effect may be lost by imperfect presswork. In cut work the best results are achieved by the practical hand and the trained eye, the cultured mind which is able to discern and carry into effect the motive of the artist as far as the limitations of the engraver and press will permit. How the man of soul can thus be rescued from the dead level of mediocrity by art!

Proofreading possesses its own technicalities in addition to what the student has already learned in the other departments, and would demand a thorough education in orthography, grammar, etc., and, beyond this, the greater the range of knowledge, enabling the proofreader to the more intelligently guarantee the correctness of what passed under his eye, the better. Many other things not mentioned should be taught, as the mechanical principles involved in the construction of presses, cutters and tools used; the care of type, leads, rule, machinery, etc., so as to save time and the waste of material; quantities and sizes of paper, and its adaptability to different classes of work. The range and volume of knowledge useful to the

printer which the instructors would soon come to embody in their lectures would be a matter of surprise. Each of the allied trades, when analyzed, would disclose a profitable division into theory and practice and a subdivision into departments.

Another important department would be one dealing with the business aspect. A system of bookkeeping adapted to each branch could be taught with profit that the student might become competent to follow each job on paper from its reception to completion. Another very essential department would be a knowledge of how to properly estimate upon jobs. The duties of foreman or superintendent would be a profitable study, and one that scarcely receives proper attention at this time.

Lectures upon theory and practice could be delivered to large numbers, while the actual practice should be given in groups. Eventually, there should be a museum and library for the collection and exhibition of everything relating to the allied trades, whether of value historically or technically. Here could be shown the improvements in tools and machinery, and here would be gathered samples of work done by expert craftsmen in the different departments, illustrating not only the skill of the individual but the possibilities of the processes used.

To carry out such a plan requires the coöperation of many men, of employers and employés, of those who will give the use and service of their offices, their time and the contribution of specimens. Is it worth all this? We think so. We hold to the old truth of doing unto others as we would be done by. Every man should not only take an interest in his own well-being but in the welfare of his trade in general. Such influences would prove beneficial alike to employed and employer. If deemed advisable, certificates could be issued to students who follow a certain prescribable course of instruction, and then should become guarantees of a skillful and desirable workman.

Whether it is possible to carry out such a plan as is here outlined at this time, is not for us to say. We should like to see a trial made, but should nothing come of it now, we feel convinced that this will prove the solution to the query introduced at the commencement of this article.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLVII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

HE (Bewick) used almost always to work with his hat on, and would only remove it for a moment when called on by a nobleman or gentleman. He also had a great habit of whistling while at his work, and was seldom seen without a quid of tobacco in his mouth.

His favorite cane was one which had belonged to his brother John, generally carrying it in his walks, and on entering his workshop had a certain place where he always put it. He was very partial to a drink of water just before leaving his workshop, in the afternoons.

He was a man of athletic build, being nearly six feet tall, and proportionately stout. He possessed great courage, and in his younger days was not slow to repay an insult with personal chastisement.

Though hard-featured and strongly marked with smallpox, his facial expression was manly and open, and his dark eyes bespoke intelligence. There is a good bust of him in the Literary and Philosophical Library, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The best portrait of him is the one painted by Ramsey, of which the engraving shown in a previous portion of these "notes," is a copy.

In 1828, Bewick visited London, but he was undoubtedly in declining health, and had lost much of his former vigor of both body and mind, and failed to become interested in almost anything he saw or heard, and he longed to return to the banks of the Tyne.

On his return to Newcastle, he appeared to enjoy his usual health and spirits for a short time, but after a brief illness he breathed his last at his home, on the Windmill Hill, Gateshead, on November 8, 1828, at the ripe age of seventy-five years. He was buried at Ovingham, near the west end of the church. An iron railing encircles his tomb. Two tablets, erected to his memory and that of his brother John, grace the exterior wall of the old church near by; the inscriptions on which are the following:

In memory of
JOHN BEWICK,
Engraver,
Who died December 5, 1795,
Aged 35 years.
His ingenuity as an
Artist
Was excelled only by his conduct
as a man.

The
Burial place
of
THOMAS BEWICK,
Engraver,
Newcastle.
Isabella, his wife,
Died 1st February, 1826,
Aged 72 years.
THOMAS BEWICK,
Died 8th November, 1828,
Aged 75 years.

On the Saturday before Bewick's death he took the block of the old horse, "Waiting for Death" to the printers, and had it proved.

The following verse appears in Wordsworth's "Lyrical Ballads":

> "O now, that the genius of Bewick were mine,
> And the skill which he learned on the banks of the Tyne;
> Then the muses might deal with me just as they chose,
> For I'd take my last leave both of verse and of prose."

This eloquent tribute to Bewick appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, of June, 1828:

> Have we forgotten in our hurried and imperfect enumeration of wise worthies — have we forgotten
>
> "The genius that dwells on the banks of the Tyne,"
>
> the matchless, inimitable Bewick? No. His books lie on our parlor, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study table, and are never out of place or time. Happy old man! The delight of childhood, manhood, decaying age. A moral in every tailpiece. A sermon in every vignette. Not as one fountain flows the stream of his inspired

spirit, gurgling from the Crawley Spring, so many thousand gallons of the element every minute, and feeding but one city, our own Edinburgh. —but it rather oozes out from unnumbered springs; here from one scarcely perceptible, but in the vivid green of lonesome sward, from which it trickles away into a little mountain rill; here leaping into sudden life, as from the rock; here bubbling from a silver pool, overshadowed by a birch tree; here like a well asleep in a moss-grown cell, built by some thoughtful recluse in the old monastic day, with a few words from Scripture, or some rude engraving religious as Scripture, *omne bonum desuper; opera dei mirifica.*

Bewick's younger brother, John, was born in 1760, and was apprenticed as a wood engraver to his brother and Mr. Bailby in 1777. Among the earliest cuts known to have been engraved by John Bewick, on the expiration of his apprenticeship, are those contained in a work entitled "Emblems of Mortality," printed for T. Hodgson in 1789. These cuts are very indifferently executed, and are copies, occasionally altered for the worse, of the cuts in Holbein's "Dance of Death."

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CARING FOR HIMSELF.

BY R. M. TUTTLE.

CAN the Dakota newspaper publisher take care of himself? This is the pertinent question that was asked a few days ago at a little gathering of Dakota editors at the capital, and it was very generally decided that no class of men could do it better. But sometimes I question if this question should be answered in the affirmative. A short time ago I received a proposition from an eastern publisher to club with him. His journal sells for 50 cents a year; he would club at the ridiculously low figure of 25 cents, and would send a copy free to the editor if he would give one insertion of an inclosed article. It would have cost me 48 cents to set this article up. But sure enough, a number of papers with which I exchange had the circular printed in their columns with marvelous promptitude. It looked as though they seized the piece of copy with avidity—as a hungry dog would a leg of a turkey.

A New York house sends me a proposition every little while, which, for pure gall, is refreshing. They make, or profess to make, a press, which, from the accompanying cuts, I take to be exceedingly simple; in fact, it is about as cheap looking a machine as will be found in all pressdom. They want a given number of columns of my weekly edition for a press. The advertising space that they want for a year I regard as being worth, in cash, $1,000. I would not sell it for less to anybody. The list price of their press is $200; I think that for a man who wants that sort of a machine it might be worth half that figure.

I came to the conclusion, a few weeks ago, that I had not learned the lesson thoroughly of taking care of myself. I, in an unwise moment, undertook, a year or two ago, to receive subscriptions for a farm journal. I advertised the journal, in response to the suggestions of the publisher. He told me how I could increase my own circulation by a clubbing arrangement, and I took the bait. One of the new subscribers I obtained for the journal in question, when his term expired, brought to me the money for a renewal. I duly reported this and remitted. Another year rolled around, and the subscriber brought me a postal card he had received from the paper, claiming two years' subscription, and he added, by way of parenthesis, that they had been sending him two copies a month during the year. A few letters one way and the other resulted in straightening the matter out, but not until I had made up my mind that in future all farm journals that send me seductive offers may reinforce their subscription lists by the labor of Uncle Sam's efficient postmasters rather than from my efforts.

I have come to the conclusion that there are some Dakota editors who cannot take care of themselves, and some can. I have come to the additional conclusion that editors of other territories and of the states themselves are very much like their Dakota contemporaries.

MAKING-UP.

The London *Printers' Register* gives these rules for making-up. They will be appreciated by all practical printers:

It is not always convenient to make up pages as the matter is set up. When there is a possibility of the pages being overrun to any extent it is by far the easiest, and in the end the wisest plan, to pull the first proofs on galleys, leaving the make-up until the final corrections are made.

See that all the corrections are made in the galleys before attempting to make up.

Set the headlines and accompanying whites preparatory to moving the matter. It saves time, and is more business-like, to set them all at once.

If the type is small, and the matter solid, do not risk a "smash" by moving it dry. Wet it, especially around the edges. If the matter is leaded, see that all the leads are of a length corresponding to the full measure, in order to prevent the points and other letters of small bulk from slipping at the end of lines.

Have a gauge cut to the required length of the pages—either reglet, rule or slug. Make up each page with mathematical exactness, for remember that perfection of register owes much to correctness of make-up.

Pages consisting of the same number of lines are, of course, true enough; but it is always well to gauge them off, for surety's sake, taking care at the same time that no leads or whites have been left out or misplaced during correcting.

Guard against three faults:

1. Letting the last line of a page finish with a divided word.
2. Turning a single line over.
3. Having the first line of a paragraph at the bottom of the page.

Of these, turning over the last line of a paragraph is the least excusable. Nothing looks worse. Yet how often do we see a lesing line turned over in a column of news, where the make-up is easy and the white plentiful. Two or three leads taken out or inserted would alter it either way. Anything may do for a paper—especially a provincial paper—but it is wrong, nevertheless. If possible, limit the number of turnover lines to three, except when the second line happens to be a full one. Such minute considerations improve the appearance of bookwork.

Always let a paragraph commence with two lines at the bottom of a page, and not one only, if it can be managed. It is often preferable to see a page a line long or a line short to cover an awkward "fall," though this remedy should always be avoided when not imperative.

Some would prefer the alternative plan of spacing out the paragraphs.

In making up poetry, try and get all the rhyming lines to fall on the same page. Four-line verses or couplets should not be divided, nor, indeed, should any verse if it could be helped. Do not, however, be led into the opposite (and worse) blunder of creating great gaps of white to bring about this result.



GOOD-BYE.

Specimen illustration in half-tone by the ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,
726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REMINISCENCES.

BY JAMES BARNET.

FATHER DUTCH OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

IN August, 1852, while sauntering along Randolph street, east of Clark, on a warm summer's day, a sign or bulletin, hanging out at the bottom of a stair which led up to the second story, attracted my attention. It read, "Compositors Wanted." So up I went, and while walking through the passage leading to the rear building, a door opened and a woman emerged, facing me with the interrogation, "Are you a printer?" "Yes," I answered. "Then go to *my* foreman and he will set you to work," she further said, and went inward, shutting the door, which prevented me from seeing what kind of a room she occupied. I was not prepared for being questioned by a lady as to my business, from my antiquated ideas as to a woman's place.

My first impression of the lady was not one of admiration. Had she been an angel in disguise, I would have thought she was out of her sphere. The expression "my" foreman, seemed enough to satisfy me that the work would not suit my Old World ideas. I surmised that they must be awfully hard up for men in this small town when a woman had to exercise the imperious role of a commander. On I went, however, until I found a room studded with frames and cases and a stone in the center; also a man wearing a white beaver sitting on the stone, quietly smoking a fragrant Havana. "Do you want to set type?" saluted my ears, as I gazed around at the silent space, "Perhaps," I replied. "There was a lady accosted me in the passage, who said that *her* foreman would give me a case," I continued. "Oh! yes," he went on, "there are plenty of cases, and you can go to work right away." I thought it was my turn now to ask questions. With that idea in my head, I said, "What's come of all the hands?" "They're on strike," was answered. "What for?" "They want their money," the foreman responded. Whew! "If I went to work, do you think I would get mine?" I asked him. "Don't know," he coolly replied, and puffed away at his favorite cigar. I turned around and left the solitary occupant of the *Commercial Advertiser* office to his quiet cogitations and enjoyment of smoke. In the passage, the door again opened and the lady asked me if I wanted work. This was coming to the point. "If I should want a job, I will call again," I answered. I never called, nor did I ever see the lady or the man with the white hat afterward, to my knowledge.

On inquiring of a friend as to the office I had been into, where a lady was the boss, "Oh!" said he, "that is where Father Dutch holds out. He's away just now, at La Salle, reporting the gathering at the opening of the new railroad bridge over the river at that town, and his wife is acting in his absence." Brave woman. I then modified my opinion of her outward appearance in consideration of her inward, ambitious spirit. The opening of the bridge referred to was a matter of considerable importance at the time. Leading men and editors from all the country towns were participating in the ceremony. The contractor and builder of the bridge, George Barnet, had earned wealth and reputation from his connection with the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which George Smith, the banker, helped to pull through to a finish.

In 1849, cholera visited Chicago as it had seriously affected other places. Many public men, Father Dutch among the rest, gave whisky the credit of encouraging the ravages of the dreaded scourge. He thereupon became a prohibitionist. The question was freely canvassed then as it is spoken of now, without the changing tactics that are followed out by the brewery corporations of New York, as they invest millions in saloons, which plan may operate here to a less extent. Five years after this, Father Dutch went around with a petition to enlarge the liberty of the liquid referred to, when he came across the Rev. A. M. Stewart, of the Reformed Presbyterian church, Fulton street, and a parley was the consequence. Mr. Stewart was astonished at finding the petitioner standing on the other side, and exclaimed, "Oh! Father Dutch! Father Dutch! What's this I find you doing?" "Oh! well, you know, Mr. Stewart," slyly retorted the ever-ready Father, "there is always two sides to a question." Mr. Stewart did not forget that, as afterward I heard him repeat the conference, and with glee he raised his voice to a higher key as he sung out "Oh! Father Dutch! Father Dutch."

Finance was the great hobby of Father Dutch and the *Commercial Advertiser*, its exponent. Whether he had the erudition of Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, or Hugh McCulloch, I would not venture to assert, but he continued to the end his favorite theme. The subject was one, however, that considerably exercised business men before the war in figuring out what a pocketful of southern state bank bills might be worth in the morning as they flung their trousers over the back of a chair on going to bed at night.

The Caledonian Club was favored with a lecture by Father Dutch one evening in the Metropolitan Hall, Robert Hervey, the learned lawyer, being in the chair. After warming up to the weighty subject of money, and considering how the ancients enjoyed their shekels, he commenced quoting Latin from Horace, as indicating a deep knowledge of the abstruse question. He might, with more propriety, have spoken to the club in Gaelic. As he commenced the next verse, the audience expressed dissatisfaction by stamping their feet and clapping their hands. This he mistook for encouragement, and he flung verse after verse at his audience until he found the chairman taking an innocent smile to himself at his heroic effort to enlighten with a foreign tongue the sons of the heathen.

It was only some months before he died, while he was an employé of the postoffice, that I had the pleasure of being button-holed by Father Dutch, at the corner of Washington and La Salle streets. He was not slow to talk, for he had so much to say rehearsing his struggles in the newspaper business during a long series of years, the financial question being above all other issues. To listen and hear the affectionate words he breathed forth about his departed wife and the great loss he had sustained in being torn from her side was enough to break me down instead of the old man eloquent. Time slid away unconsciously until my cooling feet warned me of a chill. Words would fail to fill the aching void in the kindly heart of the mourning Father, and with a shake of the hand I bade the genial soul a solemn, sad "good-bye."

INDEX MAKING.

"What," I am sometimes asked, "is the least troublesome way of making an index?" Can the plan I follow be bettered? It may be assumed that the index to be manufactured is not of a special nature, requiring subdivisions of subjects. Galley slips being obviously useless for the purpose, one must wait until a complete proof of the book, "made up" into numbered pages, is to hand. Beginning at chapter one, the author carefully dictates to a shorthand amanuensis every separate item and its page, completing cross-references as the work proceeds, and bearing in mind that a good index cannot be too full. When the last page is reached, the amanuensis will write out the references, leaving a blank line between each, on sheets of ruled paper of uniform size. A second assistant will then call over the whole of the written-out references and cross-references, which will be carefully checked by the book.

During the progress of this tedious business, and in fact until the index is completed, the author may be a man of leisure.

Mistakes corrected, the sheets are scissored through the blank lines into separate slips, and each placed under its own letter in an open case divided into compartments marked from A to Z. Such a case, made of cloth or leather, with collapsible gusset pockets, may be got for two or three shillings. All the A slips are now taken out, arranged in proper sequence (Aa, Ab, etc.), and pasted in their proper order on one side of sheets of paper of uniform size, which for the printer's guidance should be consecutively numbered. The other letters follow, and, with perhaps as little trouble to the author as he could reasonably expect, the work comes to an end. The written slips having been previously checked, the index, when in type, can be safely corrected from them, and the wearisome task avoided of separately looking up in the book every reference for verification.—*Andrew W. Tuer, in the Leadenhall Press.*

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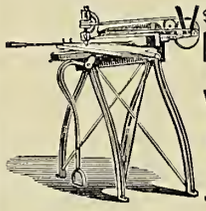
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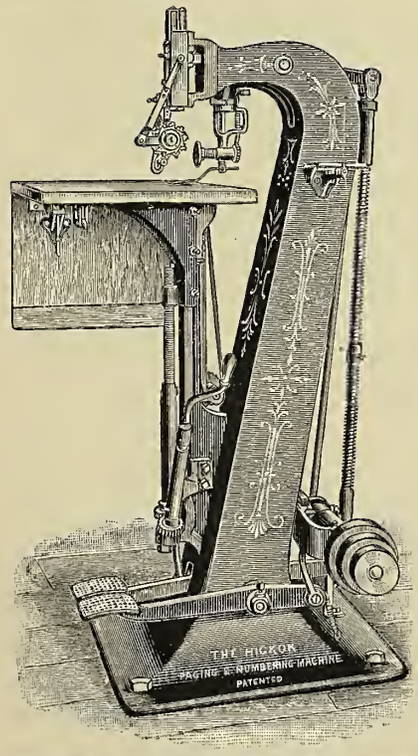
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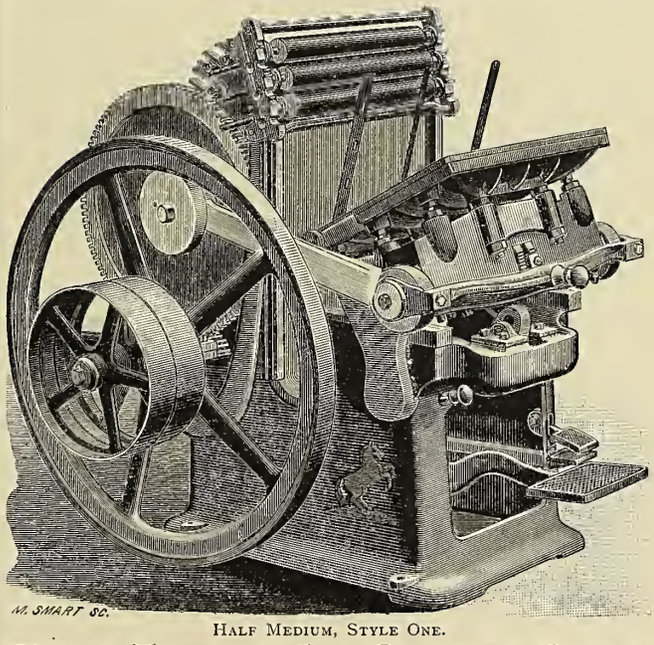
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Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Largest photo-engraving establishment in the world.

Photo-Electrotype Engraving Co., 20 Cliff street, New York. J. E. Rhodes, president. Highest order of mechanical engraving.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park Place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc-etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J., routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, Manager.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.

Metz, John, 117 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc.

Simons, S., & Co., 13–19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

St. Louis Type Foundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Walker & Bresnan, 201 to 205 William and 15 and 17 Frankfort streets, New York.

Wesel, F., & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49–51 Rose street, New York.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, O., printers' rollers and composition.

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.

Buckie Printers' Roller Company, The, 421 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Osgood, J. H., & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Stahlbrodt, Ed A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y., dealer in presses and all kinds of printers' supplies. Specialty, manufacturer of roller composition. Rochester agent for THE INLAND PRINTER.

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Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printer's tools in the world.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99–101 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern printers' warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co. and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

QUOINS.

Hempel's Patent Steel Quoins, found at all dealers in printers' materials in the world. Hempel & Dingens, manufacturers, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Blakely, Geo. R., Bradford, McKean Co., Pa. Numbering machines for checks, orders, paging, etc. Metal bodied type, self inkers, daters, etc. Circulars free.

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Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, 80–82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and manufacturer of conical screw quoins.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

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Baltimore Type Foundry, Chas. J. Cary & Co., proprietors, 116 East Bank Lane, Baltimore, Md.

Cincinnati Type Foundry, The, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Collins & McLeester Type Foundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Conners' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefounding Co., Chenneville street, Montreal, Canada. Only typefoundry in British America. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Great Western Type Foundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

Lindsay (A. W.) Type Foundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), now 76 Park Place, New York.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Manhattan Type Foundry, manufacturers of printers' novelties, 198 William St., New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139–141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Mills, J. H., & Co., Washington Type Foundry, Nos. 314-316 Eighth street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Minnesota Type Foundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

Palmer & Rey, Foundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., and Portland, Ore. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest west of Chicago. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

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Starr, T. W., & Son, 324 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Union Type Foundry, The, 337 Dearborn St., Chicago. Agents, Boston, Central and Cleveland foundries. All type and borders cast on the point system.

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Nuernberger Bros., 76 Market street, room 311, Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford, Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 196 La Salle St., Chicago. Remington Standard Typewriter.

WOOD ENGRAVERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Celluloid type, best in market. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis. Manufacturers of holly and end wood type, borders, etc.

Morgans & Wilcox Manuf'r'ng Co., Middletown, New York. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for reduced price list.

National Printers Materials Co., 279 Front street, New York. L. S. Mack, manager. See advt. in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Page (Wm. H.) Wood Type Co., The, Norwich, Conn. Send for new price list.

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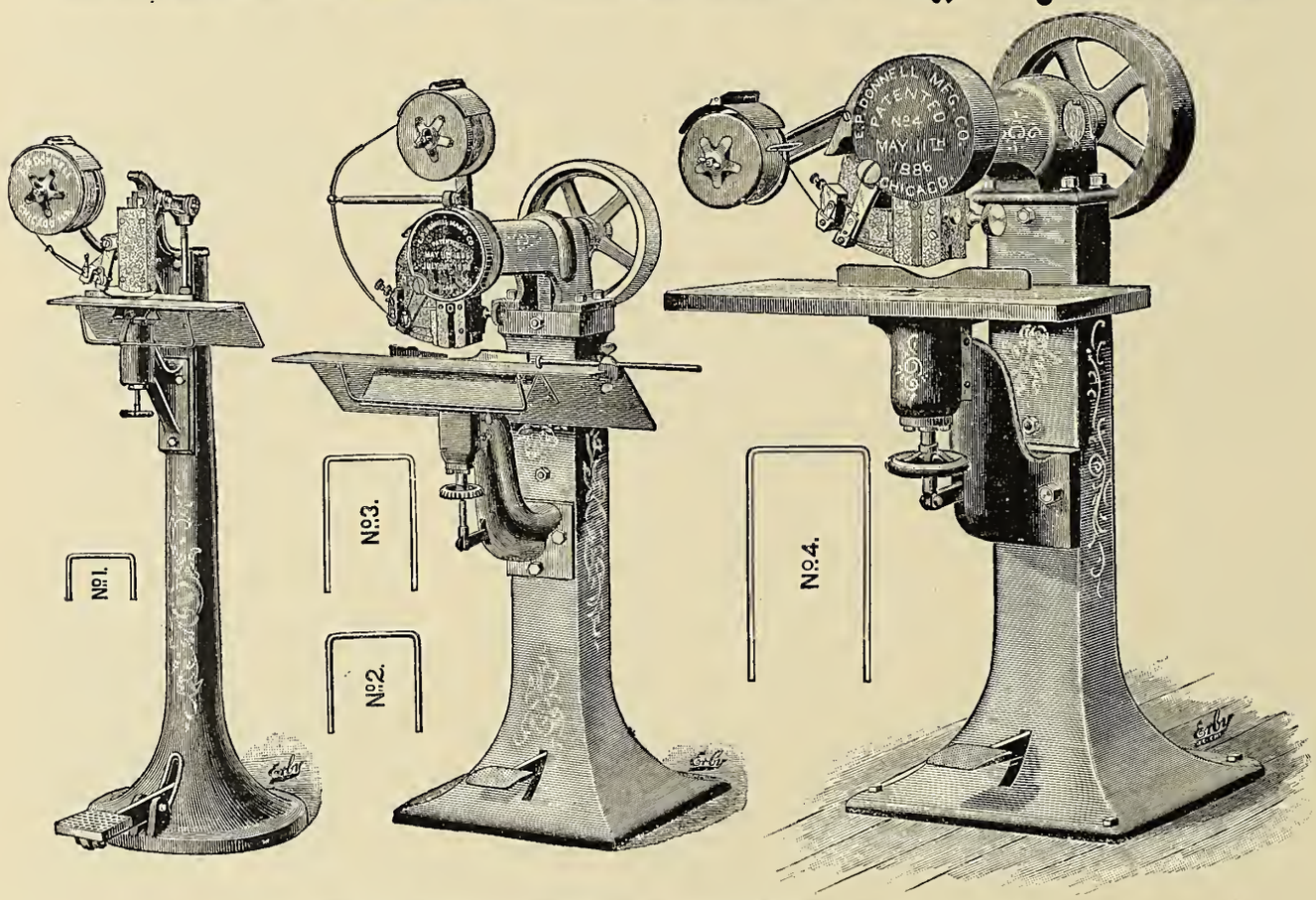
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These machines **form, drive and clinch a staple** from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from ONE SHEET TO ONE AND ONE-EIGHTH INCHES THICK through the BACK or SADDLE.

THERE ARE NO PARTS TO GET OUT OF ORDER. NO CLOGGING UP WITH STAPLES.

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1 Perforating Machine.
2 Numbering Machines, Small Single.
1 Numbering Machine, Single Head (or Pager).
2 Wire Stitching Machines.
1 Thread Stitching Machine.
1 Acme Cutting Machine (Broken).
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1 Small Steam Chest for Stereotypers' use.
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1 Jig Saw and Mortising Machine.
1 Emery Knife Grinder.

Parties desiring any of the above Machinery will please submit prices therefor to the Public Printer. Opportunity to examine the same will be afforded upon application at this office.

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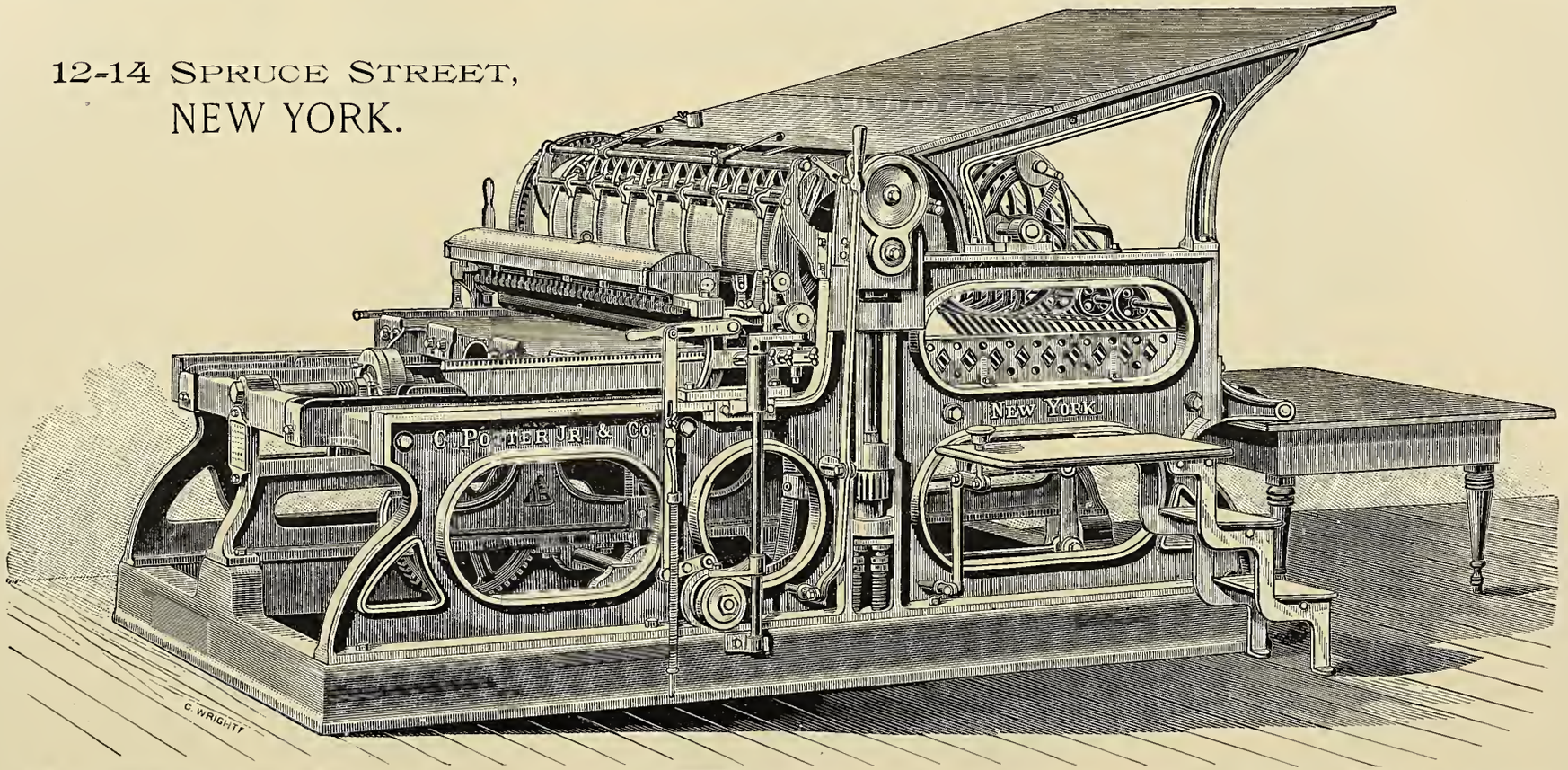
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PATENT IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

WITH patented mechanism for controlling the vertical movement of the impression cylinder. It is extremely powerful, accurately fitted, free from friction and evenly balanced. A patented automatic device is also provided which prevents lost motion, and governs the degree of impression. Its patent reversing mechanism consisting of a cross-belt and spring shifter, is operated by the foot, which places the Press under the immediate control of the feeder. These advantages, with its Sheet Delivery, Hinged Distributer, Caps, Positive Slide Motion, Noiseless Grippers, etc., complete a printing machine that in every respect is equal to the most exacting demands of the times.

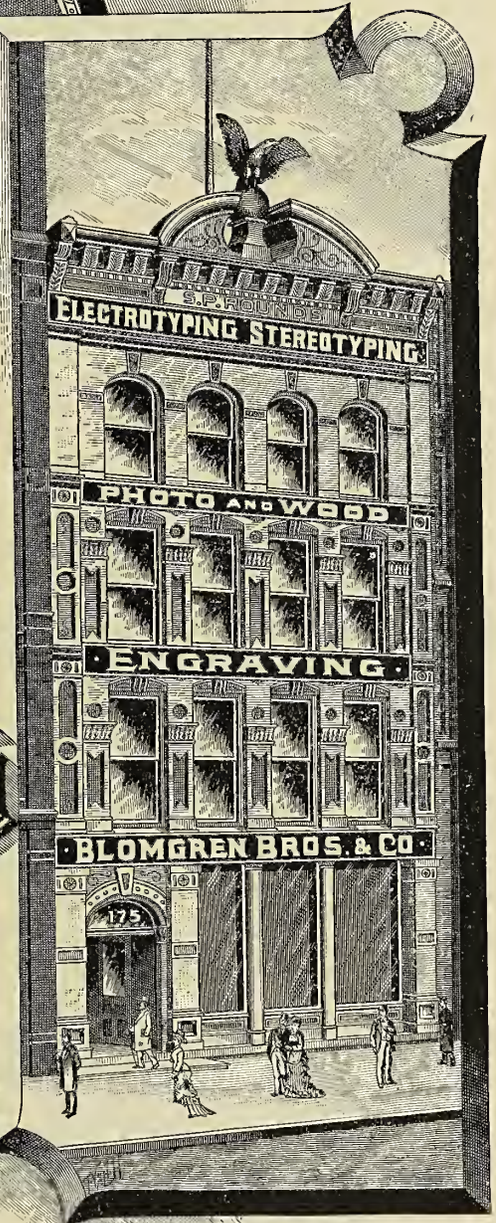
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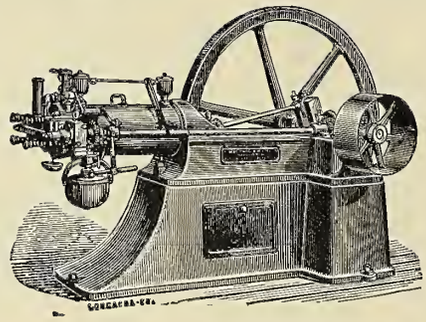
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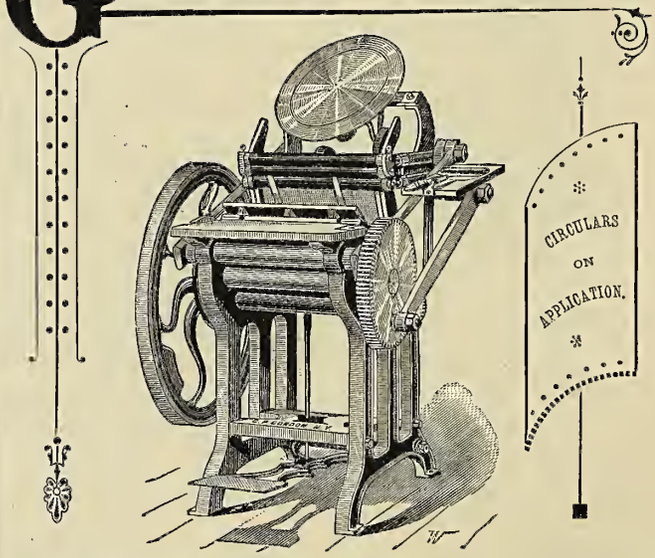
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We want the attention of Printers, Bookbinders and Engravers.

WE are continually striving to meet the demands of the trades to which we cater and flatter ourselves that we are fairly successful. We have lately begun the manufacture of End-Wood Type, and are now prepared to furnish either **HOLLY** or **END-WOOD TYPE**, at prices which will surprise the consumer and still leave a satisfactory profit for us.

ENGRAVERS' WOOD.

Turkey, Boxwood or Maple of selected quality and superior finish.

ELEGANT CABINETS AND STANDS.

Our new Polhemus Cabinet surpasses anything put upon the market in points of utility and beauty. The ideal book compositors' Cabinet. The High Art Cabinet of the trade.

We manufacture a complete line of Printers' Wood Goods, and carry a complete line of Tools and Appliances. Send for our Catalogue and let us furnish you with our figures on anything you may want in our line.

HAMILTON & BAKER,

TWO RIVERS, WIS.



BOATING SCENE.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, by the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REMEDY WANTED.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, December 27, 1888.

If you will kindly give me space in your valuable journal, I would like to draw the attention of printers generally to the *modus operandi* of type manufacturers, in this and other countries, in selling to the trade. I have had my special attention directed to this matter by Mr. J. W. Jefferson, an old and true exponent of the "art preservative of all arts," and doubtless there are many others the world over, who have given the matter more or less attention. I have before me a series of condensed runic, one font of which contains six cap "A's" and ten lower case "a's." Now, after purchasing this font (or perhaps the series) I find myself hopelessly "balked" the first time I attempt to set up a line, inasmuch as the caps are almost useless, for the reason that the six "A's" with two and three of each of the other letters of the alphabet are about all there is to the font. Why is it that the manufacturers do not give us something like an even supply of letters—for instance, six "A's," six "L's," six "O's," and so on to the end of the alphabet? The same thing applies to all jobbing letters. If, in order to do this, they have to increase the cost to the purchaser, the pleasure of being able to set up *a line* will offset any figure the extra expense would cut. It looks to my mind very much like a system of petty fraud, and a remedy should be brought about at once. Will you give us an article on the subject in your next issue? Yours truly, A. D. B.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, January 7, 1889.

As it is so seldom we see any correspondence in reference to Toronto, or, in fact, Canada, in general, in THE INLAND PRINTER, I have taken it upon myself to write a few lines hoping you will not reject a little information from the Queen City. Trade is very fair at present, with brighter prospects. Warwick & Sons have secured the government printing, and before long will be taking on more hands.

The proprietors of the *Mail* job department are contemplating starting a branch office in Montreal, which will, however, only give employment to three or four hands at first. This firm also has control of the Hamilton *Spectator*, as well as a job office in St. Thomas.

Edward Clarke has been proclaimed Mayor of Toronto for 1889, and general satisfaction is felt everywhere. "Ned" is a member of No. 91, that body, a year ago, manifesting the esteem in which he was held by presenting him with an illuminated address, nicely printed on satin, and handsomely framed, the work receiving complimentary remarks from many of the papers in this city.

A labor directory has just been issued here, compiled up to December 21, by J. P. Griffin, a member of Toronto union. This directory is printed on card 11 by 14 inches, and contains the different labor organizations of Canada, together with the date of meeting, where held, and the name of the secretary. This work will no doubt be welcomed by union men everywhere.

The office of Hunter, Rose & Co. has been declared union once more. This firm has been in opposition to the union since 1872, and is considered a big victory for 91. O. H. P.

IMPORTANT TO LITHOGRAPHERS.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, December 27, 1888.

We beg to call your attention to the new invention in the line of substitutes for lithographic stones, which is exciting the minds of all lithographers and dealers in lithographic stones in this country.

There have certainly a good many processes made their appearance to replace the costly genuine lithographic stones by an artificial plate, but so far none of them has succeeded beyond anything but a short living existence. From the results, however, which have been obtained from the new lithographic zinc plate of Mr. Oscar Kindermann, in Eutritzsch-Leipsic, patented in the United States, under No. 237,582, it appears that they beat everything that has been brought out in this line hitherto. The plates are not to be compared to those which are coated with a layer of artificial stone, because they are only prepared in so simple a chemical way, that they can be made without much contrivance in every printing establishment. They are particularly adapted to original transfers as well as for originals in pen and crayon work on both steam and hand press; engraving can also be done on these plates and printed direct from the original on the steam press.

Large editions have been printed already from one and the same plate, with the result that even after five thousand copies have been taken, which a stone would not stand, design and plate are without the least injury and still in splendid working order.

We have made arrangements with the inventor for the exclusive sale of both plates and patent in the United States, and will with pleasure give any further information that may be required.

Yours very respectfully,

BERGER & WIRTH.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

To the Editor: ST. JOHN, December 26, 1888.

At this season of the year man's better nature generally "wells up" in thankfulness, from sentiment or some other cause. Whatever is the reason I am not prepared to say, but such is the fact. Taking a bird's-eye view of the printer's trade in St. John for the past year, we have nothing to complain of. Work has been good, and all hands seemed to have got a share, both in job and newspaper offices. Wages have remained steady, with no signs of fluctuation either way. At present work is fair.

During the past week we have had a couple of Christian acts. The proprietors of the *Globe* always made a practice of presenting the "married men" in the office with turkeys, but this year they extended their generosity and all employés fared alike. The *Sun* employés were also recipients of birds for their Christmas dinners. May the good work continue.

The new evening paper, *Gazette*, is still running, and claims that it has come to stay. Its style is something out of the general run in our city. It is antagonistic to the *Globe*, and says all sorts of things about its contemporary, while the *Globe* holds its peace.

A number of the newspapers issued the usual "Christmas Supplements," but unlike other years they were "made to order" out of boiler plate. The choice selections (?) were served up like boarding-house hash, for nearly every supplement contained the same "selected and original stories," and such stuff. The story is told of a singing master who, when he heard a new pupil try to sing, fell upon his knees, and lifting up his hands cried, "Merciful heavens! what did I ever do to deserve this?" so in like manner the general public might ask: What sin has been committed that such trash is imposed upon us, and how long are we to suffer? But a day of reckoning is surely coming, and the sufferings of Dante's characters in his "Inferno" will be bliss to the pangs that that patient humanity will yet inflict upon the publishers of the "best productions in boiler plate of famous authors."

In a recent number of *Progress* appeared an article about Colonel James Domville in connection with his transactions at a "bucket shop." The paper said that Domville bought stocks on margin at New York, and dropped $600, but when the colonel looked into the matter he found that if the bucket shop had acted square he would have been "in," therefore he would take the law on them, but the proprietors paid a sum of money to keep quiet. The colonel met Mr. Carter, editor of *Progress*, on the street, and wanted to know by what authority his name was used, but getting no satisfaction, he undertook to wallop the editor. The accounts published as to the result of the conflict are very different. The editor holds he had the best of it, while others maintain when the colonel fell it was next to impossible to see the heels of his opponent. However, the affair has created a little stir. The colonel is bound to have "blud," and a couple of days ago again attacked the editor. Nothing serious, however, happened. Domville at one time was quite an important personage; he ran a bank, which was a bad

thing for the public; he also sat in the house of commons, but now, alas! his greatness has departed, and only the spurs remain.

St. John union is doing well, and the ranks are being welded together. A committee has been appointed to prepare plans for celebrating the anniversary, and next month the boys will sit at the round table, loaded with the kindly fruits of the earth, and eat and — no, not drink — be merry with song, music and story. Yours,

WIDE-AWAKE.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, January 5, 1889.

The Montreal *Daily Post*, printed and published by a joint stock company, has been in financial difficulties since the early part of December. A sale of the newspaper and effects of the company was held on Friday last, and Mr. John P. Whelan purchased the same. The new proprietor is an enterprising man, and will at once put the *Post* on a sound financial basis. A complete new outfit of type and machinery is being purchased to replace the old. The craft in general hope to see the *Post* under the new management flourish in the field of sound honest journalism, and be as good a friend to the union printers as heretofore.

Work for the past six weeks has been good owing to holiday work, but is somewhat slack just now. The morning and evening papers are crowded with subs at present, but in a couple of weeks, when parliament sits at Ottawa, many of them will go there. The newspaper scale is 28 cents for day and 32 cents for evening; fair wages are made at that. The book and job printers and pressmen, however, are not well paid. The average of the wages earned by the best are $10 per week, with a rare exception of $11 to a very old hand. The living here is very expensive as house rent takes at least a fourth of what a man earns, besides paying the taxes. The workingmen have organized into an association, called "The Tenant's Defense Association," to protest against levying the taxes mostly on the workingman. Their membership is increasing rapidly, and they have already got some of the city council preaching their doctrine.

Typographical Union No. 176 is in a good financial condition. Several new members are initiated at each meeting.

The *Gazette* office has lately added another two-revolution Campbell, and is now putting in a Cox "Duplex" perfecting press, same as appeared on the first page of the December number of THE INLAND PRINTER.

The weather is not very favorable for our carnival in February. The river not being frozen over, the ice is taken from the canals to build the ice palace with. The winter has been a very open one so far. The coldest day we have had was 15° below zero. A big time is expected.

J. P. M.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 5, 1889.

The printing business at this point is in a splendid condition, and prospects are favorable for a continuation of the rush for some time to come. The Apostolic Guide Publishing Company purchased the defunct *Sunday News* plant, and removed their headquarters from Cincinnati to this city.

Col. E. Polk Johnson, managing editor of the *Courier-Journal*, was today appointed public printer for the State of Kentucky, by Governor Buckner, to succeed Dr. John D. Woods, resigned. He will take charge of the office next Monday.

The *Labor Record* was compelled to go the road nine-tenths of the labor papers go. It could not live on glory, and its owner, Mr. Lew B. Brown, who had made of it an extremely bright paper, was forced to make an assignment. Mr. W. H. Munnell, who conducted the Louisville *Democrat* for many years, concluded that he would do better as an evangelist than as an editor, and his paper is now known as a thing of the past.

The Anzeiger Company had quite a serious accident about three weeks ago, and it was a miracle that at least eight lives were not lost. The three-story building in which their pressroom is situated collapsed, burying the new double-cylinder Hoe press that was put in less than three months ago, together with a new engine and folding machine. Those employed in the pressroom had not been out of the building five minutes when the accident happened. They are rebuilding, and have sent what is left of the press to New York for repairs.

President L. T. Davidson, of the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, was complimented with being elected councilman by a handsome majority at the election last month.

Mr. Henry Sweeney, foreman of Clark & Longley's pressroom, of Chicago, spent Christmas here at his home. Chicago air seems to agree with Henry.

Mr. J. H. Douglas, of the Campbell Press Company, was in town yesterday, with orders for quite a number of presses in his pocket, taken at Frankfort and Lexington.

Mr. Fred E. Loeffler, late with the Standard Printing Ink Works, has taken charge of the pressroom of the F. C. Nunemacher Co. After eight months' trial he concluded that a pressroom was a much more congenial place than being on the road.

Mr. Eugene Bell, for many years identified with the Orphanage Printing Office, has branched out for himself, and has secured splendid quarters in the Johnson building, on Main and Fourth streets.

The *Southern Trade Gazette* has ceased to exist, owing, no doubt, to a lack of patronage from an unappreciative public.

While in St. Louis recently, your correspondent learned that considerable progress has been made looking to a federation of all of the trades allied to the printing trade in that city. This is as it should be, and will, without doubt, be of great benefit to each of the organizations taking part in it, and organizations in other cities would do well to keep an eye on this federation and pattern after it.

The *Republican Star*, contrary to numerous predictions, continues to exist, and from all accounts is on the high road to success. It is owned by four of the striking compositors from the *Courier-Journal*.

Mr. Val. Roth has retired from the firm of Charlton, Roth & Co., and the firm now is Charlton & Stoeppler. C. F. T.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, January 2, 1889.

Since my last a number of changes have taken place in this city. We have had a fight against the *Daily States* for upward of two years, and in August last the *Daily News* was lost to us; and notwithstanding the fact that the International Typographical Union in a measure condemns members of other unions going into a town where there is trouble, our city has been flooded with the traveling fraternity for more than two months. Some of these, however, finding no El Dorado here, have departed, but we have too many here yet, for we have many of our own men, who are so situated that they are unable to go elsewhere, here idle.

I am told that in St. Louis many of the chapels have resolved that no regular can work over five days a week, so as to enable the poor sub to eke out an existence. In our opinion this is a wise move, and would it were universal. Heretofore it has been the poor sub who has suffered when a strike took place, or an unusually large number of tourists arrived in a certain town. Let the regular divide his work with the sub; he can afford it, and if he does not willingly do it, make him do it. What inducements are there to men to stand on the street corner, hungry, and maintain prices for certain men who *always* have situations.

We would advise all union men to stay away from this city. The printing business is in a terribly bad condition, and as far in the future as we can see it will be so. This city is so situated that a printer reaching here without money is obliged to deprive the home subs (I say subs in a positive manner) or else walk out of town.

While we have not won the fight on the *States*, which has been a long one, we are satisfied that they are feeling our force, and we are sanguine of ultimate success.

Mr. W. A. Kernaghan and Hon. John Fitzpatrick purchased the plant of the *Daily News* on Saturday last, and on Monday they had a force of union men at work on said paper.

Mr. W. H. Dumas, who, in 1857, was vice-president of this union, left, with a great deal of apparent satisfaction to himself, for the Soldiers' Home in Ohio. He carried with him the regrets of nearly every

printer; yet they are glad, for he had long since become too decrepit to care for himself, and, as he put it, he "will get three drinks a day in the Home."

E. A. Saunier is dead. Many will learn this with sorrow, for none came here but to form a deep attachment for the old "judge." No. 17 also mourns the death of H. W. Weaver and W. Schmidt.

Respectfully, D. F. Y.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1889.

The wood engravers were threatened with extinction a few years ago, but they will not "extinct." The new processes have made wonderful claims, and have in a wonderful way substantiated them; but there are limits beyond which the new processes cannot go. They have greatly enlarged the field for that kind of work. They have made a demand which nothing but their processes can supply; they have rendered a service which no other agency could have rendered, and have developed a degree of taste and efficiency which is creditable to them, but the wood engraver still remains. His services are in greater request than heretofore. He can do what no process can do, no matter how complete it may be; skill, no matter in what craft or vocation it may be found cannot be driven out. It is a permanent factor.

I have before me a circular of another patent process or photo-engraving company against which I wish to enter a protest. It is like all others that I have ever seen, i. e., made up of reproductions of very fine wood engravings. Now, this strikes me as a very mean theft, for in taking these specimens they take the brains and skill of those whom their lying and stealing are most injuring, and they are lying to the trade by purporting that they can produce such results, when they know they cannot do so without the aid of the original wood cut. If they are honest and truthful let them show only what they produce from the whole cloth, namely, from the direct photograph or from their pen-drawings, and let the public choose between them and the wood engraver.

John A. Greenleaf, of Lewiston, Maine, has just closed a contract with the Shawmut Fiber Company for the erection of the largest pulp mill in the United States, if not in the world. It is to be built at Somerset Mills, Maine, and ex-Governor A. H. Rice, of this state, is one of the projectors of the enterprise. The buildings will be nine in number.

Who will be public printer? A dozen or more good men have been named in various localities, and have had their respective indorsements. Typographical Union No. 2 lately indorsed Henry C. Dunlap of this city for the office. All Philadelphia is at its back, but Philadelphia is not the whole country.

The National Copyright Association which was recently held in Boston was well attended by publishers and publishing interests in this section of the country. Some of the printers have been circulating objections against the movement which is being pushed by the association. The Typographical Union of New York has denounced it, and hopes that the movement will come to naught, on the grounds that the best reading matter will not be obtainable without paying for it.

"Wanted, Compositors," is an advertisement frequently met with in some of our daily papers. To all appearances work is abundant, especially in offices that have an established run of work. Some few who do particularly fine work are crowded. In order to avoid the bitter competition in printing offices and pressrooms some printers are making a specialty of particularly fine work where they can secure the coöperation of publishers; they certainly succeed, but it costs money. Some of our trade publications are models of neatness and elegance, the very best paper and ink being used. The finest advertisements are displayed, and in this work there is a general ability displayed. The presswork is first-class and the general appearance of some of our publications command the highest respect from an artistic point.

In fact, there is a departure in fine printing work and presswork. For years past we have given, perhaps, too little attention to art in printing. Competition is showing itself in this direction. *Puck*, by the way, is an example of what can be done, also the publication issued in Atlanta, *Dixie*, considering the place it comes from, as printers and publishers in the South have in times past been driven to neglecting the artistic side. The publishers of this paper deserve credit for what they are doing. Very likely this spirit of excellence will develop itself, and a great many trade, technical and other like journals will be compelled to reorganize their offices and put in new type. Some of our trade publications are simply horrible, yet not as to their make-up, but as to the kind of type used.

Our Mr. Handy had a little $1,500 fire at his house in West Philadelphia, and lost papers and things. Our editors are not making much stir. They are not overdoing themselves editorially. There is nothing to incite them to deeds of daring at present. No great political issues are up. Scandals are scarce, and sensational material is almost out of the question. Last week we gave columns to the description telling how one poor Dutchman killed another. We are in need of material, of something to write about. There seems to be a dearth all over the country. Even foreign publications have nothing to write or talk about. The Parnell business and the Paris Exposition are flat issues. Over in New York everything is moving along in a quiet way. Trade publications prosper and four or five new ones will start in time for the spring trade. All the old concerns are doing well. Trade journalism is prospering better than ever. Two new textile journals have started in this city.

The printers' unions are making but little stir; wages are satisfactory. The spirit of unionism is strong as ever, but in the absence of any occasion for agitation there appears to be an indifference which is only on the surface. Philadelphia expects to have a representative in the cabinet. A storekeeper and a banker are the favorites. Both young men.

Philadelphia is gradually taking a forward place not only in book publishing but in literary matters, particularly in what one might term the heavy sort. Its medical, law and historical publications possess recognized merit among scholars and literary men. Lippincott's continue to bring out their usual supply. There is very little of the trashy order emanating from the presses of this city. The bible houses are quite busy furnishing the markets of the country with their special literature, and the publishers of encyclopedias are doing a good business. Printers engaged on catalogue work are turning out some of the finest ever published. The paper makers are running their factories full time, and prices for all kinds of mill products are about as high as they have been at any time within the past twelve months. More or less machinery is coming in all the time. Our paper machinery makers are crowded with work; the combinations in the trade are helping to keep competition under control. M.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., January 3, 1889.

In reading the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, I have been very sensibly impressed with its spirit of fairness, not only in its editorial utterances, but in giving space readily elsewhere to the "plain talk" of both employer and employé. This is as it should be. The bane of many journals of today that claim to be published in the interest of the industrial classes, and some of another persuasion as well, is the total ignoring the fact that there are two sides to a question. These, from fear of offending a certain class of readers, admit only *ex parte* evidence, and from such testimony, extract material to give shape and form to editorial comment. I here refer principally to a certain class of publications known as labor papers, but admit at the same time a number of worthy exceptions.

New Year's Day was most inviting for outdoor exercise, and being down town among the newspaper offices, I took occasion to drop into the *Sun*. (No pun intended.) The underground world of this journal is truly a labyrinth, where one unfamiliar with its devious ways might find it difficult to reach the upper air without a guide. The two large latest improved Hoe presses here, with a capacity each of 24,000 an hour, are said to be insufficient to meet the demand of increasing business. When Virginia's colored pulpit orator says that "de sun do move," he makes no mistake, if any reference is made to Baltimore's luminary. One of Edison's dynamos, the first introduced in this city, lights the establishment throughout, and one man is especially employed in its manipulation. The top story of this iron building has just been fitted up for a composing room, a visit to which will well repay anyone

interested in the art preservative, such is the complete outfit in every particular appertaining to first-class newspaper appointments. The *Sun* came out a few days ago in a brand new outfit of type, the total number of pieces of its new font, weighing 20,000 pounds, count up to 13,000,000. Thirty years ago, seventeen compositors were all-sufficient to set up the matter, today the *Sun* employs eighty typesetters in getting out the paper. There is no coffinmaker employed on the *Sun*, neither will a blacksmith remain long, but the man who sets up the obituaries, who has set 'em up for the past thirty-nine years, had his little joke with me as I paused for a moment in front of his case. His name is James H. Haddinger, and while not an undertaker, as he facetiously remarked, says he is not altogether separated from mortuary matter. There are thirty printers engaged on this journal who have worked on it regularly for the past thirty years. Notably among this number is W. T. Stansbury, who assisted in getting out the first number, over fifty years ago. He set up the first telegram that came to the paper (three lines). It was also the first dispatch sent over the wires to any paper, and came from the national capital. Stansbury, who is seventy-two years of age, sets up agate without winking, and has never used glasses. The chapel honor him on his birthdays' by holding a special meeting, and passing complimentary resolutions, wishing the "vet." typo many happy returns, etc. John M. Ziegler is foreman of the composing room, and has been employed on the *Sun* for thirty-seven years. All the compositors on the paper and those in the jobroom are members of the typographical union. To be equal to any emergency, that the doings of "colored society" may secure place in the paper, the *Sun* has recently engaged the services of a reporter of African descent, a new departure in this section altogether without precedent.

The *American*, whose imposing tower looms up just opposite the *Sun*, worked off its edition today for the first time from its new press, which is a very fine one indeed, being R. Hoe & Co's latest pattern, with a capacity, as Gen. Agnus, its publisher, informed me, of 96,000 an hour. It cost, it is said, $60,000. It will print from two to sixteen pages, cut, paste and fold, taking on paper 7 feet 2 inches wide. The *American* employs about sixty compositors on the paper and one-third that number in its job department, all of whom are members of the typographical union. Unlike the *Sun*, the *American* will accommodate the advertiser with the big display cut, the former named journal drawing the line here most rigidly under all circumstances. Thus it was that the *Sun* was not involved in a question that arose some time ago between the compositors on the *American*, *News* and the *Herald* and their respective proprietors. The matter was settled on the basis that where justification was unnecessary the cut space should not count for the typesetter.

Baltimore has no representation in the Typothetæ, and the employing printer or publisher is left alone to contend against any demand made of him in running his office, let that demand be ill-advised or otherwise. Last fall a year ago, however, it was intimated by some members of the local printers' union that nine hours were about to be declared a day's work. The result was a card published in the papers signed by the proprietors of the *American*, *News* and the *Herald*, protesting against any movement of the kind, and the matter dropped.

All the daily offices work under the jurisdiction of the International Union, the rates paid being 45 cents on the three morning papers, and 40 cents on the other, the *News*, the only afternoon paper in the city. And isn't that fact most remarkable for a town of nearly 500,000 inhabitants? I may, perchance, in future correspondence, lay before the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER some very interesting unwritten history of newspaperdom in Baltimore.

It may prove of interest to mention a recent case of supposed *casus belli*—on the part of the plaintiff—which involved one of our leading papers. It came about in this way: In the rotunda of the court house a clerk posted up, among other regular notices of cases to be tried on certain days, the trial day set apart for a fellow charged with assault. By a clerical error this particular notice in question stated that the man was to be arraigned for larceny. Along came the reporter, who carried it to his journal, not the legal paper, but the information that such a person, giving the name of the man charged with assault, would be tried for theft on a certain day in the criminal court. And thus it was published, hence the suit for damages. The court decided that the newspaper could not be held responsible for publishing what it believed to be the facts in the case.

I learn that Mr. George S. Stewart has sold out his interest in the Baltimore *Free Press* to his late partner, Mr. J. F. Roxbrough. Mr. Stewart founded the paper here, and was its editor for nearly six years.

As to job printing in this latitude, it may be said, as to the legitimate trade, to be greatly depressed. I hear of two job offices, both attached to newspapers, carrying extensive plant and large general outfit, that talk seriously of dropping out of the unequal contest, where numerous rat and amateur concerns are competitors with practical printers paying living wages to their employés.

It is estimated that there are one thousand amateur presses doing jobwork in Baltimore.

The paper trade is considered fair, with good profits, but competition close. FIDELITER.

GRADED PRESSMEN.

To the Editor: CLEVELAND, December 20, 1888.

Over six months have elapsed since the pressmen delegates to the International Typographical Union assembled in convention at Kansas City, at which a second vice-president was elected for the ensuing term, whose special duty it was to look after the special interests of the pressmen's organization connected therewith. I have scanned the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER since the adjournment, in the hope that I could find therein some valuable suggestions from his pen on the subjects that were presented to the pressmen's delegation thereat, and as I have failed to find them, I have concluded to refer to a subject of importance to the trade, which was discussed at Kansas City, and which I believe requires our official's immediate attention. It is simply this: *The pressmen want some practical plan presented by which they can enroll as members of a pressman's union any person claiming to be able to run a printing press, each member to be classified according to his experience and ability as a workman; and a traveling or working card issued to correspond with each classification.*

It may be answered by some that "this is impossible, because all members of a union are rated alike." Yes, and this is just where the trouble exists. I insist there is no *standard* of ability. Such a thing is impossible to obtain. Why, then, should not a traveling and working card be issued to a man just according to what he can do? Is it right for the competent to carry the incompetent? Is it justice to ask an employer to pay for that which he does not receive?

But this may be thought a too radical change. Well, let us have something radical we need. If an employer is willing to put up with the services of a third or even fourth class man, who should stop him?

The question may be asked, How and by whom are the classifications to be made? It is for the president and others to answer this question. In lieu of a better plan, I would suggest that a special meeting of pressmen be held in some centrally located city, each union to be represented by two delegates, and let them devise some method of classification, by which a competent "web" or "news" pressman can be distinguished (by his card) so that he is not classed with an amateur or an apprentice. If he is an artist in a news pressroom, let him be given an artist's card as a *news pressman*. Again, if a man is an artistic book pressman, why should he not be granted a card which will tell an employer at once that his best hold is on bookwork, and that he is recommended as a *book pressman?* Also, the practical color and poster pressman should be distinguished from either of the above, as in order to be successful in this branch of the business requires as much, if not more, study and preparation than either of the others.

Now we come to the platen pressmen—are there not artists in this branch of the business; young men who take a pride in doing first-class work, and the more difficult the job the better they like it? Why not demonstrate that their branch of the business is an important one, and grant them a card that a slouch might well envy. Under the present system all are ranked alike. The pressman who has given his particular branch of the business a life study is ranked with the upstart who has jumped his apprenticeship, and by some hook or crook gained admission to a pressman's union. To adopt a scale low enough to pay

such a person living wages (all that he deserves) would be taking away the wages of the competent and giving them to the incompetent.

Further, let each local union be furnished a key to the classification as adopted by the pressmen delegates. Then let the delegation petition the International Typographical Union to ratify the action taken and adopt the classification recommended. To determine what card an applicant should be granted, let each union have prepared an application question blank, worded something as follows:

Name .....
Residence .....
Married or single .....
Where did you serve your apprenticeship? .....
Where have you been employed? .....
How long have you worked at the business? .....
What work and presses are you the most familiar with? .....
Have you ever had charge of a pressroom? .....
If so, where? .....
Can you furnish a recommendation from your last employer, for competency and sobriety? .....
Can you furnish a recommendation from your present employer? .....
How long have you held the position you now hold? .....
How long have you been out of employment? .....
Have you ever been discharged for intoxication? .....
Are you temperate or intemperate in your habits? .....
What has been your average salary per week? .....
We believe the above questions are truthfully answered.

..... } *Committee.*
..... }
..... }

With the knowledge obtained by the above blank, the investigating committee of a local union will be able, with the assistance of the classified key, to determine in what classification the applicant belongs, and can recommend that Mr. ——— be granted a No. 1, 2, 3 or 4 card as the case may be, a scale of wages to be adopted by local unions for each classification.

If a member has removed the obstacles that prevented him from receiving a first or second rate card, let him make application to his union and show *why* he is entitled to a higher rate card; then let a committee be appointed to verify his statement.

Perhaps this is all wrong. Perhaps pressmen's unions are only organized to benefit a few in each city, who are members for revenue only; but would it not be better to bring all under the wholesome influence of an organization that will recommend a man for what he can do? In the event of a strike is it not the second, third and fourth rate men that are benefited? I say, label every man according to his ability. If he is a paper "butcher" or a press-destroyer, put the mark of Cain on him, so that an employer will know it before he has a chance of doing any damage, and thus solve the "apprenticeship system" problem, as far as pressmanship is concerned.

I believe this plan will receive the indorsement of every employing printer, as under it they can expect a pressman's union to furnish just what they are willing to pay for in regard to help in their pressroom.

J. C. E.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1889.

This city has a remarkable printing establishment—the Globe Printing House, located at 112 and 114 North Twelfth street—the enterprise resulting from the finding of a five-dollar note. The proprietor, Walter E. Hering, has, within a recent period, enlarged his office building by the construction of a four story and high basement addition, forty feet wide and one hundred feet deep. It is contemplated to build an eight-story building in the near future. Nos. 112 and 114 North Twelfth street is a large, old-fashioned double mansion, owned and occupied for many years by Dr. Constantine Hering, one of the oldest practitioners of homeopathy in America, whose death occurred in 1880. Walter E. Hering is a son of the doctor, and was born and has always resided in the house. Early in life he displayed a taste for the printer's art, and in 1867 he found a five-dollar note in the street, and this "find" he expended in a modest printing outfit, which he placed in his father's garret. The same year he became an apprentice to the printing trade with the old firm of King & Baird. He worked all day at their Sansom street office, and at night he was usually engaged in filling small "orders" at his home. These "orders" augmented to such an extent that after two and one-half years' apprenticeship, and before he became of age, he embarked in business on his own account, his father building a one-story office for him in the yard of his house. In 1871 another story was added to the establishment, and a few years after a three-story building was raised to meet the increasing business of the young follower of Gutenberg.

In 1882 he found it necessary to take his father's stable and use it as a pressroom. With all these enlargements Mr. Hering found the rapid increase of his business necessitated more room, and early in 1888 he determined to erect a building that would accommodate his business for some time to come. After a consultation with a prominent architect it was arranged to construct an eight-story building, and a contract looking to the final completion of this large operation has been outlined.

Mr. Hering gives employment to one hundred and fifty workmen, and when his new building is in complete operation the complement of hands will, it is understood, be increased by at least one hundred. Mr. Hering makes the statement that William Baetzel, who was his foreman when he was an apprentice at King & Baird's, was the first printer he engaged when he commenced business, and is still employed by him as foreman of the composing room.

The new building is plainly but substantially built. A brick inclosed staircase, located at the west end, leads from the basement to the top floor, supplemented by a large freight elevator adjoining. The building was designed for the purpose in every respect. In the basement are vaults for storing stereotype plates and keeping papers. The engine room, the only place in which fire will be kept, is made what is considered thoroughly fireproof. The first floor is occupied as the Adams and cylinder pressroom. On the second floor are the job presses, the job composing-room, the numbering room, and the bindery. The upper floors are used for composing rooms.

The first and only Methodist Episcopal church was recently dedicated at Winfield, Long Island, with appropriate ceremonies by the pastor, Rev. Robert Pierce, who also preached the historial sermon. The sacred edifice was crowded to the doors. Rev. Mr. Pierce, through whose efforts the church was built, and who is pastor, is a man with an interesting history, the recital of which is a powerful sermon in itself. He was born in Liverpool in 1848, and was apprenticed to the printing trade, beginning as the office "devil." In time he was advanced to the case. Among all his wild companions he was a sort of chief. He excelled in boxing and wrestling, played a first-class game of cards, and could drink as much beer and liquor as most of them. He was a "good fellow" generally. His earnings went either over the bar or across the gambling table. Becoming dissatisfied with his surroundings, he came to this country in 1873, when twenty-five years of age, and secured a place in a job printing office. His old habits stuck to him, and he was one of the most profitable customers of the saloonkeepers. About two years after his arrival, when he was foreman for Rogers & Sherwood, this city, a position he held for eight years, he was attracted through curiosity to a meeting in the Church of Sea and Land, of which Dr. Hopper, recently deceased, was pastor. He was so impressed with the discourse that he vowed to change his life, and has since adhered to his promise. After leaving Rogers & Sherwood's, Mr. Pierce became foreman in the *Churchman* office, and later, when the *New York Observer* was burned out, he refurnished the office of Funk & Wagnalls and assumed the foremanship. He remained there until he went into business for himself, about a year ago, at No. 53 Lafayette Place.

Mr. Pierce removed to Newton, Long Island, about eight years ago, and joined the Presbyterian church. The pastor of the Methodist church was Rev. Mr. Hammond, and the two had many a warm argument. The aggressiveness of each attracted the other, and, finally, from a Presbyterian elder, Mr. Pierce became a Methodist layman. Four years ago he received a license to preach, and hired a room in Winfield. He drove from his home in Newton to Winfield every day. He resolved, however, to build a church, and how successful his efforts have been was displayed by the dedication of the new edifice. From a riotous printer's devil, caring little for anyone and less for himself, Mr. Pierce has become a Methodist minister.

W. A. E.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM H. G. BISHOP.

To the Editor: ALBANY, N. Y., January 7, 1889.

At the close of my last letter I said I had just reached Washington and that I would give particulars of my visit to that city in my next.

Well, to begin with, it is a beautiful city, and I can well understand that, in the summer time, when all the flowers in the ornamental grounds are in bloom, it must be magnificent. I had always heard that in the layout of the streets it was similar to Paris, and as I have been in the latter city I can verify that statement. I visited most of the places of interest and was well pleased with all that I saw.

However, my theme is printing, so I must return to it.

I went to the government printing office and saw Public Printer Benedict, who received me in the most cordial manner. I had quite a long conversation with him on matters connected with the printing business generally and also in regard to the establishment over which he has control. He was very frank in speaking of his "late unpleasantness" and was good enough to give me a printed copy of the proceedings in that matter, which is a bulky volume of over twelve hundred pages. He also gave me a copy of his last annual report. Without attempting to read through the whole of these books, I, nevertheless, read as much as would give me a general idea of the subjects dealt with, so that I might be able to form some opinion of Mr. Benedict's position.

After going slowly and attentively through the establishment in company with the chief clerk, speaking to the foremen and assistant foremen, noting certain improvements which had recently been made, observing the appearance of the men in each department and examining the system adopted for keeping track of the work throughout the whole building, I was forced to the conclusion that anyone who puts Mr. Benedict down as a fool only proves his own title to that designation. My opinion of him is that he is a live business man, having a large amount of executive ability, and that he has made improvements in the layout of the various departments and in the methods of conducting the business which entitle him to respect and confidence. The trifling matters which are cited to prove his incompetency, such as his not knowing how to lay down pages for imposition, etc., do not, in my mind, deserve to be considered. There are many men who understand all those details (and I wish there were more), but there are not many among them who could fill the chair of public printer.

With the political aspect of the affair I have nothing to do, except to say that such positions as that which Mr. Benedict fills ought to be taken out of the reach of politics by United States law. I must tell you that I was at the government printing office twice, about two hours one day and three hours the next, so that my observations are not hasty nor superficial.

I called on many of the printers in the city, and found that as a contributor to the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER I was among friends. I stopped in at the office of the *Craftsman*, where I had a pleasant conversation with the proprietors, who appear to be very busy men. But one of the pleasantest calls I made was at the house of Mr. W. H. Bushnell ("Pica Antique"), whom I had never met, and yet whom I claimed as a friend and a brother, as we had written side by side for so long in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER. I found him to be most pleasant and agreeable, and that his abilities as a conversationalist were on a par with those displayed in his writings. To smoke a good cigar and chat with such a man is a pleasure which does not come often enough. It reminded me of similar times that I enjoyed with you when I was in Chicago.

You will notice that I sent some new subscribers from Washington, and I should have sent more but that Mr. Thomas Moylan, in the government printing office, had undertaken to work that field, in which I wish him every success.

But I must mention one pleasing incident. I went into one office where I found four young men who desired to subscribe for THE INLAND PRINTER, but had not the money with them. I spoke to the proprietor, and he gladly advanced the money for them. If there were more such employers we should soon have more competent men. I also sold five of my "Diagrams of Imposition" in the same office.

My next stop was Richmond, Virginia. Here I was reminded of another "late unpleasantness," but thank God that is all past and gone, and it is the duty of every lover of his country to seek to make it forgotten, by promoting good feeling and harmonious action among those who once differed.

The printing business is very well represented in Richmond. There are some really good printers there, and if they are not making money as rapidly as in some other cities, I am inclined to think that what they do make is sure, and they know how to take care of it. Of course, there are too many of them, as in every other place, and the result is lower prices for their work. I made some new friends for THE INLAND PRINTER, as well as to shake hands with a good many of its old friends.

I spent a very enjoyable time with Mr. Everett Waddy, who is the corresponding secretary of the United Typothetæ. I sought to impress upon his mind, and upon the minds of other members of that organization in the city, the importance of their recognizing the fact that while they seek by combination the protection of their interests they must be prepared to recognize the legality of the typographical union as a combination of workmen for similar ends. I quite hope it will soon come to be recognized that both organizations can run along parallel lines, and that what is wrong in either will have to be dropped for the general good. The fact that an employer is admitted into the Typothetæ ought to be a guarantee that he is a fit and proper person to be engaged in the business, and that his methods are straightforward and his treatment of his employés just and fair; and so a man's being admitted to the typographical union should be a guarantee that he is a competent man, and one who deserves the confidence both of his employer and his fellow members.

I was pleased to notice in most of the offices in Richmond a more orderly and methodical arrangement of the contents of the several rooms than is generally found elsewhere. This may arise from the fact that the Southern people move about more slowly and carefully. There is not the constant "rush" which characterizes the Northerner.

I visited their opera house, and saw for the first time what is called a "nigger's heaven," which is a small, uncomfortable-looking gallery near the roof, set apart for colored people. The audience appeared to be the happiest lot of people I had ever seen. The performance consisted of one of Hoyt's bundles of fun which I had seen performed in some city in the North, where the people just laugh as though they were afraid or ashamed to be caught doing it. But there is no restraint here. Oh! no. The people literally yelled with delight. They shouted, stamped their feet, beat their canes on the floor, and laughed till the tears ran down their faces. I laughed, too, but I confess it was more at the audience than the play, though that is laughable enough. They reminded me very much of the French people—excitable and easily aroused to enthusiasm. I think it would do you and me good to get such a laugh once or twice a week.

It was my intention to have gone further South for another week or ten days, but I received a telegram from my wife which compelled me to return home at once. So my narrative is ended for the present. Perhaps at some future time I may take another trip in that direction, and if so, I shall be glad to resume my letter writing.

Sincerely yours, H. G. BISHOP.

IMPROVED STATE OF TRADE INTERESTS IN NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, January 10, 1889.

The new year has opened auspiciously for the printing trade and kindred interests. Notwithstanding the lull that usually predominates in all business operations after the holidays, the situation is generally much better than at the corresponding period last year. It is indicated in all quarters that typographical and publishing interests are destined to be attended with much prosperity during the season. Many of the leading printing firms have filed large contracts that will require a number of months and largely increased forces to fill. There is a general brushing up in the establishments located in Printing House Square, and other great centers of trade, to meet properly, promptly and satisfactorily the anticipated influx of orders. The typefounders

machinery manufacturers, printing-supply people and paper makers are crowded with orders. Taken altogether, the condition of things must be regarded as assuring and reasonably satisfactory.

The inauguration of new business enterprises seems to be the order of the day, and, with the increase of printing and publishing houses, the employment of the large army of idle, though competent and deserving compositors, pressmen and other workmen, who depend upon the typographical, book publishing and newspaper interests for support, must eventuate at no distant period. The labor situation, while not being as pleasant and encouraging as it should be, is unquestionably easier and brighter than it has been for several years past. There have been no disputes recently between the employers and employed, and it is not likely that any union trouble will happen soon. Good, reliable printers are at present being paid all they are worth. The incompetents, as usual, have a hard time to exist.

The Typothetæ Society, which is composed of the representative master printers and publishers here, have made extensive arrangements to celebrate the one hundred and eighty-third anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, at the Hotel Brunswick, on January 17. An elaborate dinner will be given, and speakers invited from all sections of the country. Mr. Thomas Lee is chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and is making great preparations for the event.

Among the oddities that will be exhibited will be a Benjamin Franklin press, produced before rollers were invented. The contrivance will be worked during the banquet, and the guests afforded an opportunity to see the crude methods employed a century and a half ago. The ink was then distributed over the type by "dabbers," and will be so spread while the wines are washing down the good things.

Hon. Jonathan Chace, United States senator from Rhode Island, recently told a correspondent of the London *Athenæum* that he had very little doubt of being able to carry his international copyright bill through both houses of the next congress.

Among the notable New Year's receptions was that given to the morning newspaper compositors at 119 Washington Place. Miss May Konig, Miss Emma Boggs and Mrs. Frank Cohick performed the honors of the occasion, and made every printer who paid them a visit feel that he had struck a "fat take." Between two hundred and fifty and three hundred compositors called during the day and partook of the hospitality. They represented the composing rooms of every daily paper in the city. A number of job and book hands, as well as pressmen, were also among the day's callers.

The third annual dinner of the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Association of New York has taken place. Some forty gentlemen assembled in the large dining room of the Hotel Hungaria, Union Square, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The *menu* was an epicurean one, and fully enjoyed by the members and their friends. There were a few formal speeches, delivered by F. A. Ringler, the president of the association, R. H. and T. A. Raisbeck. The committee in charge of the affair were: F. A. Ringler, R. H. Smith, R. Hornby, J. H. Ferguson, and J. W. Naughton. Among those present were: T. A. Raisbeck, Henry W. Lovejoy, J. A. Johnson, Charles Hurst, D. H. Cardoso, C. B. Crashe, I. W. Wilson, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; W. H. Lockwood, of Hartford; John Polhemus, W. L. Mushon, of Rahway, New Jersey; P. E. Connan, of Baltimore, and others.

While Mayor Hewitt was being prodded at the recent municipal investigation, ex-Assistant District Attorney Dr. Lancy Nicholl, in the course of the senate committee's examination of the *City Record*, a mysterious allusion was made by the young lawyer to "a person who took printing bills home with him in order to facilitate their payment by auditing them rapidly, and who was paid for his extra work by the contractor."

It was ascertained that Stephen Angell, the printing expert of the finance department, was the person referred to, and that Comptroller Myers at once advised an investigation. Mr. Angell's testimony was in substance to the effect that in 1872, when he was first employed in the office, his compensation was by the hour, and he frequently worked overtime for such people as Martin B. Brown, the city printers, who have large accounts with the city, which they desired settled as speedily as possible. To facilitate this, he checked their bills out of office hours. In 1876 he was placed on a stated salary, and in 1871, when Mr. Allan Campbell was comptroller, the fact that he earned those perquisites was made public through a suit brought against the city by Clarence Levy, a dealer who had supplied it with stationery and blank books. On the advice of Mr. Campbell, he discontinued the practice of doing extra work.

Mr. E. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee*, has been East, looking at the prominent newspaper offices for suggestions to be adopted in his own newspaper establishment, which will be one of the finest in the country. It seems remarkable that an inland city like Omaha should boast a building expressly erected for newspaper work that puts in the shade most of the newspaper houses in the East; but the *Bee* is a busy one, and is conducted on the liberal principles of a metropolitan daily. It is published every day in the year, morning and evening, and is one of the brightest papers in the United States. Its new office building is a magnificent structure of granite and brick, more than one hundred feet square, and is to cost nearly $500,000. It is almost ready for occupancy, and one of the objects of Mr. Rosewater's visit East is to secure every modern improvement for use in his composing room.

Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, has followed the example of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, by starting an organ. The title of the new labor paper is the *Union*. Its object is to advocate the organization of labor in every kind of industry, and foster the interests of labor already organized. The *Union* promises that it will be "the advocate of no harsh measure, no illegal measure, and certainly of no unjust measure. But it will use all the influence it can gather and all the forcefulness at its command to secure to workingmen the ordinarily fair treatment which is all that they ask." It is a bright paper, filled with news of the labor organizations, and of matters and things in which labor organizations are interested.

The disappearance of Manuel Klein, a member of the excise board of Trenton, New Jersey, and president and treasurer of the W. S. Sharp Printing Company, of the same city, has occasioned much comment. Mr. Klein, who had an extensive business acquaintance here, was last seen in Trenton. For some days previous to his disappearance his friends observed that he was depressed in spirits and kept himself secluded. On the day of his mysterious departure, the bookkeeper of the Sharp Printing Company received a letter by mail from Mr. Klein, in which it was stated that he had severed his connection with the company for good, and that he regretted the step. His losses, he stated, had made him almost frantic. The bookkeeper says Klein's accounts are all right. It is feared he has committed suicide. He was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and enjoyed the greatest esteem of his business and other associates.

The Board of Trustees of the New York Press Club have decided to have the annual dinner of the club at Delmonico's Wednesday evening, February 27, and have fixed the price of tickets at eight dollars. Joseph Howard, Jr., will be the principal orator of the occasion.

Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, has overruled the demurrer interposed by the *Daily Register* to the answer of the *Law Journal* in the suit brought to determine which is the official law paper. This decision upholds the action of the Supreme Court judges in choosing the *Law Journal* as the official law paper, and in awarding it the allowance annually granted by the state. The *Register* will protest by appeal to the general term of the supreme court, and, if not successful there, to the Court of Appeals.

Representative Beriah Wilkins, of Ohio, has entered into partnership with Frank Hatton, President Arthur's postmaster-general, and purchased the Washington (D. C.) *Post* from Mr. Stilson Hutchings, for $140,000, not including the *Evening Post*. The first installment of the purchase money has been paid. Mr. Wilkins is a democrat, but on the tariff and some other questions he has always considered it his right to act independently. He will not be a member of the next house of representatives, and will, therefore, have time to look after the interests of his newspaper.

The Washington *Post* was started about ten years ago by Mr. Hutchings, and of late years has not always enjoyed a very savory reputation. Back in June last a syndicate was formed, with William Henry Smith at its head, to gather in the *National Republican* and the *Evening Critic* under the same management. Smith and Hutchings

were interested in a type-setting machine, and the idea was to give it a fair trial and boom it. Mr. Smith finally drew out of the combination; the machines were thrown out, and the property reverted to Mr. Hutchings. Since then the *Post*, its franchises and plant, have been in the market. It is considered a fairly good property.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 6, 1889.

Quite a number of changes have occurred in the metropolis of the Northwest during the past month which may interest your readers. The Union Bank Note Company, hitherto doing only lithographing and engraving, has bought the material belonging to the late firm of Bishop Brothers, and is now turning out fine specimens of letterpress printing. As its name implies it is a union concern, and furnishes employment to about five compositors.

The Rigby Printing Company has been unionized and runs a force of six to eight printers.

December 29 J. H. Ramsey made an assignment to H. S. Millett, who is now conducting the business and finishing the jobs on hand. The firm of Ramsey, Millett & Hudson was the largest printing house in the city, doing binding, lithographing and engraving in addition to a large amount of book and job work. When the firm dissolved some time ago, his partners took the building and some real estate adjacent, leaving Mr. Ramsey the printing office. In obtaining control of it he incurred obligations which he could not meet as they fell due, hence the assignment to his former partner. It is probable that the shop will start up under some management in a short time. The plant is valued at $70,000. About a dozen printers are thrown out of employment.

Business is decidedly dull in most of the large job offices. One of the reasons is the lull in real estate, for agents, whatever may be their failings, use printers' ink very freely. The *Real Estate Record* suspended about two months ago owing to a lack of patronage. It was a weekly, varying from sixteen to forty pages, printed on calendered paper and was one of the handsomest publications in the West. Its publisher, Clifford F. Hall, is still conducting the *Modern Miller*, a monthly periodical.

Another reason is the cheap and ruinous competition of the small offices, often run by the proprietor and a boy to kick press. This so-called printer is usually content to make rent, stock, wages of boy and $2.50 a day for himself. Here is an advertisement of one of these concerns, clipped from a daily paper:

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS FOR $1; FIRST-CLASS WORK AND material. Economical Printing Company, 20 Delaware blk., 7th and Delaware.

Taking into account the fact that the stock cut from fair three-ply bristol, forty-eight to the sheet, must cost at least 70 cents, without counting cutting, composition or presswork, it is hard to figure a profit. In consequence, more misspelled, poorly designed and badly printed jobs can be seen here than in any place I ever visited.

The *Times* has cut down its force from forty-three to thirty-five regulars and is phalanxing about eight cases a night, setting much of the matter in minion, which makes the poor subs suffer, as it is the only union morning paper in town. Miln, the Minnesota rusher, set 13,000 minion in seven hours one night last week. The *Times* will appear in a new dress this month. The order was placed with Marder, Luse & Co., and consists of 2,500 pounds of minion, 3,500 of nonpareil and 1,200 of agate, with a full line of display.

The *Globe*, a 2-cent morning paper, will appear next month with R. B. Gelatt, of Detroit, as editor and Robert E. Corregan as business manager. It is reported to have a capital of $100,000. It will be four pages, seven columns, set principally in nonpareil and agate, and will run from eighteen to twenty cases, with B. C. Merrigan as foreman. Mr. Gelatt was formerly one of the stockholders in the *Evening News* of this city. There seems to be a good opening for such a paper, the *Times* and *Journal* being respectively democratic and republican, thoroughly partisan and charging 5 cents, while the *Globe* will be independent. This enterprise will take up the idle typos of the town, of whom there are many on the market.

E. P. Monroe, better known as "Aggie," died a month or more ago, leaving a large family. He was an old Missouri Valley printer, has held various offices of trust in this union, and his loss was generally regretted. During the trying times in this city his unionism was never questioned. Lon Sinclair, another old-timer, and Tom Livingston have been down for some time with consumption. The sick benefits paid last month by this union exceeded its total receipts by over $25.

A trades and labor assembly has been formed here representing eighteen organizations. It is not political and promises much good to labor interests in this vicinity.

Can any of your readers suggest a remedy for the close adherence of letters, which will obviate the tiresome and destructive but necessary pounding of stereotyped matter? The type is squeezed and baked until it is dryer than the sands of Sahara, or the itinerant and professional panhandler. If water can be induced to percolate through the matter the problem is solved; but there's the rub. Will the application of steam, or placing the dead type in a sink and flooding it with water accomplish the desired end? Any plan which will bring about this result will be a great benefit to proprietor and printer, saving type to one, and pains, "pi" and profanity to the other.

Why can not founders cast all body type with three nicks? The difference in speed to any compositor, especially with an imperfect light, is fully 100 ems per hour. The nicks can be arranged differently for the various sizes, for instance, brevier and nonpareil alike with two deep and one shallow nick, or one a little higher up, and minion and agate with three close nicks, carrying this system throughout the sizes. By this device no printer can mix his cases. The nicks should be placed near the bottom and never half-way up. Whatever increases the speed of the compositor without detriment to the quality of the work is a saving to the proprietor, whether he hires by the piece or week.

KICKER.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. A. D., Philadelphia: Being troubled greatly with electricity in paper, can you give me any information in regard to overcoming it? I am a young pressman, and have never met anyone that seemed to know much about it. Oiling the cylinder helps it sometimes, but not always. Answer through THE INLAND PRINTER.

Answer.—We have replied to a similar query at least half a dozen times. For further information, we refer to pages 250 and 270 December number INLAND PRINTER.

C. B., Detroit, asks: Will you publish a list of the candidates for public printer, so far as you know?

Answer.—As far as we have been able to learn, the names of the candidates are as follows: Captain W. Meredith, Chicago; M. R. H. Witter, St. Louis; A. V. Haight, Poughkeepsie, New York; Henry C. Dunlap, Philadelphia; H. T. Osborne, Los Angeles, California; Herman A. Hasslock, Nashville, Tennessee; Lewis Payne and C. Rubens, New York City; Colonel Holloway, L. H. McDaniel, and John R. Rankin, of Indianapolis, Indiana; August Donath, Chester, Pennsylvania; M. D. Helm, Muncie, Indiana; Robert Lillard, Cincinnati; and Hon. John Nichols, Raleigh, North Carolina.

J. H. S., Attica, New York, writes: Please inform me through your valuable journal where I can obtain ink for printing photograph cards that will stand *burnishing* without the ink blurring or rubbing off. The cards look all right until they are put through the burnisher; some of them are all right then, and others look bad. I used Johnson's quick-drying job ink. Please tell me what kind of ink to use and where to get it. I find lots of information in the Answers to Correspondents column, but fail to find anything about printing on photograph cards.

Answer.—Use a number one quick-drying ink. Let the cards lie twenty-four or even twelve hours *before* burnishing, and the trouble you complain of will disappear. You must remember that cardboard has not the immediate absorbent qualities that paper has.

ADVICE TO YOUNG AUTHORS.—"Never write on a subject without having first read yourself full on it, and never read on a subject till you have thought yourself hungry on it."—*Jean Paul Richter.*



INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE: "VOLUNTEER" LEADING.

Reproduced by "Haftone" Process, by F. D. MONTGOMERY, 213 State street, Chicago.

THE TYPEFOUNDER.

The founders, forsooth, take my silence in dudgeon,
So I'll now have a smack at each leaden curmudgeon;
These Nonpareil heroes, these paragon sparks,
Shall rue that they ever provoked my remarks.

They swear their base metal they'll shoot at your rhymer;
They cast many cannons, and keep a Great Primer;
But these English Hebrews I'll boldly attack,
Their tastes are Bourgeois, and their character Black.

Yet they puff themselves off, and each swaggering elf
More Capitals sells than great Eyton himself;
Small Capitals, too, they profusely dispense,
And of weighty quotations their stock is immense.

Their flowers will not blow, though often they are blown on,
Their Antiques are such as the ancients could show none,
Of jewels they boast, but I'm sure that no girls
Would wear in a necklace such Diamonds and Pearls.

Base counterfeits all from beginning to end,
Their Pearls are all black, and their Diamonds will bend,
'Twill be hard if they 'scape from the treadmill of fetters,
When the postoffice knows how they send double letters.

At Carthage in torments poor Regulus bled,
But these fellows plunge him each day in hot lead;
Their customers seem to be still sterner stuff,
For they often complain he's not melted enough.

Greeks and Persians at once these tormenters will burn, as
The tyrants of old, in the fiery furnace;
To plague some poor bodies these demons agree,
One Nick's not enough, so they cast two or three.

With one sweeping censure I'll close my objections:
No mortals are known with such great imperfections.
My point-case runs low, and your vocalist's dry,
So "finis" I'll fix to this furious fry.

—*Songs of the Press.*

DISSOLUTION OF A VENERABLE PAPER-MAKING FIRM.

The old firm of James M. Willcox & Co., paper manufacturers and dealers, Philadelphia, was dissolved January 7. This is stated to be the oldest established commercial establishment in the United States which has maintained an uninterrupted existence. It dates back to the year 1727, when Thomas Willcox erected the Ivy Mills, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and the business thus founded has descended from father to son until it now is in the fifth generation of the family. The Ivy paper mill was the first established in Pennsylvania. In 1836, James M. Willcox erected the Glen Mills, near Media, Delaware county, and in 1839 he commenced business at No. 529 Minor street, Philadelphia. His paper warehouse was the first opened in the street, which is now a center of the paper trade. He traded under the firm name of James M. Willcox & Co., a firm name which was continued by his sons and grandsons down to January 1, 1889, when these grandsons, James M. and William F. Willcox, sons of the late Mark Willcox, dissolved. William F. Willcox, having purchased the interest of his brother, James M., in the mills, and the house in Philadelphia, will in the future continue the business, at the same place, under the firm name and title of the James M. Willcox Paper Company. In this manner the old style title is virtually perpetuated, and the establishment will doubtless sustain in future its active, prosperous, and honorable career. At the Willcox mills was made the paper used by the colonial government for bank notes prior to 1776, and that used by the United States government for security notes and federal currency during the wars of 1776, 1812, and 1862. The fibrous paper upon which the national currency is printed at the present time is manufactured at the Glen Mills.

THE CHACE COPYRIGHT BILL.

The following is the text of the statement recently presented by the printing and kindred trades representatives in Edinburgh, Scotland, to the Marquis of Salisbury:

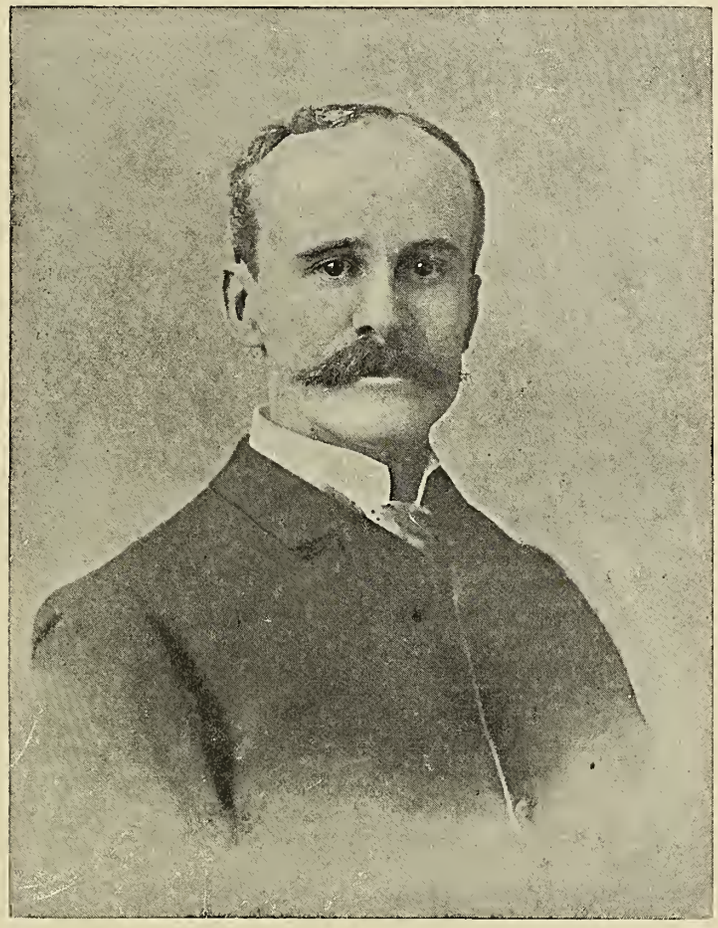
"The Chace copyright bill now before the American House of Representatives, proposes to give a copyright in America to foreign (i. e., British) authors. The result of this undoubted boon will be the opening to British authors of an additional market—the American. But this concession is given to them on the condition that *the books shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States. What will be the result of this?* Most authors will naturally desire to avail themselves of the double market thus opened, and will send their books to America to be there set up in type, in order to secure the copyright offered them in America. Consequently, for editions required for Great Britain, either the books will be printed in America and sent to the British market, duty free, or stereotype plates will be sent over to print the British edition. This will vitally affect the interests of the British compositor, typefounder and stereotyper, and to a lesser, but still serious extent, the other trades connected with printing. But the evil by no means ends here, and it is very important to notice the full extent of it. Authors will naturally desire to get the full benefit of the new copyright open to them, and will quickly see the advantage of arranging with American houses to print and publish their works. Editions will consequently be *printed* in America, but *copyrighted in both* countries. In this way the supremacy of the British publishing trade as the center and seat of English book production will be destroyed, and the headquarters of English literature will be transferred to New York. The magnitude of such a disaster to this country will be obvious.

"The bearing on the trade in Edinburgh and its neighborhood is briefly this: The production of books is the staple trade of the city and district. There are engaged in typefounding, printing, bookbinding, paper making and cognate trades upward of 11,000 persons. A very large portion of the book printing done in Edinburgh comes from London publishers. The paper mills of Edinburgh and neighborhood also, to a great extent, supply the English metropolitan and provincial markets. It has been calculated that, should the Chace bill pass, one Edinburgh printing house alone, employing upward of 400 persons, will require to reduce by at least one-fourth its whole staff of employés; and this proportion may be taken as the average rate of the reduction in the printing trade. It would probably be higher in the typefounding trade, and lower among bookbinders.

"REMEDIES.—In order to settle the question of preserving the book manufacture for the British market and the British empire, all that is necessary is to add to the copyright act a provision that the book must be printed from type set in the British empire, and published within its limits; or that her majesty may, by order in council, direct copyright to be given to authors whose books have been printed in a foreign country, provided that such foreign country gives copyright to books printed from type set up here. It would be futile in the present state of American feeling to reason with the Americans on the bill. Senator Chace has desired to settle a question, which is really international, entirely with an eye to American national interests. But the British nation can and must act with a view to its own national interests. The present copyright acts make it a necessity that, to obtain a British copyright irrespective of nationality, a book must be first *published* in Great Britain. This law was made when there was no prospect of British books being printed in America, and the idea of publishing included printing. A settlement of the question on the lines of either of the foregoing remedies would, under existing circumstances, be the most satisfactory solution of the question. The British author would retain the same rights he has at present in the British empire, and such a provision as is now proposed would open to him the great American market from which he is at present excluded. The American author would enjoy in this country equal privileges with the British author—subject only to the safeguarding of British labor interests in the manner now submitted. Negotiations might thereafter be initiated, under more favorable conditions, for concluding with the American government a thoroughly satisfactory international copyright treaty."

MARK L. CRAWFORD,

Whose likeness is herewith presented, was born on a farm near Pierceton, Kosciusko county, Indiana, December 7, 1848. Owing to his father's financial reverses, he was obliged, at the age of fourteen, to look out for himself. After engaging in several enterprises for over a year, he entered the office of the Plymouth (Ind.) *Democrat*. Here he remained for nine months, when he entered on his first strike, the cause of which was as follows: He had been required to carry a bundle of 24 by 36 print paper from the paper warehouse, about half a mile, to the office every two weeks. Not being at that time large or strong, after having done it for a number of months he refused to do it longer, and threw up his situation. Returning to Pierceton he went to school for a year. When a little over eighteen years of age, in partnership with S. S. Baker, he purchased the Warsaw (Ind.) *Union*. The paper had been suspended for over a month at the time of the sale, and Mr. Crawford had had but nine months' experience at the printing business. The office was purchased on "time"—plenty of time and no money. After publishing the *Union* for eighteen months, they sold the paper out, and Mr. Crawford went to school again for over a year, and then engaged to teach one of those typical "hoosier schools," that Edward Eggleston has so well portrayed. At the end of the school term he went to Findlay, Ohio, and worked on the Hancock *Jeffersonian* for some time, after which he went to Columbus, Ohio. The first thing he did after arriving at Columbus was to deposit $2 with the financial secretary and take out a working permit. He joined No. 5 in 1871. He did his first work on a daily paper on the *Ohio State Journal*, and he tells the following incident, that he says he will never forget, and which we give in his own language: "I thought when I left the field of small pica and long primer (the country printing office), that I knew all there was to know about the printing business. So I started in on my first night's work confident of making a good showing. The first 'take' I got off the hook was a page of General Comly's manuscript. He was then editor-in-chief of the *Journal*. I had been taught in the country printing office that when I came to the word 'though,' if it occurred at the end of a line and I could not get it all in, to make it read 'tho',' rather than space wide. Well, that condition of affairs occurred in my first 'take,' and I brought into operation my country lore. Those who knew General Comly knew he had no patience with anyone who did not know about as much as he did. Well, my proof came up, and the old gentleman had carefully erased the 'tho'' and written on the margin 'shoemaker.' I examined it carefully, and was bewildered. My limited knowledge taught me that 'shoemaker' and 'though' were not synonymous. With no little amount of temerity I inquired of my neighbor if that fool of a proofreader wanted that word 'shoemaker' in that line, and that I could see no sense to it. He laughed at me and explained that that was a way the General had of calling a compositor's attention to a bad break. In other words it was rapping ignorance over the knuckles. It knocked the props all out from under my pride and self-confidence, and came very near ending my printing career. But I worried through the night, and came round the next morning and took my turn in marking hieroglyphics on the paper over the 'takes' I had set, to designate to the foreman what 'shoemaker' had set the type. At that time there were no 'dupes' taken in that office. I had determined, however, to end there and then my career on a daily paper, but a friend in the office came to me and explained that I had unfortunately got on a case where there was in reality a 'shoemaker' as a regular, and that it was an every-day occurrence for him to get a rap like that, and the General thought he was working that night. The explanation, as you see, did not improve matters any, but it 'riled' me, and I determined to show that there was something else in me besides a 'shoemaker.' I left the office, however, and went over to the *Statesman*. But there I also met trials. It was during the Franco-Prussian war, and the telegraph was not edited—everyone had to do his own editing. It was simply amazing what a 'difference of opinion' there existed between 'Graf' Pearce and myself as to how to spell the names of a number of French and Prussian generals, as well as a number of cities in France and Prussia. 'Graf' was foreman and proofreader, and I was a compositor, hence the difference of opinion."



Mr. Crawford worked but a short time in Columbus and then went to Cleveland. After subbing on the Cleveland *Plaindealer* a month or so, he went to Toledo and worked for a number of years on the Toledo *Commercial*.

He was one of the principal movers in the reorganization of Toledo Typographical Union, No. 63. At the time it was reorganized he was chairman of the Committee on Constitution, and was its first financial secretary. He was working in the *Blade* jobroom at the time of its organization, and the next day was at work when "Nasby" (who had heard that a union had been organized, and who was then bitterly opposed to trades unions, owing to the fact that he had a fight with the old union, and it had cost him thousands of dollars to "rat" his office and burst up the old union) came into the room and ordered every man to leave the office who had joined the organization. As had been previously arranged by the men who had joined the union, he, as well as all the rest, remained at work, forcing Mr. "Nasby" to find out, if he could, who had joined. "Nasby" got down off his high horse, however, and no one was discharged. Leaving Toledo, he worked on the Bellevue (Ohio) *Gazette* for nearly a year.

He came to Chicago in the fall of 1872, where he has remained ever since. Worked in the office of A. N. Kellogg for twelve years, leaving there when elected chief organizer of the International Typographical Union. After his term of office expired he worked on the *Evening Journal* up to April, 1886, when he was engaged to edit the *Switchmen's Journal*. He was a delegate to the Trades Congress, held at Terre Haute, Indiana, from Typographical Union No. 16,

and was elected by the Trades Assembly of Chicago to the session held in Pittsburgh, where he was elected secretary of the convention. He was also elected by the Trades Assembly to the third session held in Cleveland, Ohio, and has held the following positions in the Trades Assembly: Financial secretary, two terms; treasurer, three terms, and president three terms. Was a delegate from Typographical Union 16 in the assembly for over eight years. He was likewise elected a delegate from the same union to the session of the International Typographical Union held in St. Louis, in 1882, and was there elected secretary-treasurer of that body; Mr. George Clark, recently deceased, being elected president for the second term at the same convention. During his term of office forty-two unions were organized, an unprecedented number in the history of the International organization up to that date. The president and himself being fast friends they worked harmoniously together, and to their energy may be credited this large showing. Having been reëlected by No. 16 as one of the delegates to the Cincinnati convention in 1883, he was there unanimously elected the successor of Mr. Clark. At the end of his term of office, in 1884, he was unanimously elected chief organizer by a standing vote.

Mr. Crawford is still a bachelor, but declares it is not his fault, as no one has taken advantage of leap year, and he is too modest to make the first advances.

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

Printing for the blind is a French invention, for which we are indebted to Valentine Haiig, who, in 1784, produced works in relief letters at Paris. He took the idea from a map in relief, the invention of a German. He adopted a form substantially similar to the roman letters. The Academy of Sciences reported in its favor; a school was established, and exhibitions took place before Louis XVI. For want of energy the institution languished, until Dr. Guillie took charge in 1814. The first book in relief in the English language was printed by Dr. Gall, of Edinburgh, in 1827. Gall's alphabet (1826) was a modified roman, but in the process of simplification attained a certain resemblance to some old characters, among which may be cited the Runic, Oscan and Greek. He published a book in this character in 1836, and the Gospel of St. John in 1829-34. Gall is regarded as the principal promoter of the art in Great Britain. He afterward modified the character of his type, and published a number of other books of the New Testament. The bible was printed in Glasgow by Alston (1848) in raised roman capitals. It was comprised in nineteen volumes. There are about a dozen other systems of reading for the blind, all necessarily more or less complicated. There are also two or three modes by which blind persons can print for themselves, though little progress is made in that direction, owing, perhaps, to the enforced slowness of the operator.— *Press News, London.*

MARGINS.

The blank margin is to a typographical job what the plain mount — in reality a margin — is to a water-color drawing. It has fallen more than once to the lot of most printers to set up a job to a given size which when pulled was seen to be heavy and inharmonious. Critically examined, the job bore strict scrutiny, and yet the effect as a whole was distinctly unsatisfactory. Happy thought! Pull it on a paper of larger size. What happens? Simply this, the effect is now perfect.

But of late years, in bookwork especially, there are printers who have run "margin mad," and nothing appears to content them but an oasis of type in a Sahara of margin. The idea is of course to set off by contrast the central type embodied in an expanse of fair white paper by which the text is not only thrown into relief, but the margin lends to it added importance. It is unquestionably better both in job and book work to err on the side of a liberal than a parsimonious margin.

What rule, it may be asked, should be followed in regard to margins? *One's own good taste and sense of fitness.*

The main object of a margin is not to scribble on, as too many subscribers to Mudie's and Smith's libraries seem to think, but to relieve the eye so that it may pleasantly follow the text without effort. Well printed and set out with ample margins, the pages of a tastefully got-up book always look well, while the advertisements at the end, over which is wasted no end of talent in the way of display, as invariably look badly, the reason being that they are crowded out to the full measure. If a publisher really wishes the pill and poultice advertisements of his clients to look well, he should make the measure of both text and advertisements correspond. Then we should have a handsome book throughout.— *The Paper and Printing Trades Journal.*

FIRST NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in the world was printed in 1457, in Nuremburg, and called the *Gazette*, while the first daily made its appearance in 1615, and was called the Frankfort *Gazette*. In 1622 the first newspaper was started in England. Nineteen years later, or in 1641, the first attempt at parliamentary reporting was made. The first advertisement in any paper appeared in 1648, and the first paper devoted exclusively to advertisements and shipping was published in 1657. The *Gazette de France*, published in Paris, in 1731, was the first French newspaper. It was issued daily after May 1, 1792. England, however, had a daily ninety years before this, for the *Daily Courant* was started in 1702. A paper, called the St. Petersburg *Gazette*, was started in Russia in the following year.

At present the European papers that are over a hundred years old are as follows: Frankfort *Gazette*, established 1615; Leipsic *Gazette*, 1660; London *Gazette*, 1665; Stamford *Mercury*, 1695; Edinburgh *Courant*, 1705; Rostork *Gazette*, 1710; Newcastle *Courant*, 1711; Leeds *Mercury*, 1718; Berlin *Gazette*, 1722; Leister *Journal*, 1752; Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, 1755, and London *Times*, 1785.

The first newspaper in this country was published in Boston, in 1690, by Benjamin Harris. It was a monthly sheet, called *Publick Occurences, Foreign and Domestick*. It lived but twenty-four hours, as the government suppressed it after the first edition. The first permanent newspaper was its successor, the Boston *News Letter*, published in 1704.

The first political paper started in this country was the *Journal*, of this city, published in 1733. In 1744 the *Advertiser*, of Philadelphia, the first daily, made its appearance. The *Recorder*, of Chillicothe, Ohio, published in 1814, was the first religious paper, and the *American Farmer*, of Baltimore, started in 1818, the first agricultural paper. It was in 1822 that the *Price Current*, of New Orleans, the first commercial paper, made its appearance. New York claims the honor of publishing the first penny paper. This was the *Morning Post*, started in 1833. The New York *Herald*, started in 1835, has the honor of being the first independent paper in this country.

The first illustrated paper, the *News*, was published in Boston in 1853, and the first religious daily, the *Witness*, in this city in 1870. The pioneer of the illustrated religious press is the *Christian Weekly*, of this city, organized in 1871. The *Republican*, of St. Louis, Missouri, which was started in 1808, was the first newspaper west of the Mississippi river; the *Graphic*, of this city, is the first illustrated daily of the world; it was established in 1873.

The papers in this country over a hundred years old are the *Gazette*, of Annapolis, Md., established in 1745; *Gazette*, of Portsmouth, N. H., 1756; the *Mercury*, Newport, R. I., 1758; *Courant*, Hartford, Conn., 1764; *Journal*, New Haven, Conn., 1767; *Gazette*, Salem, Mass., 1768; *Spy*, Worcester, Mass., 1770, and the *American*, Baltimore, Md., 1773.—*New York Telegram.*

BEATS THE RECORD.

"Type often refuses to print what a fellow wants it to," says the editor of the Cleveland *Press*, but the other day the *Press* type beat the record. Clothier Steinfeld desired one of his many advertisements to begin:

HELLO! IS THIS THE FAMOUS CLOTHIER?

What the type stated was:

HELL! IS THIS THE FAMOUS CLOTHIER?

We hasten to assure clothier Steinfeld's many friends that the blasphemy is not his, but the type's.



12 A 25 A 10 POINT FREAK (Long Primer) $2 75

American Coast Steamers
The + United + States + Minister + to + France
23 + Lower House of Congress + 45

9 A 18 a 12 POINT FREAK (2 line Nonp.) $2 85

Little Fisher Maiden
Sung + at + the + Columbia + Theatre
45 + Splendid Music + 67

6 A 12 a 18 POINT FREAK (3 line Nonp.) $3 35

Chicago + National + Base + Ball + League
59 In Our Annual Struggle for Glory

Superior Copper-Mixed Type. Great Western Type Foundry.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler

+ + Letter Founders + +

No. 115-117 Fifth Avenue Chicago Illinois

5 A 10 a 24 POINT FREAK (4 line Nonp.) $3 95

Beautiful Christmas Attractions
In Novel Styles of Type 67

A 8 a 30 POINT FREAK (5 line Nonp.) $4 50

Spirits of the Long Departed + +
+ + 38 Wafted Homeward

Manufactured by BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago.

METROPOLIS.

PATENTED.

8 A, $2.25. 24 Point Metropolis. 15 a, $2.00. $4.30.

New Autumn Styles
Metropolitan 4 Institutions
PROTECTIONIST

6 A, $3.70. 36 Point Metropolis. 10 a, $3.00. $6.70.

Deacon Bishop
Union Hills Church
4 TRUNK 5

4 A, $4.20. 48 Point Metropolis. 6 a, $3.20. $7.40.

Horse 2 Races
POSTERS

3 A, $5.20. 60 Point Metropolis.

NUMBER

James Conner's Sons, Type Founders, New York.

METROPOLIS.

20 A, $1.00. 20 a, $ .45. 6 Point Metropolis. 75 a, $1.50. $2.95.

Our Specimen Book of Electrotype Business Cuts, Ornaments, Corners, Initials, Etc.,

1234 For Recognized Printers and Publishers Only. 5678

Is Not Equaled by Any Other Type and Electrotype Foundry in the United States. Send for it.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CENTENNIAL TYPOGRAPHIC CONVENTION

20 A, $1.35. 20 a, $ .45. 8 Point Metropolis. 70 a, $1.90. $3.70.

This Neat and Attractive Series is Meeting with Universal
Approval among Job and Book Men, and we Predict for it an Immense Sale

sold in fifty pound fonts at roman price.

ALL COMPLETE WITH POINTS AND FIGURES.

15 A, $1.15. 15 a, $ .45. 10 Point Metropolis. 50 a, $1.25. $2.85.

Specimen Books are Supplied to all Job Printers in the
United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, Australia, China,
Europe, Asia, Africa, New Jersey.
84 NEWSPAPER 26 PUBLISHERS 70

15 A, $1.50. 15 a, $ .70. 12 Point Metropolis. 40 a, $1.70. $3.90.

Conners' Brass Rule Specimens on Application
The Finest Assortment Manufactured in the Country
The Typographic Messenger
ISSUED EVERY THREE MONTHS

10 A, $1.90. 18 Point Metropolis. 25 a, $2.60. $3.90.

Ancient Egyptian Monoliths
Readings, Recitations and Dialogues
68 JAMES CONNER 23

6, 8, 10 and 12 Point Metropolis Sold at Roman Prices in Fonts of 50 Pounds.

Patent Pending.

FINE TYPE

16 A TEN-POINT ALPHA. $2 00

SEVERAL PRODUCTIONS FORM
25 MONOPOLIES IN 52

14 A TWELVE-POINT ALPHA. $2 25

FINE COMBINATION WITH
48 THE ALPHA 84

8 A EIGHTEEN-POINT ALPHA. $2 80

NEITHER PARTNER
34 FINE 56

6 A TWENTY-FOUR-POINT ALPHA. $3 80

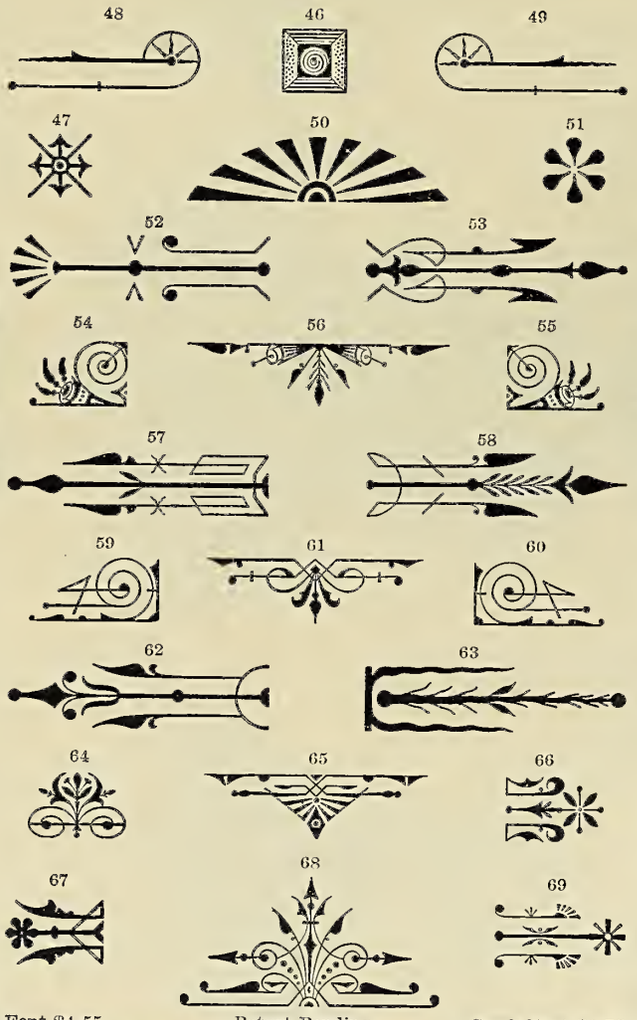
FAIR MAIDEN
4 SHE 5

Cast to Line accurately without the use of Paper or Cardboard.

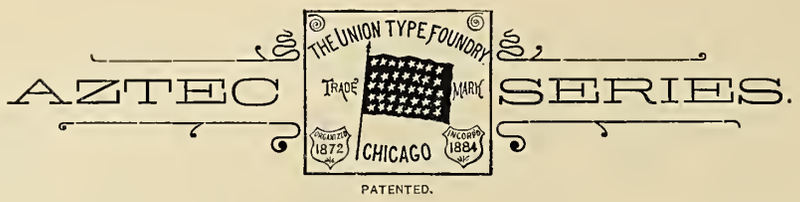
HHHHHHH HHHHHHHH

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY.

Clipper Ornaments No. 2.



Font $4 55 Patent Pending. Small Font $2 75



· · · CAST · FROM · COPPER · AMALGAM · METAL · · ·

12 A 8-Point Aztec. $1.20

A YOUNG MAN GOES TO COLLEGE TO INCREASE HIS STORE OF KNOWLEDGE AND TO STUDY FROM ALPHA TOWARDS OMAHA

*ALL*THE*CLASSICS*THAT*HE*CAN-BUT-IT-SOON-BECOMES-321-

12 A 12-Point Aztec. $1.60

HIS MISSION AND MOST LAUDABLE AMBITION TO MAKE HIMSELF A TRUE GREEK LETTER MAN SIR

*AND*MORE*ESPECIALLY*DOES*HE*TRY*TO*JOIN*31*

10 A 18-Point Aztec. $2.00

THE ZETA PSI FOR THEN HE WOULD HIS STANDING MOST

*WOULD*HE*TRY*THE*GOAT*TO*RIDE*216*

7 A 24-Point Aztec. $2.25

ON THE GREASED PLANK WOULD HE SLIDE OH

*NO*OF*COURSE*HE*WOULDN'T*253*

5 A 30-Point Aztec. $2.60

BUT HE WOULD LIKE THE CHANCE

*TO*TRY*UPSILON*AND*518*

SPECIMENS OF PHOTO-ZINC ETCHING

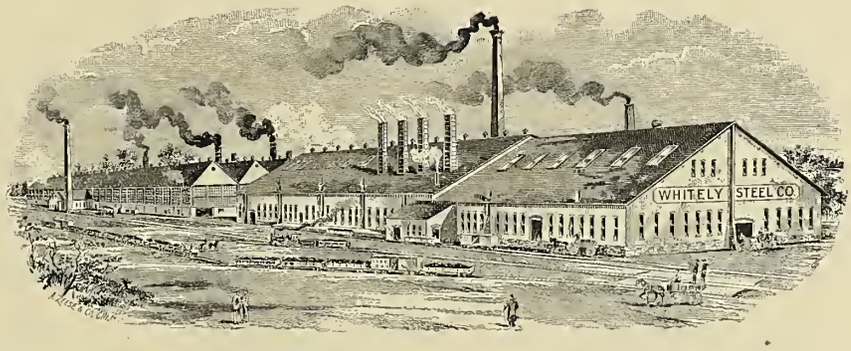
FROM A. ZEESE & CO., 341—351 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.















FIRST-CLASS WORK — PROMPT EXECUTION — REASONABLE PRICES.

BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA,

THE LEADING

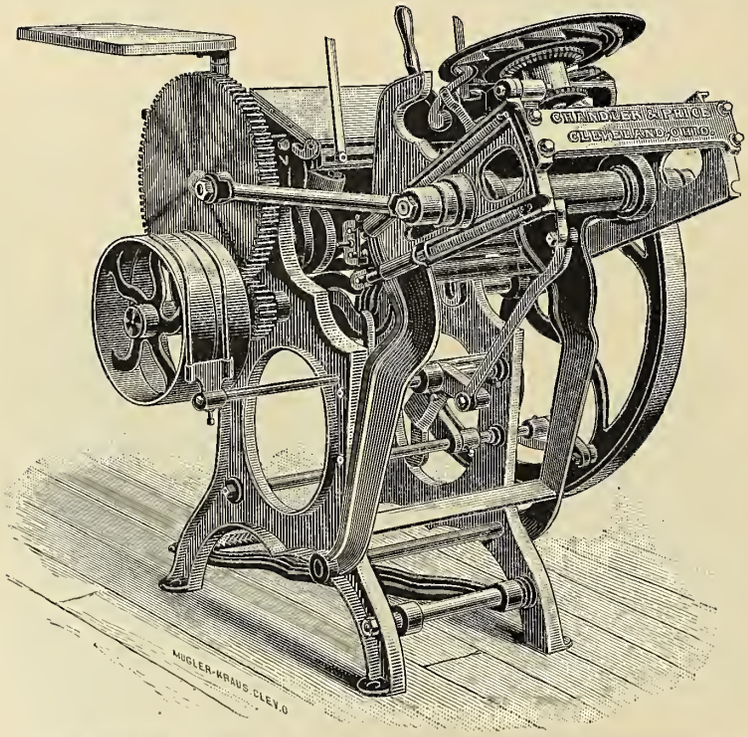
PRINTERS' ROLLER AND COMPOSITION MANUFACTURERS

OF THE UNITED STATES

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA

49 & 51 ROSE STREET, NEW YORK.

THE CHANDLER & PRICE OLD STYLE GORDON PRESS.



SPECIAL FEATURES:

Steel Shaft and Steel Side Arms, forged from solid bar, without seam or weld.
The Most Positive and Practical Throw-off yet introduced.
Best Material Used. Most Carefully Finished.

We have recently greatly improved these Presses, enlarging and strengthening the parts, and so arranging the disk and roller carriers as to give greatly increased distribution, and we believe it is unequaled in this respect by any press now made.

The Most Durable and hence the Most Economical Press for the Printer.

We never have had to take a Press back!

Every one is giving Entire Satisfaction.

IMPRESSION THROW-OFF. DEPRESSIBLE GRIPPERS.
HARDENED TOOL-STEEL CAM ROLLERS.

EIGHTH MEDIUM,	7 x 11,	with Throw-off and Depressible Grippers			$150.00
" "	8 x 12,	"	"	"	165.00
QUARTO MEDIUM,	10 x 15,	"	"	"	250.00
HALF MEDIUM,	14 x 20,	"	"	"	400.00
" "	14½ x 22,	"	"	"	450.00
STEAM FIXTURES					15.00
CHANDLER & PRICE FOUNTAIN, for either size Press					20.00
BUCKEYE FOUNTAIN					10.00

With each Press there are three Chases, one Brayer, two sets of Roller Stocks, two Wrenches, and one Roller Mold. No charge for boxing and shipping.

We Challenge Comparison. All our Goods Guaranteed in every respect.

Write to your Dealer for Prices and Terms.

CHANDLER & PRICE, East Prospect and C. & P. R. R. Crossing. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

N. B.—None genuine without name of CHANDLER & PRICE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, cast upon the rocker.

BELMONT MACHINE CO.

(Formerly MANLY & COOPER MFG. CO.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Folding and Pasting Machines

3737 FILBERT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OUR NEW PAMPHLET and BOOK FOLDING MACHINE (patents applied for) is the *cheapest* Folder in the market, and is the *most accurate* one ever made. It folds to register, making 1, 2, 3 or 4 folds, thus producing sections of 4, 8, 16 or 32 pages. It occupies less room than any other folding machine, and we do not hesitate to claim that its work is unrivaled. With one operator the 16-page folder is guaranteed to fold from 1,200 to 1,600 sheets per hour, and the 32-page folder from 1,000 to 1,500 sheets in the same time.

THESE MACHINES WERE INTRODUCED TWO YEARS AGO, AND ALL OF THEM HAVE GIVEN SATISFACTION.

Our PASTING MACHINES paste the sheets before they leave the table, and the operator can see that every sheet is thoroughly pasted before it is folded.

All machines sold on 30 days' trial, and guaranteed to do all that is claimed for them. Write for circulars, prices and all informatiou to

BELMONT MACHINE CO., General Machinists,
3737 Filbert Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TAYLOR & SHOEMAKER,
PROPRIETORS.

F. WESEL & CO.

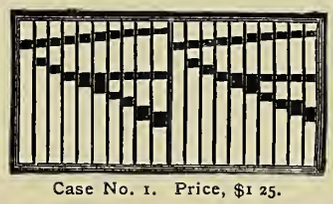
11 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Printers' Materials,

Sole Agents for the Eastern States of the

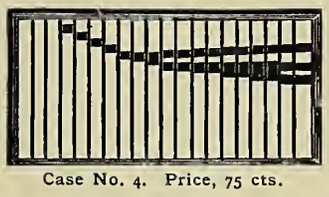
HARRIS LABOR-SAVING RULE CASE.



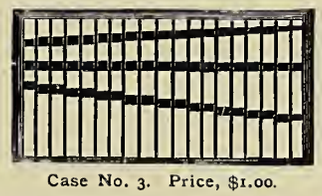
Case No. 1. Price, $1 25.



Case No. 2. Price, $1.00.



Case No. 4. Price, 75 cts.



Case No. 3. Price, $1.00.

The four cases will just fit into an ordinary blank case, or four of either size fill the same space.

The rule boxes are of such proportionate width and depth that their diagonal is slightly less than the height of a rule, consequently the different lengths are always held "standing." This prevents wear of rule, and also makes it much handier in handling.

The No. 1 will hold two complete fonts of rule of 8 lbs. each.

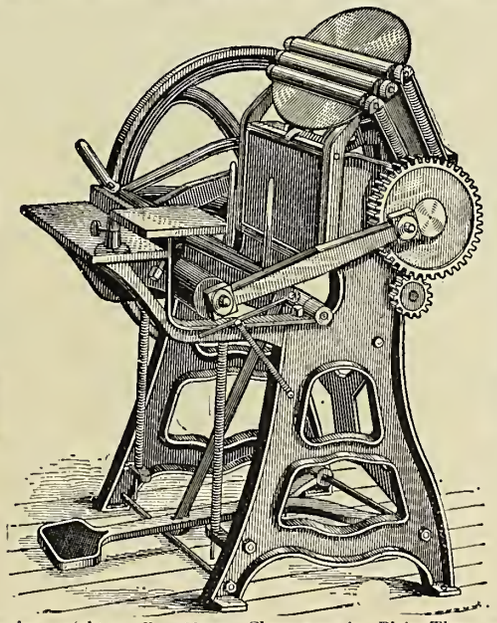
The No. 2 will hold one 16-lb. font of rule.

The Nos. 3 and 4 are to be used together as one case, and they will hold a 32-lb. font of rule.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR GIVING FULL INFORMATION.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS

LOWEST PRICES.



BEST WORK.

Chase 6x10 in.;	weight, 300 lbs.	$60.00	Chase 10x15 in.,	Plain, Throw-off.		$150.00
" 8x12 "	" 600 "	.. 85.00	" 8x12 "	Finished,	"	.. 120.00
" 9x13 "	" 725 "	..100.00	" 9x13 "	"	"	.. 140.00
" 10x15 "	" 1000 "	..135.00	" 10x15 "	"	"	.. 190.00
" 8x12 "	Plain, Throw-off.	.100.00	" 11x17 "	"	"	.. 240.00
" 9x13 "	"	..115.00				

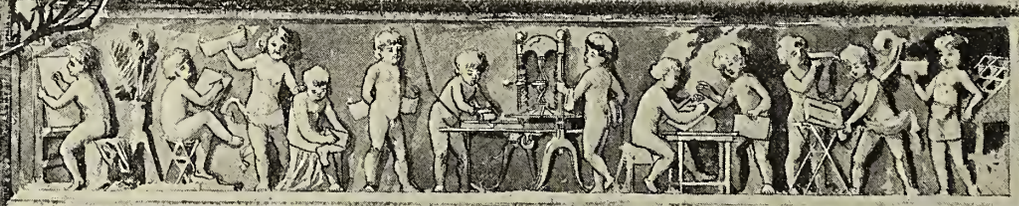
Steam Fixtures, $12.00. Ink Fountain, $10.00.

BOXED AND DELIVERED FREE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

A. OLMESDAHL,
Manufacturer and Dealer in PRESSES,
41 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

F. A. RINGLER & Co.



Electrotype Works



THE LARGEST PRINTING PLATE
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE WORLD

ELECTROTYPING &
STEREOTYPING
of every description for letter press printing.

Duplicates made from
Steel & Copper Plates!



COPPER PLATES COATED WITH STEEL.





PHOTO-ELECTROTYPES FOR
INTAGLIO AND RELIEF PRINTING.

Manufacturers of
PLATES FOR ALL PRINTING PURPOSES
BY VARIOUS PROCESSES,

21 & 23 BARCLAY ST., TO 26 & 28 PARK PLACE.
NEW YORK.

FROM A PHOTO-ENGRAVING, DIRECT, AFTER A WASH DRAWING.

SAM'L BINGHAM'S SON

MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTERS' ROLLERS

296 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

FOR THE NEWS AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL

Stereotype · Outfit

IMPROVED AND MANUFACTURED BY

M. J. HUGHES,

10 SPRUCE ST. + + + NEW YORK.

One among Hundreds of Testimonials:

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that we have one of Hughes' Stereotype Outfits, and the same has been in our office and in constant use for five years, and is giving and has always given entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,
Feb. 16, 1888. O. A. CARLETON & CO.,
Book, Job, Show and Commercial Work of every description,
Providence, R. I.

THE above testimonial is only one among hundreds elsewhere given. Like large numbers of others, both large and small concerns, it has used for years my quick and superior patented devices of casting and blocking, at one and the same operation, by the use of wooden cores, bars, strips and filling of a *non*-conducting nature. Also, with the same outfit, all other results known to stereotyping is secured by its simple and practical construction. It is an established fact that it is the only simple, practical Stereotype outfit for the printing office in general, and that if not used successfully it is certainly the fault of the operator.

It is a great mistake on the part of the purchaser to defer purchasing *until the outfit is actually needed for some special purpose.* "Procrastination is the thief of time."

It is undoubtedly the best thing, taking into consideration the small amount invested, ever put in a printing office.

Send for descriptive circulars and hundreds of indorsements.

M. J. HUGHES, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER, **10 Spruce St., New York.**

Stereotype Outfits, Press-Stereotyper, Patent-Blocks and Plate-Holders, Circular Saw and Conical-Screw Quoins.

PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY

CYLINDER, JOB AND HAND PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, POWER AND LEVER,

And all kindred Machinery—new or rebuilt, and guaranteed by its makers. Sold on favorable terms.

WILSON FISKE,

102 Chambers St., NEW YORK.

REBUILT PRINTERS' MACHINERY

ON A NEW BASIS.

HAVING neither machinist, workshop nor second-hand warerooms, and dealing only in genuine machinery of standard makers, I send second-hand machines to the shops of their own manufacturers for rebuilding, or to the best available expert on each machine, whose name in every case will be given, whose guarantee goes with it, and on whose premises it is open to the examination of purchasers or of their expert. Some years of dealing on this basis have shown that no other can be more satisfactory to customers or to myself.

Gordon and Universal Presses and Gem Cutters on time, a specialty.

SEND FOR LISTS.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. Established 1804. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.

CHICAGO: 154 Monroe St.
NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES. JOB OFFICE OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND NEWSPAPER **TYPE** *Cast from the BEST QUALITY of DURABLE METAL*

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

——OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS——

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS, GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,

ETC.

CHICAGO BRANCH. } CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. { No. 154 Monroe St.

"IN VARIETY THERE IS CHOICE." CHOOSE FROM THE BEST!

None of these Gauge Pins require to be stuck through more than the top sheets.

"SINGLE PRONG" WIRE GAUGE PINS.

15c. Per Doz. 

FOUR SIZES.
No. 1, low; 2, low, long lip; 3, high; 4, high, long lip.

"HOOK" GAUGE PINS.—Adjustable.

20c. Per Doz. 

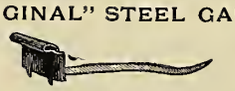
TWO SIZES.
No. 1.....low. No. 2.....high.

"GOLDEN" STEEL GAUGE PINS.—Adjustable.

40c. Per Doz. 

SIX SIZES.
No. 1, low; 2, medium; 3, high; 4, low, short lip; 5, medium, ⅛ in. lip; 6, long lip.

"ORIGINAL" STEEL GAUGE PINS.—Adjustable.

60c. Per Doz. 

FOUR SIZES.
No. 1, low; 2, medium; 3, high; 4, low, short lip.

"SPRING TONGUE" GAUGE PINS.—Adjustable.

40c. Per Set. $1.20 per Doz. 

ONE SIZE.
A low gauge pin with a high, adjustable spring-tongue. Answers for all work.

"EXTENSION" FEED GUIDES.

1.00 Per Pair. Extra Tongues and Guides. 

ONE SIZE.
Particularly designed for gauging sheets at and below the edge of the platen.

If you want to preserve your tympan from absolute defacement, use the Radiating Sheet Supporters, $3.00 and upward. Circulars. SOLD BY ALL TYPE-FOUNDERS AND DEALERS, and by the Patentee and Manufacturer,

E. L. MEGILL, 60 Duane St., New York.

SPECIMENS OF ARTISTIC NOVELTIES IN TYPE

STEREOTYPE PRINTING JAGGED, IN 3 SIZES
WAS SUCCESSFULLY PRACTICED
BY EARL STANHOPE, A.D. 1788

When the heart is out of tune—
The tongue never goes right
18 Point Cursive Script

PIUS II. WROTE A LETTER TO MAHOMET IN 1462, WHICH WAS PRINTED IN 1463, AT THE CONVENT OF WEIDENBACH. THIS LETTER MAKES 108 4TO PAGES. IT CONTAINS BUT
OUTING, IN FOUR SIZES THREE PARAGRAPHS

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY

150 CONGRESS STREET

ITALIC COMB. GOTHIC, EIGHT SIZES *BOSTON, MASS.*

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S
PATENT COMPOSITION
FOR PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS,

Is superior to all others; it lasts for years, and is always ready for use; it does not "skin over" on the face, shrink nor crack, and seldom requires washing. Sold in quantities to suit, with full directions for casting. Give it a trial and be convinced.

ROLLER CASTING A SPECIALTY.

Our PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK—Superior to all others, all colors. In 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. packages.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, New York.

Genuine Wood Type, Galleys, Cabinets, Stands, "Strong Slat" Cases, etc.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS' MATERIALS
Type, Presses, Chases and Paper Cutters,
EAST COR. FULTON AND DUTCH STS
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Engravers' Turkey Boxwood, Tools and Implements.

Large stock of used Presses, Types, etc, Guaranteed as represented.

The Six Best Machines.

THE SMYTH BOOK-SEWING MACHINE
Sews with Thread more Books than Five or Six Girls, and gives a Handsomer, Stronger and more Flexible and Durable Book.

THE ELLIOTT THREAD-STITCHING MACHINE
Stitches with Cotton, Linen or Silk Thread more Pamphlets than Five Girls, and much better. Ties an Absolutely Square, Hard Knot.

THE CHAMBERS FOLDING MACHINE
The only Folder adapted to Fine Work. Folds either from Points or Gauges, with Four Times the Speed of Hand, and with Greater Accuracy.

THE ACME PAPER-CUTTING MACHINE
The original and only Simple, Automatic, Self-Clamping Cutter made. Does Twice as much and Saves all the Hard Work of Cutting Paper. Has more Improvements in Saving Labor, Time and Space than any Cutter extant.

THE GIANT SIGNATURE PRESS
Compresses Signatures for tying up. Saves cost of Smasher and does Better Work. Preserves the Life of the Paper and Stability of the Bound Book.

THE IMPROVED SEMPLE BOOK-TRIMMER
Is the original and most perfect Book Trimmer. Trims Printed Books or Blank Books with accuracy and unexcelled speed. Built from new patterns with increased capacity and made more durable.

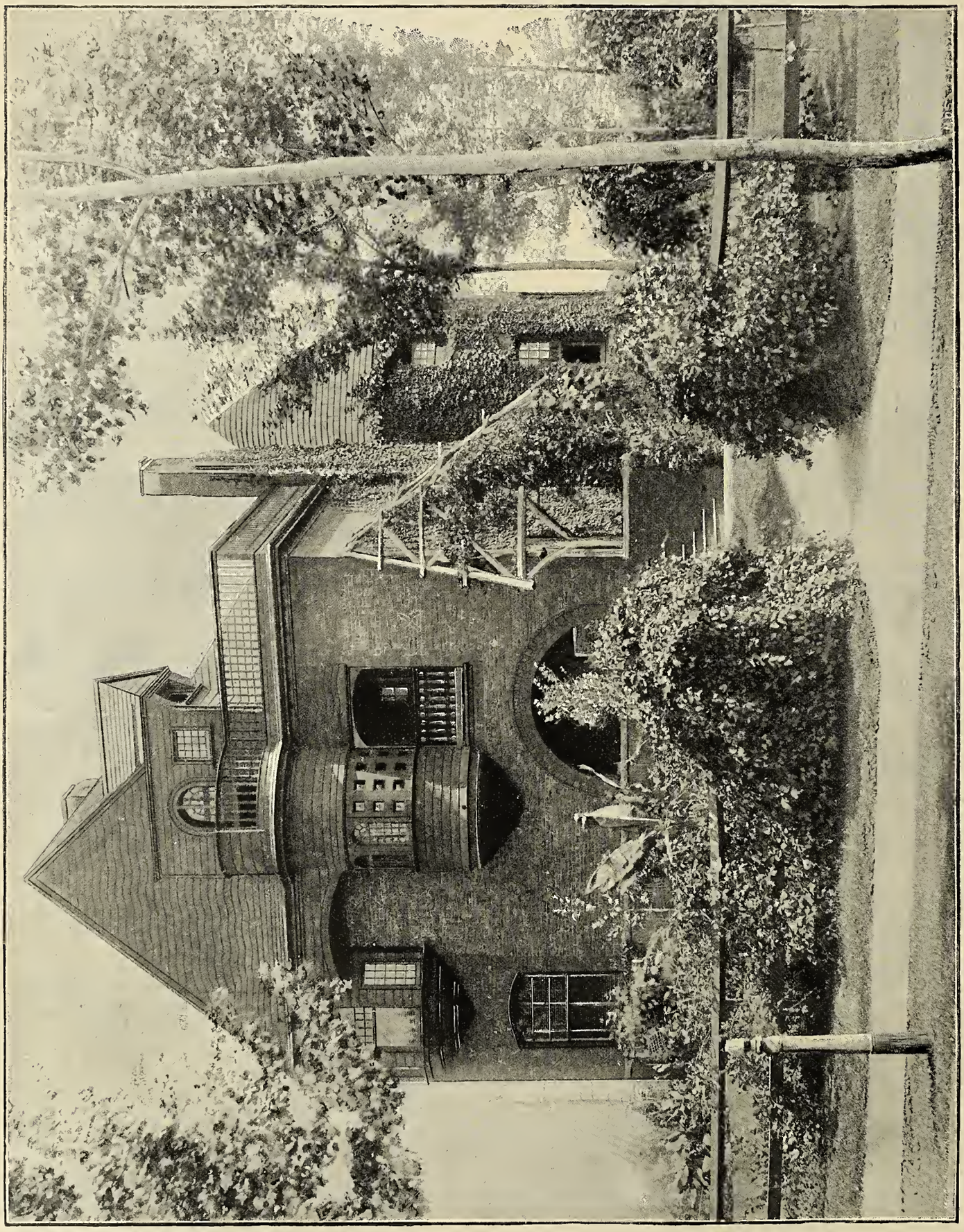
PARTS AND SUPPLIES.
These machines are sold subject to trial, and guaranteed by their respective manufacturers, in addition to the guarantee of the agents. These six machines stand on their merits as being each the most successful one in its class. No first-class Bindery can afford to do without them, or to accept unsatisfactory substitutes.

Send for Descriptive Circulars, Terms and Prices to
MONTAGUE & FULLER,
General Agents for United States and Canada,
No. 41 Beekman St., NEW YORK,
and No. 345 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

STEPHEN McNAMARA,
SUCCESSOR TO AUER & McNAMARA,
—MANUFACTURER—
P·R·I·N·T·E·R·S,


R·O·L·L·E·R·S,
Hamilton Block, Clark & Van Buren Sts.
CHICAGO.

OUR ROLLERS ARE USED BY MANY OF THE LARGEST AND BEST PRINTERS IN CHICAGO.



A MODERN EDEN.

Mosstype — Engraved by the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

TRADE NEWS.

THE Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario, has been dissolved.

E. UPTON & SON, publishers of the *Times and Sentinel*, Bath, Maine, have sold out.

THE Hocking Valley Printing and Publishing Company, Athens, Ohio, has sold out.

GOLDIE BROTHERS & MORGAN, printers, Sioux City, Iowa, have dissolved partnership.

FERGUSON & HEAD, printers, Jefferson, Iowa, have been succeeded by Ferguson & Benerly.

THE Outlook Publishing Company has been chartered to publish a daily paper at Richmond, Virginia.

THORPE & GODFREY, state printers and publishers of the *Republican*, Lansing, Michigan, have dissolved partnership.

J. T. MITCHELL & Co., printers, Springfield, Ohio, have dissolved partnership. D. H. Mitchell succeeds to the business.

THE Lincoln Pulp Mill, at St. Catherines, Ontario, was, on January 2, destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $9,500.

P. A. NOYES & Co., manufacturers of printers' and bookbinders' machinery, Mystic River, Connecticut, have dissolved partnership.

OUR contemporary, the *Export Journal*, of Leipsic, has been awarded a silver medal at the International Competition in Brussels.

STANLEY & USHER, printers, Boston, Massachusetts, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Mr. Usher.

THE Examiner Publishing Company (capital stock $5,000) has been chartered by J. A. L. Wolf, R. T. Seay, R. W. Carpenter and others, at McKinney, Texas.

THE Saratoga (N. Y.) *Union* has been sold by Hon. James L. Scott, receiver. It was bid in at $9,500 by Mr. C. W. Pierson, who immediately appointed Col. B. F. Judson temporary manager.

THE printing establishment of Owen Brothers, Santa Cruz, California, was burned out on the morning of December 11, but the firm announce that they will be in a condition to resume business in a very short time.

THE printing establishment of Rand & Avery, Boston, was sold at auction on Tuesday, January 8. It is understood that a city capitalist was the party chiefly interested in the purchase, and that Mr. Lawson will again manage the affairs of the great concern.

THE United States Fiber Company have recorded articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office, at Newark, New Jersey. The capital stock is $600,000, and the incorporators are Amos B. Pierce and Martin C. Noble, of Newark, and John G. Green, of New York.

THE partnership heretofore existing between J. E. Hamilton and William B. Baker, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, manufacturers of wood type, borders, etc., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by "the Hamilton Manufacturing Co.," who will collect all accounts due the late firm, and pay their liabilities.

WALTER SCOTT & Co., Plainfield, New Jersey, report that their web perfecting machines, for illustrated periodicals and fine bookwork, are meeting with great success, and have several orders for them. They have lately succeeded in making a machine which produces electroplates on the curve, in equally as good shape as usually done on a flat bed. This overcomes the last difficulty in printing from cylinders, and is an achievement of which this company may well be proud.

THE value of trade exhibitions in centers where members of the branch regularly come together is being better recognized every day. Our friends of the paper printing and stationery branches are invited by the Middle German Paper Union to send contributions to the trade exhibitions which are now held in Leipsic at Easter and Michaelmas, on the occasion of the celebrated Leipsic fairs. As Leipsic is the recognized center of the continental book and paper trades, there can be no better opportunity for bringing our productions immediately before the eyes of our continental friends. Mr. G. Hedeler, of Leipsic, who is a member of the Exhibition Committee of the union, has undertaken to furnish information and assistance to intending exhibitors from this country.

PERSONAL.

WE acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: William G. Welch, of Woodward Bank Note Company, St. Louis; John H. Prack, Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, St. Louis; W. M. Patton, of the *Paper and Press* and *Art Stationer*, Philadelphia; John Rychen, president of the Queen City Ink Works, Cincinnati; L. A. McLean, president Illinois Press Association, Urbana; L. A. Tipton, *Gazette*, Girard, Ill.; W. H. Hinrichsen, *Herald*, Quincy, Ill.; Charles E. Beaumont, with L. P. Allen, Clinton, Iowa; John H. Onstoll, *Democrat*, Petersburg, Ill.; Eugene B. Fletcher, secretary Illinois Press Association, Morris; H. J. Pickering, treasurer and manager of the Omaha Typefoundry, Omaha, Neb.; W. D. Peak, Elgin, Ill.; Lewis Theyson, representing F. H. Levy & Co., printing ink manufacturers, New York.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

H. O. SHEPARD & Co., Chicago. Illustrated annual for 1889, consisting of twenty pages. It is written in a humorously attractive style, and shows the gradual growth of this now immense establishment from its unpretentious commencement in August, 1880, to the present time. Its handsome engraved cover page is in blue and brown. The illustrations, some thirty in number, including a view of the business office, composing and press rooms, etc., are in blue-black, and the body in red-brown, and are surrounded with a beautiful border in lilac, the effect of which is pleasing in the extreme. It is printed on super calendered book paper, and, taken altogether, is a work of art of which the publishers have every reason to feel proud.

WANNOP & FORBUSH, Los Angeles, California. Two exceedingly neat and attractive business cards; Volkszeitung job office, St. Paul, Minn., concert card, in German, in red, blue, green and gold, an exceedingly creditable piece of work; James N. Peers, Collinsville, Madison county, Ill., business card in black, green, red and gold; H. Buckle, Sons & Co., Winnipeg, Man., handsome hand-made bristol folder, the composition and presswork of which are an honor to the firm; Turck, Baker & Peyton, Chicago, neat business circular in colors; Johns, Bumback & Co., Cincinnati, circular in colors, the design of which is original, and like every job we have seen from this office, well printed; the McKeesport (Pa.) *Times* New Year's address, the composition, designing and arranging of colors, being the work of G. M. Cobb, and the presswork by Joseph Jackson. It is a gem.

CALENDARS.—From L. Barta & Co., 54 Pearl street, Boston, neatly arranged memoranda calendar; F. H. Hesse, 314 North Third street, St. Louis; Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio; pocket calendar, D. Lothrop Company, Boston; Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway; the Press Company, 18 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.; the Curtis Printing Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Wild & Stevens, Boston, Mass.; Henry B. Myers, New Orleans, La.; Follansbee, Tyler & Co., Chicago; Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49–51 Rose street, N. Y.; Parsons Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.

A HANDSOME engraved folder comes to us from the Great Western Typefoundry, Kansas City, announcing removal to their handsome new building erected especially for them. The design of the folder tells the tale of removal.

TRANSFER PRESSES.

There are few people who know what a transfer press is, for there are very few in use, the treasury department and the bank note establishments being the only ones that have use for them. It is a peculiarly constructed press, with a very powerful leverage of many tons pressure, and is used for transferring or duplicating steel plates. They have a tremendous power, and only a small steel roll about four inches in diameter, and six inches long is used in the press. The manner of transferring or duplicating a bank note plate is as follows:

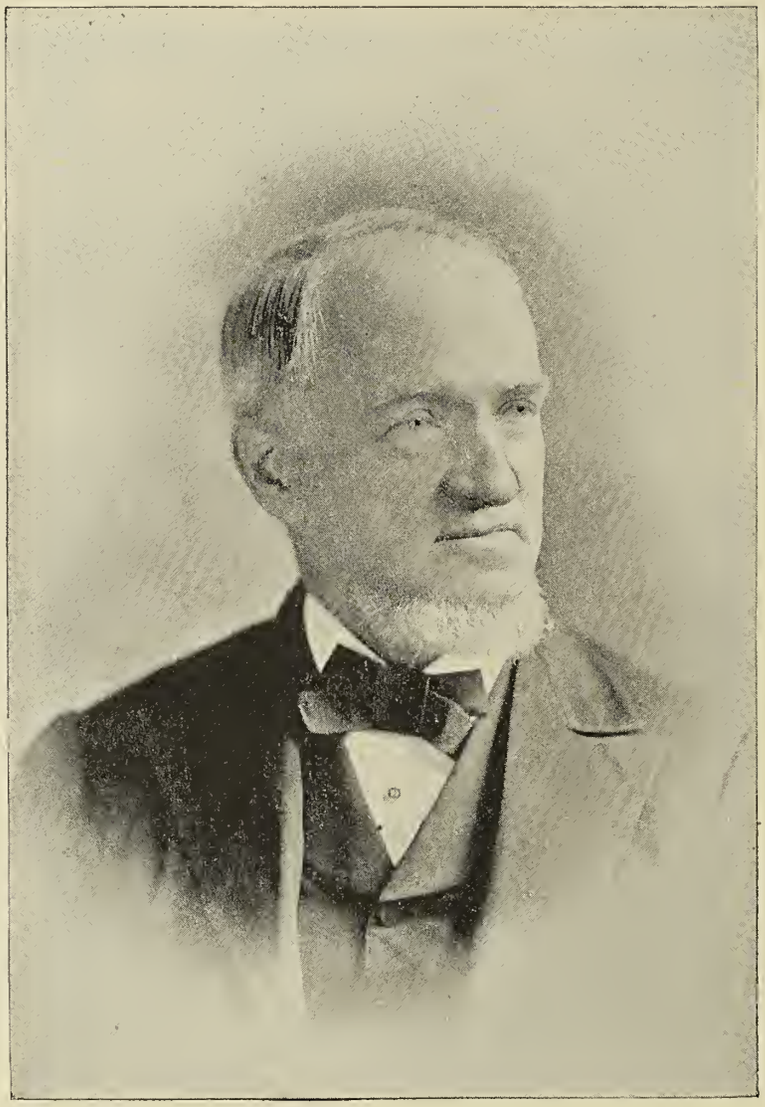
First a hardened or tempered engraved plate is placed in the press on a solid foundation or bed plate, and directly underneath the soft steel roll aforesaid, then with a powerful leverage a pumping process occurs by which the roll picks up or takes the impression from the plate on to the roll. It has to be a very careful process to keep from doubling. Then the roll is hardened and any number of impressions exactly alike

in every particular can be transferred from the hardened roll to a large, soft plate. Six impressions or duplicate bank notes are usually put on one plate, the object being to print six of them at a time as readily as they could one. Another and principal reason is, if the original plate is damaged or worn out, they have the roll to duplicate any number. These plates are printed from the same as copperplates.

JOHN RYAN, TYPEFOUNDER.

On the 8th day of May of the present year (1888), the death was announced of Mr. John Ryan, president of the John Ryan Company, typefounders, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Ryan was born in Baltimore county, on May 6, 1820. In early life he went to New York City, where he learned his trade by the side of the younger Conners, Farmer, the Smiths, Bruce and other men who have since become well known over the country in that occupation. The trade was in its youth when Mr. Ryan learned it, and he belonged to the second generation of men who were engaged in it. He remained for several years in New York after attaining his majority, and about 1848 he came to Baltimore to take employment in the Lucas typefoundry. In 1853 he went into business for himself, having his foundry located first on Holliday street. The business was afterward removed to Baltimore street, and about twenty years ago to its present location, in the Consolidated Building, at the corner of South and German streets. The deceased stood very high as a business man. He was thorough in all that he did, and educated many young men in Baltimore in the typefounder's business. He was very conscientious in all his transactions, and a very pleasant, unassuming man in his manner.



For many years Mr. Ryan was vice-president of the Typefounders' Association of the United States, of which Mr. Thomas MacKellar, of Philadelphia, is president. Mr. Ryan was held in very high esteem by the late Mr. James Conner, with whom he was on very intimate terms. A widow and three daughters survive him.—*Typographic Advertiser.*

A New Orleans paper tells of a printer who, when his fellow workmen went out to drink beer during the working hours, put in the bank the exact amount which he would have spent if he had gone out to drink. He thus kept his resolution for five years. He then examined his bank account and found he had on deposit $521.86. In the five years he had not lost a day from ill health. Three out of five of his fellow workmen had in the meantime become drunkards, were worthless, and were discharged.

VERMILION IN LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

Vermilion is one of the finest reds. It is in great favor with color-printers on account of its bright and lively tone. Well ground, its use is easy, provided the surface on which it is printed be without influence over it. But vermilion is a sulphuret of mercury, easily decomposed if brought into prolonged contact with certain metals. When liberated, the mercury combines with the metal, with which the sulphur forms more or less colored sulphurets.

Vermilion is not generally used in the pure state, but in combination with another color, in order to insure greater brightness. This, however, is a mistake, for the brightness soon gives place to a dull and cloudy red. The printer immediately inveighs against the ink-maker, when he should in reality blame his own want of foresight.

The metal most easily attacked by vermilion is copper, the resulting sulphuret being black, whence the absolute necessity of refraining from using vermilion with electros, unless these be previously coated with a deposit of steel or nickel.

Neither nickel nor iron have any affinity for mercury, and consequently exert no influence over vermilion. As a rule, it would be well to coat with steel or nickel all copper or zinc plates to be printed in vermilion.

Vermilion is met with in the natural state. It is the cinnabar found at Ydria, Amalden, and above all at Dialicetto, a small and little-known district of Tuscany. But cinnabar needs purifying, and makers generally prefer manufacturing sulphuret of mercury.

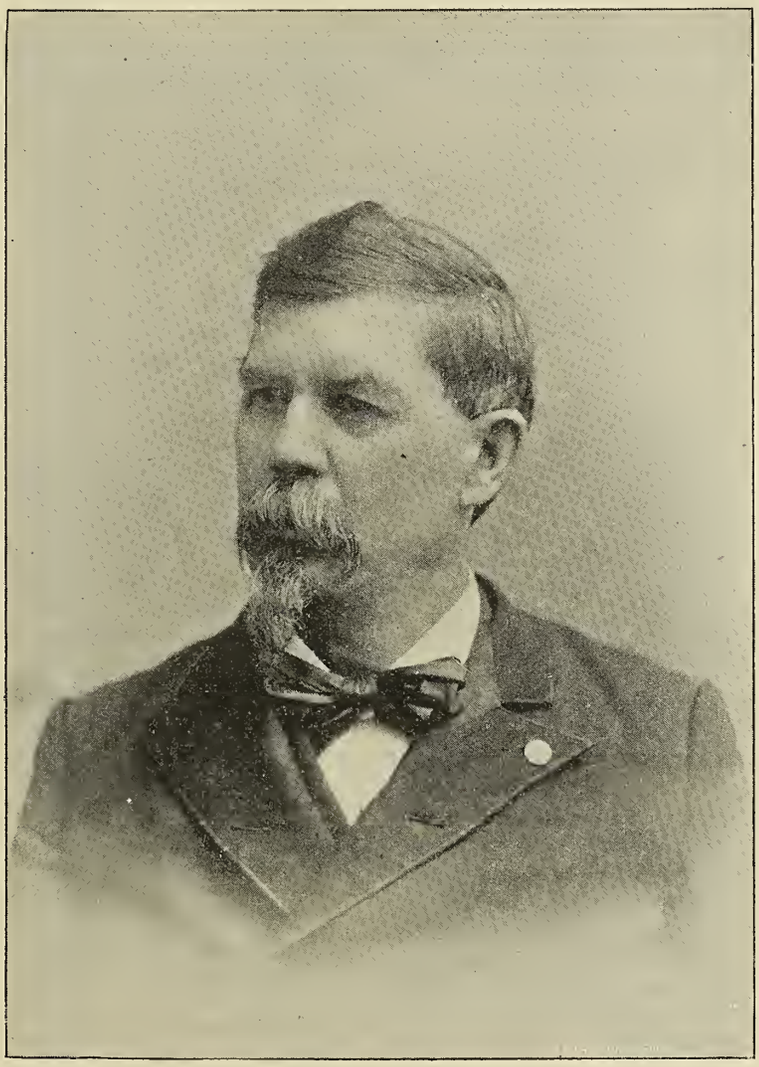
Vermilion is often adulterated with minium, red oxide of iron, and ochres. The fraud is, however, easy of detection, as pure sulphuret of mercury sublimates without leaving a deposit.

What has been said of the use of vermilion in typography applies equally to the colors of which it is the base, crimson and scarlet shades, for instance. To avoid the drawbacks attending the use of vermilion. recourse should be had to special colors without mercurial base. These may generally be obtained of good ink-makers, and advantageously substituted for vermilion, with which they are nearly identical.—*Printing Times and Lithographer.*

The "Printer's Order Book and Record of Cost," recently issued and copyrighted by Mr. H. G. Bishop, simplifies the rules in regard to figuring on the cost of work in such a manner that no excuse is afforded for the continuance of the "guesser." It is both systematic and explanatory, and is really an indispensable in every well-conducted office. Price, $3. For sale by Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago; Lord & Thomas, Chicago, or from H. G. Bishop, care of Inland Printer.

THE EDITOR'S LIFE.

A young man writes from one of the rural villages of Tennessee to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "I have been teaching school ever since I quit school about a year ago, but I do not like it. It is time I had chosen a profession, and I think I would rather be an editor than anything else, for I like ease and comfort and plenty of money, and do not like to work. To be an editor, to sit in an elegant sanctum, with nothing to do but write when I feel like it, to have plenty of money and to go where and when I please, free of cost, and lead the editor's quiet life of ease, without care or trouble of any sort, is the height of my ambition. My friends think I ought to study law or medicine, or keep on teaching; but to be a lawyer or doctor requires too much study, and too much brains to start with, and teaching is too much work. Under these circumstances, would you not advise me to become an editor?"



We certainly would; your ideas of the life of an editor and of his surroundings and freedom from care and toil are singularly accurate. An editor is the happiest being on earth. He has little or nothing to do, and his pay is all that heart could wish. His sanctum, with its Persian rugs and Turkey carpets, its costly rosewood furniture, its magnificent mirrors, its beautiful pictures, its complete library of splendidly bound books, its buffet stocked with the finest wines, liquors and cigars which cost but a puff or two, its silver bells to summon an attendant whenever a julep or a cocktail is wanted, and, in short, with everything that human ingenuity can devise for comfort and pleasure, is a perfect little paradise, where he sits or lounges and reigns a young lord — with the world of fashion and pleasure at his feet. And then anybody can be an editor— no study, no brains, no preparation, nothing but a little money to start with, and once started the money pours in upon you in a steady stream, and the chief effort of your life is to spend it. As for the labor of editing a newspaper, that is mere moonshine. A mere glance at the columns of a newspaper is enough to convince you that it requires no labor to edit it and less brains. It is certainly a glorious life, that of an editor, a life of luxurious ease and elegant leisure — a life for the gods, filled like that of the young lover in his first sweet dream of requited love, with flutes and roseleaves and moonbeams,

> While not a wave of trouble rolls
> Across his peaceful breast;

and that all men are not editors is one of the strangest things beneath the stars.

THERE are in the United States 1,311 daily newspapers, 11,605 non-dailies, ranging from tri-weeklies to semi-monthlies, and 1,790 monthlies, bi-monthlies and quarterlies.

WILLIAM M. MEREDITH,

Whose portrait is herewith presented, was born at Centerville, Indiana, April 11, 1835, and began to set type as soon as he had learned to read. During his boyhood he worked in his father's office (the Wayne county *Record*), afterward under instructions in the Richmond *Palladium* office, and finished his apprenticeship with John D. Defrees in the Indianapolis *Journal* office, Mr. Defrees at that time being state printer for Indiana. Mr. Meredith joined Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1, in 1855, and represented it as a delegate to the National Union in the sessions of 1860 at Nashville and 1865 at Philadelphia. At the beginning of the rebellion he enlisted and marched into Camp Morton at Indianapolis with the old City Grays of that city, which entered General Lew Wallace's famous regiment, the Eleventh Indiana. One day, after marching into camp, Meredith was appointed by Governor Morton assistant to the commissary-general of Indiana, and in that position superintended the issuing of rations to all the Indiana troops during the first six months of the war, and assisted in the instruction of regimental quartermasters until July, 1862, when he was appointed sergeant-major of the Eleventh Infantry. Before he could report for duty, however, he received from Governor Morton a commission as second lieutenant, with authority to recruit a company. In a few days he had enlisted a full company, many of his recruits being representatives of the "art preservative," was commissioned first lieutenant, and when his command was mustered in as Company E of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteers he was unanimously elected captain, and commissioned the same day that Benjamin Harrison received his commission as colonel of the regiment. Unlike other regiments the companies of the Seventieth were lettered through from right to left, so the fifth or right center company, which was the color-guard of the regiment, was E company. The commissions were dated August 12, 1862, and the same day the regiment was ordered to the field. Captain Meredith served meritoriously with his command until August, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability resulting from injuries received in the service. Returning to his home in Indianapolis, as soon as he had partially recovered his health the governor commissioned him for important service in the sanitary commission, in which service he continued until the end of the war.

After the war, Captain Meredith, before settling down to "business," worked for a time in New York and Philadelphia, "subbing" on the dailies, and returned to Indianapolis, where he was employed in the *Journal* book and job office until 1869, when he assumed the foremanship of the *Daily Journal* newspaper, which position he filled creditably, for a time running both a morning and evening edition, until 1872, when he was induced to remove to St. Louis and take the fore-

manship of the St. Louis *Democrat*. In June, 1875, upon the consolidation of the *Globe* and *Democrat*, Mr. Meredith came to Chicago and accepted service with the Western Bank Note and Engraving Company —the largest establishment of the kind in the West—as superintendent of the steelplate printing department. He has been active during his manhood in support and maintenance of the principles and objects of the typographical union, and of organized labor generally; was a charter member at the reorganization of Indianapolis Union, No. 1, and since his residence in Chicago has taken an active personal interest in the success and prosperity of Chicago Typographical Union.

Captain Meredith is a prominent candidate for the position of public printer, and has received the indorsement of Chicago, Indianapolis, Denver and Wichita Typographical Unions; also of the Press Club, and Pressmen's and Stereotypers' Unions of Chicago. Should he be the choice of the incoming administration for this responsible position his selection will give the utmost satisfaction to the craft at large, as his qualifications admit of no denial. In politics he has always been a stanch republican.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Illinois Paper Company are now established in their new and commodious quarters, 181 Monroe street.

THE Hanscom Printing Company, of this city, has been changed to that of William Johnston Printing Company.

D. R. CAMERON, W. A. Amberg and J. H. Amberg have incorporated the Amberg File and Index Company, at Chicago, with a capital stock of $100,000.

H. L. GOODALL & Co., publishers of the *Drover's Journal*, Stock Yards, have recently added to their establishment a two-revolution Scott cylinder press.

THE Chicago Paper Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators are: William F. Smith, F. Gerritt Yates and Charles C. Yates.

WE are gratified to learn that Mr. George D. Forest, of the Chicago Paper Company, who has been confined to his house for five weeks, with typhoid fever, is again at his desk, prepared to see his many friends, and attend to the wants of the patrons of the house.

CONFESSIONS of judgment were entered in the Superior Court, December 31, against the John B. Jeffery Company, Chicago, in favor of the First National Bank for $25,487 and Burr Robbins for $12,222. A creditor's bill was filed and George E. Lloyd was appointed receiver.

AT its last regular meeting, Chicago Pressmen's Union, No. 3, adopted a new constitution, which changed the name of the organization to the "Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 3." A resolution was also passed unanimously indorsing the candidacy of Captain William M. Meredith for the position of public printer. At the next meeting the nomination of officers for the ensuing year will be made.

IT is rumored in New York that Surgeon-General Hamilton will resign his office in order to accept the editorship of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association, which is published in this city. Being anxious to avert this action the officers in the service have signed a petition urging him to remain in his present position, especially now that congress has appropriated $500,000 to equip national quarantine stations.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. John Allen, for eighteen years connected with the J. M. W. Jones Printing Company, who recently severed his business connection therewith, to form a partnership with Mr. Chas. Stromberg, formerly superintendent of the same establishment, was, on leaving, presented with a magnificent silver set by the employés of the ticket-room, of which he had charge. The presentation address was made by Mr. John Stewart, his successor, who in fitting terms referred to the high estimation in which Mr. Allen was held by all who had been associated with him, and the courtesy and good will he had ever manifested to them, at the same time wishing him abundant success in his new field of labor. Mr. Allen responded in a feeling and felicitous manner, thanking the donors for the beautiful and substantial token of their regard, which he should ever cherish, and expressed the belief that the same kindly feeling to which reference had been made would continue under the administration of Mr. Stewart. THE INLAND PRINTER joins in the expression of good will, and trusts that prosperity may attend the efforts of the new firm.

THE annual election for officers of the Chicago Press Club, held on Thursday, January 3, resulted as follows: President, James W. Scott, the *Herald;* first vice-president, Frank S. Blain, the *Inter Ocean;* second vice-president, Stanley Waterloo, the *Mail;* third vice-president, John E. Wilkie, the *Tribune;* recording secretary, Homer J. Carr, the *Tribune;* financial secretary, John B. Waldo, *Commercial Bulletin;* treasurer, George Schneider; librarian, William H. Freeman, the *Investigator;* directors, Charles Lederer, the *News;* Harry F. Boynton, *Inter Ocean;* Opie P. Read, the *Arkansaw Traveler;* Joseph Henderson, the *Times;* Eugene Wood, the *News*.

THE PAPER TRADE.—The Chicago correspondent of the *Paper Mill* says: "From statistics annually compiled here, the total sales of paper for 1888 aggregated $28,750,000, an increase of 25 per cent over 1887. The sales of paper stock amounted to $6,261,750, an increase of 15 per cent. The wholesale stationers sold $6,600,000 worth of writing paper and blank books—about the same as in 1887. The increase in the sale of paper is most marked, and clearly demonstrates that Chicago is destined to become the great paper-distributing center of this country. We have one paper concern here whose sales now exceed that of any competitor east or west. All our dealers are financially healthy, and are cheerful over the future outlook of business."

SEVENTY of the women press workers of this city met at the Sherman House on Thursday evening, January 10. Of those present forty were regularly employed on daily and weekly newspapers, thirty-five in editorial positions. It was resolved to have permanent headquarters. An entertainment will be given in Central Music Hall next month in the joint interest of the Press Association and the Women's Protective Agency. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Mary Allen West; vice-presidents, Mrs. S. M. Moses, Mrs. R. C. Claughry, and Mrs. Louise Rockwood Wardner; recording secretary, Dr. Odelia Blinn; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Mercy Thirds; corresponding secretary, Miss E. S. Bass; assistant corresponding secretary, Miss Emily A. Kellogg; treasurer, Mrs. Frances E. Owens.

THE Chicago Paper Trade Club, at a special meeting, adopted the following series of resolutions as a tribute to the memory of Oliver M. Butler:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe to call home our esteemed fellow-citizen, friend, and co-worker in the paper industry of the West, Oliver M. Butler; and

WHEREAS, In his death a kind father, brother, and the pioneer paper manufacturer of Illinois has been removed from us; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we shall ever revere his memory, and think of him as one who lent honor and trustworthiness to a noble industry.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathy to his children, brother and sisters in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the Chicago Paper Trade Club, and also that a copy be sent to the city dailies and trade journals for publication.

THE following are the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the Press Club of this city, relative to the candidacy of Captain W. M. Meredith for the position of public printer:

WHEREAS, Captain W. M. Meredith has been named in connection with appointment to the office of public printer of the United States, and

WHEREAS, Captain Meredith has long been a valued and efficient member of the Press Club of Chicago in good and regular standing, and is believed by his fellow members to be, both as a practical printer of extended experience and as a gentleman of character, integrity and other sterling qualities, well fitted to fill the office named, and

WHEREAS, The Press Club of Chicago would feel honored in having one of its members appointed to an office of such importance and trust, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Press Club of Chicago expresses its hope that the appointment of Captain Meredith to the office of public printer will be made by President Harrison.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the president and secretary of the club, be sent to Senators Cullom and Farwell, and to Congressmen Taylor, Lawler, Mason and Adams.

AN OLD PRINTER GONE.—William De Vere Hunt died on Monday, December 31, 1888, and was buried at Rosehill, January 3, 1889. Mr. Hunt was widely known and esteemed by a great number of printers in

Chicago, New Orleans and Canada. He was a man of fine character, unassuming, and of a bright and cheerful temperament. An excellent workman, well read, and devoted to his family, he was also an enthusiastic lover of music. Mr. Hunt came of a family of high character, and well-known in the North of Ireland and the southern counties of England. His father was an officer in the British army, and served with distinction on foreign service. The funeral services were of a quiet nature, attended by many of his oldest friends — the office for the burial of the dead of the Episcopal Church being read by the Rev. J. H. Knowles, himself a bookbinder in his earlier days, and a firm friend of printers and workmen generally. The pallbearers were Messrs. Gillespie, Simpson, Hewett, Thompson, Prince and Parker, five of whom were printers, and long acquainted with the deceased.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Niles (Mich.) Paper Company are building a large addition to their mills.

THE Powers' Paper Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, removed to Holyoke, January 1.

THE National Paper Roll Company has been organized at Cincinnati with $50,000 capital.

A PHILADELPHIA paper-mill man contemplates the removal of his concern to Lynchburg, Virginia.

THERE are wood pulp mills in twenty-four different states. The principal woods used are poplar, spruce, cottonwood and fir.

THE New York *Times* has made a contract with the Turner Falls Paper Company for its paper supply for 1889. The price is said to be 4⅛ cents.

THE people of Alfred, Maine, desire either a pulp or a paper mill to locate there. William Emery is chairman of a committee in charge of this project.

THE Smith Paper Company's Valley Mill, at Lenox Furnace, Massachusetts, recently ran off 121,440 feet of paper from its small machine without a break.

JOHN MASHIMA, of Tokio, Japan, has recently made a tour of the United States, in the interests of a Japanese paper mill, examining the various processes and machinery employed in the United States.

RICE, KENDALL & Co., Boston, have been awarded the contract for supplying N. L. Munro, of New York, with paper for the coming year. The contract is said to be for 75,000 reams, but the price is not stated.

AFTER a long struggle between competitors, the contract for supplying the Philadelphia *Press* with paper has been at last awarded. The Rochester Paper Company is the successful bidder, and the price is reported at 3.65 cents.

A MEETING of the leading manufacturers of wrapping paper and bags was recently held at Indianapolis, Indiana, to consider the matter of forming a trust, and it was decided to call a general meeting of those interested some time this month.

A FRENCHMAN has taken out a patent for sizing paper on one side only. The paper is made on a double cylinder machine. In the pulp sheets of one cylinder, unsized pulp is put in, and in the other cylinder, sized pulp, and the two paper webs meet on the common felt.

THE Lucknow Paper Mill, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, Walter Morehouse, proprietor, is reported financially embarrassed. The creditors, it is said, have allowed an extension of time, which will probably allow the mill to continue business. Unfortunate sales are assigned as the cause of the trouble.

ON January 22, all proposals submitted for the supply of paper for the public printer will be opened at Washington. The book printing paper, of all grades, to be figured on, amounts to nearly 100,000 reams. The writing paper required, of all sizes and grades, will be some 35,000 reams; plate paper, 75,000 lbs.; map paper, 75,000 lbs.; wood cut paper, 50,000 lbs.; coated lithographic paper, 50,000; cover paper 1,200 reams; manila, trimmed, 500 reams; tissue, 1,000 reams; artificial parchment, 10,000 lbs., and cardboard, of all qualities, 2,215,000 sheets.—*Paper Mill.*

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Olean (N. Y.) *Times* has become an evening paper.

THE *Graphic* is the name of Denver's new Sunday paper.

THE Aurora (Ill.) *Daily Advertiser* has suspended publication.

THE Addison (Mich.) *Courier* has recently placed a new press in its office.

THE *Call* is the name of a new Sunday paper recently started at Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

N. A. WATSON has commenced the publication of the *Evening Journal*, at Bristol, Pennsylvania.

A NEW paper called the *Stage* is the latest venture in theatrical journals, published in Philadelphia.

COLONEL JOHN A. COCKERILL, of the *World*, has been re-elected president of the New York Press Club.

THE Pike's Peak *Herald*, published at Manitou, Colorado, has suspended publication until next summer.

AN editorial association composed of the editors of Humboldt and Pocahontas counties, Iowa, is talked about.

THE Detroit *Evening News* has offered $500 for the apprehension of the murderer of Policeman Thayer, of that city.

A DAILY paper has made its appearance at Brazil, Indiana, conducted by Robert Henkle, formerly of Crawfordsville.

THE Wilkesbarre (Penn.) *Telephone* is the first newspaper in that city to be printed from a press run by an electric motor.

A NEW morning paper is to be established at Peoria, Illinois, by Alexander J. Jones, ex-United States Consul to Columbia.

MR. H. L. TAYLOR, the well-known Illinois publisher, has returned to the control of the Wenona *Index*, after a year's absence.

A. A. HOLBROOK has purchased the *Valley Times* from B. F. Dilly, and will continue its publication at Kingston, Pennsylvania.

THE Pueblo (Col.) *Star* has recently been started by Colonel John C. Moore, formerly managing editor of the Kansas City *Times*.

J. H. C. APPLEGATE has sold his interest in the Bridgeton (N. J.) *Evening News* and *Dollar Weekly* to his son, David C. Applegate, for $7,000.

THE *Lumberman's Journal* is a recently established, four-column quarto, published at Otsego Lake, Michigan, devoted to the interests of lumbermen.

JOVE is the title of a neatly printed comic (12-page) illustrated monthly, published at Brattleboro, Vermont. Published by Frank E. Housh & Co. Fifty cents per year.

THE editor of the Kenton (Ohio) *News* (prohibitionist) has received more onions on subscription than he can use this winter, and offers them for sale for 25 cents per bushel.

PROBATE JUDGE WICKERSHAM is suing the Tacoma (W. T.) *Ledger* for $50,000, for the publication of charges of seduction and fraudulent land transactions against him.

THE *Welch Crescent*, published at Welch, Louisiana, is the name of a neatly printed, well gotten-up, five-column quarto. It is edited by L. S. Scott, and is republican in politics.

THE Albany *Morning Express*, the only republican morning paper in Albany, has been sold to William Barnes, Jr., a nephew of Thurlow Weed, and brother of Thurlow Weed Barnes.

THE *Epoch*, the New York weekly paper, is to have a new editor. Mr. Edmund Collins, who has until recently occupied the position, retiring to more productive fields of literary labor.

THE *Sugar Bowl and Farm Journal* is the name of an ably-conducted 16-page weekly, published at New Iberia, Louisiana, devoted to sugar, rice and fiber interests and general agriculture. $3 per year.

THE *Deutscher Anzeiger*, of Freeport, Illinois, now in its thirty-sixth year, appeared in a new dress on the 1st of January, 1889. It is a ten-page all home print, making it the oldest and largest German paper published in northwest Illinois. It makes its own advertising rates, and *adheres* to them, an example which other publishers would

do well to follow. It is a well edited, well conducted sheet, and as a result its circulation is rapidly increasing.

THE Robinson (Ill.) *Argus* recently celebrated its quarter-centennial anniversary with a banquet to its business patrons and a few friends. Several appropriate speeches were made, and a good time had generally.

THE *Journal of Irrigation* is a seven-column folio, recently started at Las Animas, Colorado, devoted, as its name implies, to the irrigation, fertilization and cultivation of the vast plains and valleys of the great Northwest.

THE office of W. H. Miller, publisher of the Shelby (N. C.) *Aurora*, was recently burned to the ground, entailing a loss of $4,000. Two weeks thereafter it was re-issued from a brand new office. This is what we call commendable enterprise.

THE January 1, 1889, issue of the Seattle (W. T.) *Post Intelligencer* is a nine-column sixteen-page closely printed journal, containing a valuable review of the resources and trade of that territory. It is one of the most creditable productions which has ever come to our table.

MCKINSEY & CARTY have succeeded the Times Publishing Company at Frederick, Indiana. This new firm have started a new evening paper, called the *Daily Times*, which is neat typographically and well edited. Folger McKinsey is editor and Altor B. Carty business manager.

ELECTRIC POWER is the name of a new thirty-six page monthly journal devoted to the interests of the electric railway, and of the transmission of power by electricity for industrial purposes. It is published by the Electric Power Publishing Company, 150 Broadway, New York. Price, $3 per year.

THE Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press and Times* appeared on December 1 in a new dress furnished by Farmer, Little & Co., New York. It was printed on a new web press, constructed by the firm of Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, New Jersey, capable of printing 12,000 copies per hour. It is twenty-one feet over all, eight feet wide, seven feet high, and weighs nineteen tons.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE, having tired of the business details of the large New York publishing house, whose affairs she has conducted since the death of her husband, has established the Frank Leslie Publishing Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, and will start about the first of February on an overland trip across the continent to Southern California, accompanied by a corps of writers and artists. The partners are John W. Simpson, Philip G. Bartlett, John G. Foster and L. H. Cramer, but the amount of stock held by each, as well as the amount retained by Mrs. Leslie, is not made public.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday Republic*, which has been published continuously since 1867, has suspended. The last owner was J. Morris Harding. The *Republic* was originally started by four compositors, Hales, Dunkel, Keyser and Swain, who bought the type of the *Sunday Press* after the demise of that paper. The original firm continued until Mr. Dunkel became secretary of internal affairs of Pennsylvania, when he withdrew. In 1886 Mr. Keyser purchased his partner's interests, and in July, 1887, the journal became the property of Mr. Harding. J. R. Dungtison has been its editor from its birth to its death.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

H. T. OSBORNE, of Los Angeles, is a candidate for the office of public printer.

HON. JOHN NICHOLS, of Raleigh, North Carolina, has been indorsed by the typographical union of that city for the position of public printer.

WILLIAM S. WAUDBY, formerly a well-known employé in the government printing office, but recently connected with the bureau of labor, sailed for Europe a short time ago on official business.

THE contract for the department printing at Albany, New York, has been awarded to the Argus Company, by Secretary of State Cook and Comptroller Hemple. This is a victory for the union printers.

WHEN the will of the late Oliver Ditson was opened, it was found that he had made several bequests to charitable institutions. Among them was $1,000 to the Franklin Typographical Society, of Boston.

WE acknowledge with thanks an invitation to attend a ball given by the Boston Typographical Union on Wednesday evening, January 23. Though unable to be present we appreciate the compliment all the same.

COLUMBIA (Washington) Union has secured quarters for its secretary on the third floor of the new building 425 Twelfth street northwest, as also a suitable room for the meetings of the committees of the union.

THE Boston union, at its last meeting, chose a committee to take charge of the abolition of the department system. The *Leader* says that every man in the *Post* chapel hopes to see the committee meet success that the system of "daylight robbery" may be abolished.

MR. WALTER W. BELL, ex-president of the International Typographical Union, and for many years foreman of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is now prominently indentified with building association matters, and has an office in connection therewith at 914 South Broad street, Philadelphia.

THE following is a list of the officers of Typefounders' Union, No. 2, of San Francisco: President, John Quinn; vice-president, Charles Hukes; treasurer, George W. Dettner; secretary, George R. Faulkner; sergeant-at-arms, Ed. F. Condon. The address of the president and secretary is 405 and 407 Sansome street.

HERE is an order *verbatim*, as received from a printer (?) by a dealer in materials: "Send me 10 cents' worth of thin spaces for a six-column quarto paper." The order was filled without further light, and the party got what he wanted, too, for he supplemented it with an order for more. He wanted, and got, 6-to-pica leads, 13 ems pica long.

AT a meeting of the Boston Typefoundry Mutual Benefit Association, held Tuesday, January 1, the following officers were elected: President, Joseph F. King; vice-president, George A. Grant; secretary, John H. Eaton; visiting committee, Henry F. Pratt, George C. Creighton, Robert Huke. The association is in a flourishing condition, has paid out $500 for sick and death benefits during the past year, and has $1,000 in the treasury.

THE following resolutions, indorsing the candidacy of Captain William M. Meredith for the position of public printer, were unanimously adopted by Denver Typographical Union:

Resolved, That Denver Typographical Union, No. 49, join the many other sister unions, in indorsing the candidacy of Captain William M. Meredith, of Chicago, for the position of public printer.

Resolved, That we recognize in him all the qualifications necessary to conduct the affairs of our national printing establishment in a manner that will promote accurate and prompt service.

Resolved, That his standing among the printers of the nation for a period of thirty-five years deserves this recommendation from the printers of Colorado.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of the foregoing be prepared, with the seal and proper signatures and forwarded to His Excellency, Benjamin Harrison, President-elect of the United States, earnestly praying for the favorable consideration of this our petition, for an honored citizen, a brave soldier, and a thorough printer.

THE Philadelphia Typographical Society held its annual election for officers on Saturday morning, January 5, at the hall 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, resulting in the annexed: President, Clifford Comly; vice-president, L. M. Meyer; treasurer, Nathan S. Hales; recording secretary, William F. Lacey; financial secretary, Jacob Semler; stewards, northern district, L. L. Rudduck, southern district, I. Walter Hastings; Beneficent Fund Committee, Eugene H. Munday, John W. Keating, William J. Adams, Laurence M. Meyer, Samuel Macmenz. After the election the members of the society were pleasantly entertained by an eloquent and interesting address from E. T. Plank, president of the International Typographical Union, who was introduced by James J. Daley, a well and favorably known Quaker City printer, followed by recitations, singing and other amusements. The evening was passed in an enjoyable manner by those present. The annual report of the treasurer showed the excellent work that had been performed during the past year in ameliorating the suffering condition of members and their families. The veteran, Harry Enochs, and a number of old-time minstrels — many of them former printers — had volunteered to be present and give a concert but, on account of the sickness of John Corcoran, the leader of the band, were unable to do so.

SPECIMEN AND PRICE-LIST

OF

BRASS RULE

METAL FURNITURE

Leads, Slugs, Etc.

DESIGNED AND PRINTED BY

HENRY O. SHEPARD & CO.

GENERAL PRINTERS

181-187 MONROE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Illinois Press Association will be held at Danville, Illinois, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 12, 13 and 14, 1889. The following is the programme, as arranged by the Executive Committee:

Tuesday Evening, February 12—7:30 o'clock.

Prayer.

Address of Welcome.

Response - - - - - - - - - - - - L. A. McLean, President.

Appointment of Committees.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

To the Memory of Mrs. C. B. Bostwick, of Mattoon,
By Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, of Evanston.

Wednesday Morning, February 13—9 o'clock.

Executive Session.

Reports of Officers and Committees.

GENERAL TOPIC—"THE NEWSPAPER."

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Advertising, - - - - - - Thomas Rees, *State Register*, Springfield.
Soliciting and collecting, - - - - - - Julius Schneider, *News*, Joliet.
Bookkeeping, - - - - - C. C. Marquis, *Pantagraph*, Bloomington.
Purchasing, - - - - - - - - - M. H. Peters, *Times*, Watseka.
Schemes, - - - - - - - - - W. H. Henrichsen, *Herald*, Quincy.

Wednesday Evening—7:30 o'clock.

Address, - "The Republic of Mexico," Owen Scott, *Bulletin*, Bloomington.
Address, - - - - - - - Hon. M. W. Mathews, *Herald*, Urbana.

Thursday Morning, February 14—10 o'clock.

EDITORIAL.

Editorial Writing, - - - - - - F. W. Havill, *Register*, Mt. Carmel.
Exchanges, - - - - - - - - - Richard Butler, *Public*, Clinton.
Markets, - - - - - - - - - - C. M. Tinney, *Gazette*, Virginia.
Special Articles, - - - - - C. Boschenstein, *Intelligencer*, Edwardsville
Local, - - - - - - - - - - C. B. Turner, *Old Flag*, Pittsfield.

MECHANICAL.

The Printing Office - - - - A. C. Cameron, INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

Miscellaneous Business.

Election of Officers.

Reports of Committees.

Thursday Evening.

Banquet to be tendered by the Citizens of Danville.

DAVID M. PASCOE ACQUITTED.

THE CASE OF THE EX-SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION TRIED AT PHILADELPHIA.

The case of David M. Pascoe, who had been charged with the embezzlement of $2,200 while secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union of North America, was tried at Philadelphia on Wednesday, January 9. The allegations were that after a discrepancy in Pascoe's accounts had been unearthed he resigned. There was likewise a shortage of $51 in his accounts of the Childs-Drexel Fund, but that deficiency was made good. Pascoe, when asked by Edward T. Plank, president of the union, to repay the $2,200, stated that he was not indebted to the union on the outside more than $1,000. He also asserted that he was unable to return the amount which he did not owe, and that he had received the sum which he was charged with receiving for the union. The custom of the union had been to fix the salary of the treasurer and secretary by resolution, and Pascoe stated that he had expected his salary would be increased to $1,800 or $2,200, and that the money had all been applied by him to the purposes of the union. These allegations about constituted the case.

Judge Gordon said that the only evidence against the defendant was the confession. No accounts were submitted to the jury, nor were experts examined to show how much he had collected. There was a contention as to his salary, and there was a rule of law that in all confessions the defendant must be given the benefit of any doubt that may arise from them, and under all the evidence he did not consider that his statements were admissions showing him to have been guilty of any criminal intent. Mr. Pascoe was thereupon acquitted without being required to go into a defense.

WE direct the especial attention of our readers to the Book of Instruction in Metal Engraving for gold and silver marking, advertised in the present issue. The information and illustrations it contains are worth many times its cost. Send 50 cents to the Inland Printer Company and get a copy.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, has among its pupils a number of boys who are being instructed in the typographic art.

IN our November issue, in referring to the increase of capital stock of the "Porter Printing Co.," we inadvertently located it at Rock Island, instead of at Moline, Illinois.

PAGE cords are said to be much more durable if they are immersed for an hour in a solution of lime, dried and immersed in tannin, again dried, and finally saturated in oil.

T. C. CRAWFORD, the well-known newspaper correspondent, has sailed for Europe. He will make Paris his headquarters, and will send news letters to a syndicate of American newspapers.

QUITE a number of editors, after attending the National Editorial Association at San Antonio, Texas, made a flying trip to the City of Mexico, and were received with great honor and bounteous hospitality.

TO MAKE indelible pencils, take kaolin, 8 parts; finely powdered manganese dioxide, 2 parts; silver nitrate, 3 parts; mix and knead intimately with distilled water, 5 parts. Then dry the mass and inclose it in wood pencils.

THE employés of F. C. Nunemacher, the well-known printer of Louisville, presented him with an elegant silver water set, as a Christmas present. We are pleased to learn that the relationship existing between them are of the most pleasant character.

THE December INLAND PRINTER contained a specimen page of Grace script, but there was nothing on the page to designate by whom it was made. It is the production of Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, and no doubt is meeting with the demand it merits.

AT Caledonia, one of the banana plantations has been named "Eschol" the reference being to the Old Testament; Numbers xiii. If this only leads some people to turn up their bibles, one end will be served.— *Belize (Honduras) Independent, December 6.*

WILSON'S *Photographic Magazine*, successor to the Philadelphia *Photographer*, published by Edward L. Wilson, 853 Broadway, New York, is beyond all question the best publication devoted to the interests of photography, which is published in this or any other country.

VALUABLE HINTS.—A single plate of perforated zinc about a foot square, suspended over a gas jet, is said to retain the noxious emanations from burning gas, which it is well known destroys the binding of books, tarnishes the gilding, and vitiates the atmosphere for breathing.

RECIPE for an elastic mucilage that, it is said, will not crackle: Twenty parts alcohol, one part salicylic acid, three parts soft soap, three parts glycerine, all to be shaken well together and then mixed with a mucilage made with ninety-three parts of clear gum-arabic and 180 parts of water.

THE following is a reliable recipe for making the so-called silver ink:

White gum arabic.....1 part.
Water (distilled).....4 parts.
Silicate of soda (solution).....1 part.

Triturate with the best silver bronze powder sufficient to give the solution the required brilliancy.—*American Lithographer.*

WE acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of an exquisite souvenir from the De Vinne Press, a tiny book of 96 pages, the sizes of which are 2¼ by 1½ inches. It is handsomely bound in embossed morocco, and contains a setting of humorous poetry in brilliant types, from the well-known foundry of Miller & Richard, of Edinburgh, Scotland. The preface—an interesting one, replete with valuable information—is from the pen of that model printer, Theo. L. De Vinne, Esq., and like every production which emanates from his establishment, this gem is executed in the highest style of the art.

TO MAKE stereotype casts or molds of plaster of paris from metal types, without being troubled with air bubbles, or picks, as they are sometimes called, use the finest and purest plaster of paris obtainable. When filling a mold, beat up the requisite quantity of cream quickly, and with care to avoid making it too thick. In pouring this in, use a good camel's-hair brush to displace air bubbles; a mere surface cover of this thin cream is all that is requisite. While doing this, have ready

the thick plaster, of the consistence of light syrup, and fill up the mold at once. In about twenty minutes open the mold; if the plaster is pure and has been properly mixed, if too much oil is not put on the type, and the brush is used properly, it will result in clear, sharp molds.

THE printer girls of Topeka, Kansas, have organized a club, to be known as "The Leslie Club," after Mrs. Frank Leslie, who is their model. In addition to the usual musical and literary features of the club, these girls will issue a monthly magazine to be called the *Printer Girl*, the only organ of the kind in the United States. The magazine will contain articles by the printer girls, sketches of their lives, and social and printing experiences. Each number will contain one or more portraits of girl compositors and writers.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a number of photographic views of the interior of the various departments of the printing establishment of F. C. Nunemacher, Louisville, Kentucky, a casual glance at which convinces us that cleanliness and order are there enforced, and that in such an office a sloven would be out of his element. They embrace views of a group of employés, the ticket and tariff departments, cylinder and job pressrooms, stock rooms and general and private offices. The composing room is 22 by 60 feet; the pressrooms 20 by 100; the ticket department 20 by 60; and the stock rooms 20 by 40 and 20 by 60, respectively. The employés average 38 in number, and if outward appearance is a criterion by which to judge, are an intelligent, contented lot of people.

DENVER TYPO. UNION ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE

—— FOR ——

I. T. U. CONVENTION IN JUNE.

O. L. SMITH, Chairman. J. D. VAUGHAN, Secretary.
WM. H. MILBURN.
C. W. RHODES. J. W. HASTIE.

Address Secretary, 1516 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Col.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16 cents; bookwork, 18 cents; job printers, per week, $7 to $12. Our latest democratic daily has "sung its last lay"—a fact appreciated by the other dailies.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16.20. Bookwork has improved during past month, and morning papers have been doing an excellent business. This seems to be the stopping place for all traveling printers, hence the town is continually crowded.

Bangor, Maine.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16⅔ cents; job printers, per week, $9.50 to $12. Evening composition done by females.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $12. At the annual election, on January 6, the following officers were elected: President, A. X. Grant (reëlected); vice-president, M. W. Campbell; financial and corresponding secretary, Melvin Hodgins (reëlected); recording secretary, Will H. Sheward, Jr.; treasurer, Geo. Callahan (reëlected); sergeant-at-arms, J. E. Saunders (reëlected); board of directors: M. P. Connelly, F. J. Wharton, Will F. O'Brien. Mr. W. A. Clark, late of Detroit, is now foremanizing on the *Tribune*, taking the place of Mr. Will H. Sheward, who is now mechanical superintendent of the *Evening Press* and morning *Tribune*.

Chicago.—State of trade, nothing to boast of; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $18. As stated, work is slack, and there are a great many idle printers in town.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; no prospects; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The *Evening Telegram* has bloomed forth into a 2-cent morning paper. Bookwork dull. Subbing on papers has improved since holidays.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, $15 per week; job printers, per week, $18 to $20.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. Business fair, but no lack of idle printers.

Duluth, Minn.—State of trade, brisk; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $17. The holiday trade has been very fair, and the local real estate activity promises to pull the printing business through the winter in good shape.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $9; job printers, per week, $9. The new paper hinted at last month has become an established fact. It is called the *Canadian Voice*, and is published in the interest of the third (or prohibition) party of Canada. They expect to have an office of their own soon. It is now printed in one of our job offices.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, brisk; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. Work is very good now, and we all hope it will continue so, and there are enough men to do the work. The legislature convenes this month, and that alone generally makes work for the printer.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $11. The city is burdened with idle men, thrown out by the demise of the *Speaker*, the second paper to fail within a few months. The bailiff is in possession, and the men are owed a total in wages of about $200. Their chances of being paid even a portion are slim indeed.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not at all encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. All of the papers have issued handsome and elaborate New Year's editions, thus making work very good for a few weeks, but phalanxing is again in order, as the rush is now over.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. There is soon to be another paper started in this city, the plant having been purchased. Plenty of printers here to do all the work.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. The third annual concert and ball of No. 152, held December 7, was a success, financially and otherwise.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, good; prospects, not so good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. Several catalogues on hand at present that keep all busy, one big history of the G. A. R. that is very difficult, causing trouble; it should be paid for by the week, at least $16.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; week hands, $17. The *Journal* recently laid off three men, and the *Press-Register* is setting the whole paper in brevier, thus dispensing with two or three men. The *Sunday Call* of the 6th instant was run off on their new Scott perfecting press, which proved a great success.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Business has been "booming" since my last communication, but is now pretty flat. There is talk of the *Evening Union*, a democratic sheet, having been sold to the Palladium (rep.) Company, to be issued in the interest of that party.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not what we would like; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. Matters in printing circles are quiet. A good many idle printers in town, and more coming.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. New officers: John O'Brien, president; Ada Coburn, vice-president; W. F. Osburn, financial secretary; E. R. Botsford, corresponding secretary. Business is fairly good, but we have plenty to do it.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, brisk; prospects, very good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $12. Our jobrooms are overflowing with work, with fair prospects of its continuance for some time.

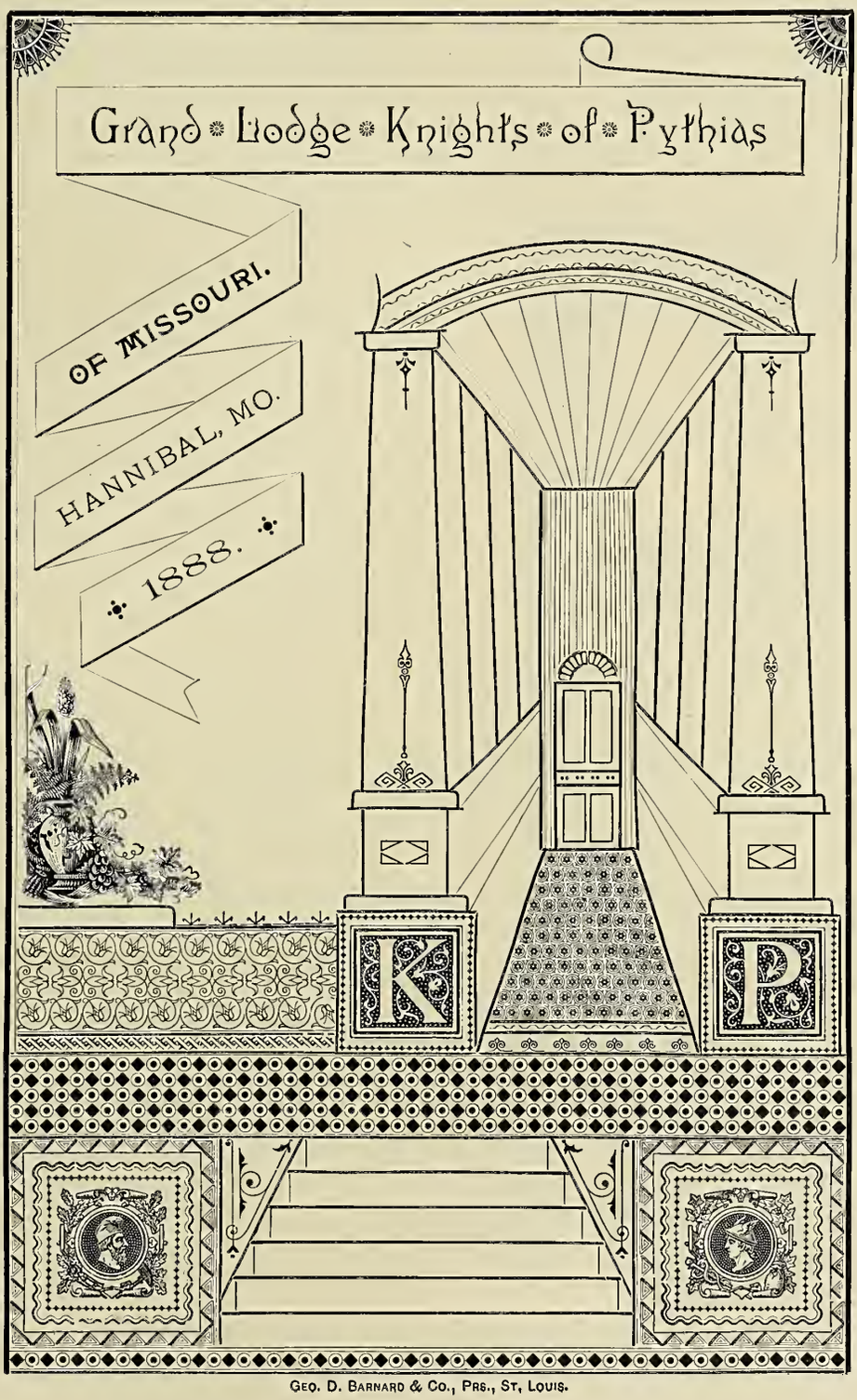
San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, none; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The winter has brought none of its usual life to the printing trade. About one hundred men too many in town. Union adopted new constitution, to go into effect February 1, 1889.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; weekly wages, $10. Everything moving along smoothly.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, improving; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Although business has considerably improved since the holidays have passed, yet there is no lack of labor, the supply being unexhausted.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 and 43 cents; job printers, per week, $16. State work about February 1; work in the job and book offices is dull; the remarkably warm weather has been good for subs; would advise no one to come to the "Great Northwest"; all the dailies are well supplied with subs, and the phalanxes are heavy.

SPECIMEN FOR COMPETITION.



GEO. D. BARNARD & CO., PRS., ST. LOUIS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

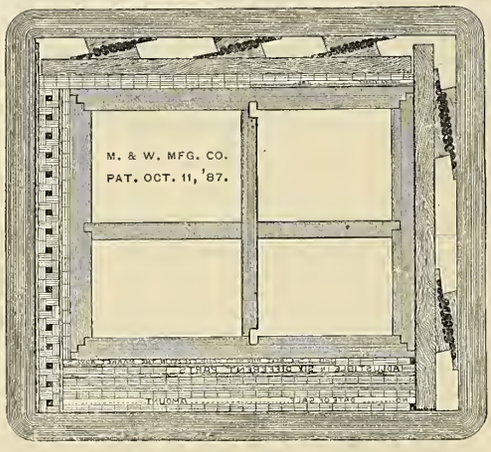
THE Dennison Manufacturing Company, Chicago, makes gummed suspension rings, both single and double, of paper or cloth, which are very useful, and can be substituted for eyelets on all kinds of hangers. Try them the next time an order for a hanger comes in.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Parties desirous of securing a small printing office, can hear of a bargain by addressing A. C. Cameron, editor INLAND PRINTER.

STEEL FURNITURE.

The Messrs. Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, New York, have brought out a new article, which will be especially appreciated by printers who do much blank work. It is a skeleton steel furniture. The cut here given shows its use in a form.



The idea is that a skeleton form can be thrown around a blank space much quicker than it could be filled in in the usual manner with ordinary wood or metal furniture. The pieces come in pairs of equal and exact lengths, varying by three inches from six to twenty-four. As the pieces are all interchangeable a large number of forms of different sizes can be formed from a few pieces. It will, therefore, go much further than furniture that fills the space. In an office where many blank forms are kept standing or are in use at once, a supply of this material would be found valuable.

THE DOOLEY PAPER CUTTERS.

These machines, which are claimed to be the simplest and strongest paper cutters in the market, are manufactured by the Atlantic Works, East Boston, Massachusetts, builders of general machinery of every kind, whose reputation for turning out none but first-class work is unquestioned. The Dooley cutters are built of the best material obtainable, are well finished and fitted, and are constructed with a view to great strength. Over four hundred are now in use, and giving good satisfaction. The cut shown in the company's advertisement on page 298, is the 32-inch hand-power machine. Other sizes are made up to 48-inch, of either steam or hand power. The catalogue issued by the Atlantic Works, which will be sent upon application, shows views of the different styles and sizes, and gives prices and list of firms using the machines. J. W. Ostrander, 77 and 79 Jackson street, Chicago, is the agent for these machines in the West.

BELMONT MACHINE COMPANY.

Messrs. Taylor & Shoemaker, proprietors of the above company, of 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, have bought the folding machine business of the Belmont Iron Company (formerly Manly & Cooper Manufacturing Company), and intend making a specialty of folding and pasting machines of the most perfect description. The mechanical experience of the firm is embodied in a gentleman of long known ability in this particular line of machinery — one whose name appears in the patent office reports for the last twenty-five years, and the machines turned out by the company will be as perfect in every respect as any machines made. The prices of the folding and pasting machines manufactured by this firm will be as low as good machines can be made for, and every machine is guaranteed to be accurate in register and of great speed. Machines are sent on thirty days' trial if desired. Every folder in use is giving the best of satisfaction. Write to Taylor & Shoemaker for full particulars, prices and circulars.

ACME OIL ENGINE.

A recent purchaser of a two-horse power, says: "The engine arrived safely and we set it up ourselves. To say we are pleased with it, would be putting it mildly. From the first it started out without a balk, driving our 6,000-pound Cottrell cylinder press on forty-five pounds of steam at the rate of 1,200 per hour. We can run it faster if desired. One gallon of coal oil does work for which we have paid $1.50. It is a powerful machine and all that was claimed for it. The only reason that every printer in the country doesn't have one is because he doesn't know what it is." For sale by W. H. Robertson, 51 S. Canal street, Chicago. See page 363.

COLT'S ARMORY PRINTING PRESS.

This press, designed by Mr. John Thomson, 143 Nassau street, New York, author of the very interesting article on the "Art of Embossing," published in the October (1888) number of THE INLAND PRINTER, is so well known to printers and pressmen everywhere that lengthy mention of it now would add nothing to the reputation already achieved by it. We cannot, however, refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the illustration of the press on page 317, and asking them to look well into its merits, which claims to be the most perfect machine of its type, when about to add a platen press to their office. It is a machine of which its designer and maker may well be proud. The complete inclusive catalogue and price list referred to in the advertisement gives full information about this press as well as all the others made by Mr. Thomson. By all means, send for it.

A CONVENIENT CALENDAR AND STAND.

The most convenient, valuable and novel business, table or desk calendar for 1889, is the Columbia Bicycle Calender issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Boston, Massachusetts. It is in the form of a pad of 365 leaves, 5⅛ by 2¾ inches, with blanks for memoranda. The leaves are sewed at the ends so that any entire leaf can be exposed whenever desired. The pad so rests upon a portable stand that the entire surface of each leaf is brought directly before the eye. The upper portion of the stand is made of pressed pulp, with "Columbia" in raised letters at the top, the whole handsomely gilded and practically indestructible. Besides the date and ample room for memoranda, upon each slip appear quotations pertaining to cycling and about typewriting and stenography, with occasional mention of the new Becker typewriter. Although this is the fourth year of the calendar, the quotations are fresh and new, and the information would, if placed in book type, make a fair-sized volume.

COSACK & COMPANY, BUFFALO.

The calendars issued by this company for 1889 include an almost endless variety, embracing artistic designs, portraits and comic views to please almost any taste. The colors are attractive, and are arranged harmoniously. Any house wishing "taking" advertisements should purchase a line of these calendars. This firm has branches in all parts of the country, where its goods are on exhibition and sale. The establishment in Buffalo, New York, where the work is done, is one of the finest in the land, and is arranged with especial reference to executing best work on the shortest notice, while the staff of artists and workmen employed is second to none. Mr. George M. Hayes, formerly in the novelty department, is no longer connected with the house. Mr. W. H. Lyman, a gentleman of long and valued experience, formerly of Chicago, and manager of the Baker Publishing Company, is now in charge of this department, the principal feature of which is advertising specialties, and will give his entire attention to this particular branch of the business. The firm is to be congratulated on securing the services of so able a manager.

CENTRAL TYPEFOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS.

The entire edition of this foundry's new and beautiful specimen book, showing the combined products of the Central and Boston typefoundries, was destroyed by fire, on the evening of December 15 ultimo, in the establishments of Messrs. Little & Becker and W. H. Becktold & Co., at the corner of Second and Pine streets, St. Louis, Missouri. The book was nearly completed, and would have been sent out on the first of the year. It is not likely now that it can be issued before the first of March, but the company are constantly sending out sheets of their novelties, and will keep their customers supplied with them. A circular sent out December 20, announcing the fire, was set in steelplate script, one of their newest letters. It is a fine imitation of steelplate work, and will meet the approval of printers everywhere. Write for their sheets of novelties.

THE WETTER NUMBERING MACHINES.

Joseph Wetter & Co., 28 and 30 Morton street, Brooklyn, New York, manufacture these very useful machines, a cut of which appears in their advertisement on page 364. They have patented all the practicable means of operating numbering machines made type-high to use in the form along with type upon any printing press, and during the last few years have furnished hundreds of them to printers in all parts of the world. That they have given perfect satisfaction is attested by the fact that not a single complaint has been received from anyone using them. Besides being used by large and small printing houses in all parts of the country, the government printing office at Washington has adopted them and keeps them in constant use. Joseph Wetter & Co. guarantee every machine sold, and furnish the most improved methods of numbering known to the practical printer. The machines are made to print consecutively, or to skip any numbers as desired, when running two or more on same sheet. Durability is one of the greatest points of superiority claimed for the Wetter machines, there being practically no limit to the amount of wear they will stand. Printers should examine the merits of the Wetter machine before purchasing numbering machines.

SPRAGUE ELECTRIC MOTORS.

In last month's INLAND PRINTER we mentioned these motors, and recommended them for printers' use, and showed an illustration of the machine in the advertisement of the company which manufactures them — the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company. For the benefit of our readers who desire to obtain information in regard to the motors, or to examine same, we print below a list of agents of the company in different parts of the country. Any of them will take pleasure in answering all correspondence and giving full particulars as to the Sprague motor. Following is the list: F. A. Dowd & Co., 239 Broadway, New York; Messrs. Sawyer & Blake, 55 Oliver street, Boston, Mass.; Messrs. Chadbourne & Haselton, 935 Drexel building, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. W. Guernsey, 506 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. McLaughlin, 172 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich.; Wm. Oswald, 118 Barronne street, New Orleans, La.; C. W. Foote, 34 Blackstone block, Cleveland, Ohio; Gaynor Electric Co., 439 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.; W. S. Elliott, 705 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kan.; J. A. Duncan, 706 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. O. Woodruff, 125 Fifth street, Des Moines, Iowa; Van Zile, MacCormick & Co., Broadway and Thacher street, Albany, N. Y.; Edward E. Higgins, 202 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. M. Jones, Laramie Electric Light & Fuel Co., Laramie, W. T.; J. A. Devereux, Roaring Forks Electric Light & Power Co., Aspen, Col.; Western Engineering Co., Lincoln, Neb.; B. B. Powell, Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; John H. Barnard, Asheville, N. C.; J. M. Sprague, 127 East 127th street, New York City, N. Y.; J. Read Shaw, York, Pa.; Ruffin & Hairston, 413 Main street, Danville, Va.; Benton & Carpenter, New York City; N. W. Electric Supply & Construction Co., Seattle, W. T.; Chas. M. Ayer, Edison Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. A. Murray, Marshall, Tex.; H. H. Carpenter, Care Mining Industry, Denver, Col.; R. B. Smith, 606 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.; W. T. Mottram, care Seth Miller, Dallas, Tex.; Chas. Hewitt, Manager Edison Co., Paterson, N. J.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 96 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

FOR SALE—The whole, or a half interest in an old-established newspaper and job office in a live Southern California town. First-class investment and splendid business opportunity. Address LOCK BOX 263, San Buena Ventura, California.

FOR SALE—A snug job office between two and three years old, with a profitable patronage, located in a live town in central New York. Good reasons for selling. Complete printed inventory on application. Address STICK AND RULE, care of INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A good printing office in St. Paul, Minnesota, in good running order. As the parties are going out of the printing business entirely, good will thrown in *on good terms*. Will inventory about $7,000 or $8,000. Apply to MARTIN DREIS CO., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE.—We have the following electrotype and stereotype machines for sale at a low figure: 1 Ostrander & Huke saw machine; 1 Ostrander & Huke mortising saw and drill; 1 Ostrander & Huke 16 by 20 molding press; 1 furnace pot, 20 by 26; 1 electro-backing pan; 1 12-inch Weston electro-dynamo; 1 shoot board and 2 planes; 1 electrotypers' finishing plate. Correspondence solicited. RAABE ENGRAVING CO., 86 Mason street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE, fully equipped for small work. Would take part in work. ANDREWS, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

NO NEED OF A MACHINIST.—Printers, learn how to take the "dish" out of the bed or platen of your job press, in your own office and with little expense. Full instructions sent on receipt of $2. C. L. ADAMS, Trumansburg, New York.

POSITION WANTED in a typefoundry or printers' warehouse, by a competent man, who is also a first-class printer. Steady, temperate and reliable. Best of references. Address MR. PHINNEY, Dickinson Typefoundry, Boston, Massachusetts.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—The Brewster job printing office, 410 Locust street (opposite Savery House), Des Moines, Iowa. This office has always done a good business and paid a good profit. Will be sold to the right party at a bargain, and on reasonable terms. Office invoices at $2,300. Invoice furnished on application. Call on, or address DEXTER MANUFACTURING CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED—An Allen printing press; size of chase 7½ by 14 preferred. SPRINGFIELD ENVELOPE CO., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED.—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, 10 and 12 of Volume I, if in good condition, to anyone sending them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.

WANTED—Position as general manager or superintendent of large publishing house, or paper and publishing combined. Twenty-five years' experience in the business. Habits exceptional. Eastern city preferred. Address, X, care INLAND PRINTER CO.

$5 (Little more than the cost of binding) for Vol. I of *American Printer's Specimen Exchange*, elegantly bound, gilt top and title. Over 100 fine specimens of printing from all parts of United States, Canada, Great Britain, Mexico, etc. Only a few copies left, so order early. Sent prepaid for $5. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

THE BATHRICK ELECTRIC DISSIPATOR

Overcomes all difficulty from Electricity while printing in any weather and with any paper.

FULLY WARRANTED.

J. H. BUNNELL & CO., Sole Agts.,

106-108 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.



INKOLEUM Warranted to be the Best INK REDUCER and Quickest DRYER in the World.

Directions for Use:

Remove all skin from ink in can, then pour in about a spoonful of Inkoleum, and mix thoroughly to consistency desired. Thin for cold room; thicken for warm room or sticky rollers. Any press can be started up without washing the rollers, upon which it can be worked clear, free and easy on any kind of paper the coldest morning in winter, regardless of fire, or the hottest day in summer, by simply putting a few drops of Inkoleum on the rollers with the fingers.

Printing or Lithographic Inks of any color or stiffness can be reduced quickly without in the least impairing the color. For fine tint work Inkoleum works miracles, as it makes the ink cover charmingly, and dries quickly. No spreading of jobs necessary, and urgent work of any kind can be delivered immediately without off-setting. On rollers it *never dries*, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. Inkoleum is a perfect "cure-all," and saves double its cost every day in the year, and makes pressmen do better work. A trial will convince the most skeptical. Testimonials from all parts of the world to prove these assertions. **Price, half-pound bottles, 50 cents.** For sale by all typefounders, wholesale paper and printers' supply houses; or, it will be sent anywhere in the United States, express paid, for **75 cents.**

Put up only by **ELECTRINE MANUF'G CO., St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.**

Sorts Without Delay.

The Central Typefoundry of St. Louis and the Boston Typefoundry of Boston are owned and controlled by C. Schraubstadter and J. A. St. John. These gentlemen show that they appreciate a printer's wants by this one fact: they guarantee to deliver sorts of their make within from one to three hours from receipt of order.

To Bookbinders.

The Central Typefoundry of St. Louis will make for you, in brass, any style of type you want; it is the only concern in America casting brass type.

Type for Australia.

The Central Typefoundry have just made a shipment of *copper alloy* type, several tons weight, to Australia. This is the fourth large shipment within six months.

Copper Alloy Type.

While most foundries have been on short time from lack of business, the *Central Typefoundry* have had to run overtime; the demand for copper alloy type never was so great. The Fort Worth *Gazette* and Little Rock *Gazette* have just put on entire new outfits of copper alloy.

Brass Type.

The Central Typefoundry are first in the field, as they have been in most everything else. They are supplying the bookbinders all over the country. The brass type made by the Central Typefoundry of St. Louis is more accurate and cheaper than that imported.

A Typefoundry for Siam.

The Central Typefoundry of St. Louis have just shipped a complete plant for a typefoundry to Siam; every bit of the machinery was made by the Central Typefoundry in their splendid building, corner Fourth and Elm streets, St. Louis.

Copper Alloy Type in England.

Frederick Ullmer, Cross street, Farringdon road, London, is the agent for Central Typefoundry. He has built up a splendid business in the sale of "copper alloy" type; the English printers prefer it because it is so much more durable than type made at home, and costs no more.

Roman Face for Stereotyping.

The Central Typefoundry have produced a splendid series of faces especially intended for newspaper stereotyping; the hair lines are strong and the counters very deep. It is the most readable series for daily paper work yet produced.

Beautiful Type Faces.

Joseph Eichbaum & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, have in press a twenty-sheet specimen book of artistic printing; every type used upon it was cast with "copper alloy" metal by the Central Typefoundry of St. Louis.

Imitation the Greatest Flattery.

The Central Typefoundry has been making "copper alloy" type for years, notwithstanding the combined efforts of other founders to cry it down, and say such metal could not be made. Those very foundries are now advertising and pretending to make a similar metal; but they can't fool the printers—it is not copper alloy.

Philadelphia's Art Printer.

G. H. Buchanan says he has made a careful and exhaustive test of various type metals, and none will compare with the "copper alloy" made by the Central Typefoundry of St. Louis.

Pittsburgh's Art Printer.

Jos. Eichbaum & Co. say, in speaking of "copper alloy" type made by the Central Typefoundry: "We consider your type decidedly more durable, consequently cheaper, than any we have knowledge of."

An English Printer's Views.

Thos. Bushell & Son, of Coventry, England, writing the Central Typefoundry, say: "We are now in a position to speak of the durability of your 'copper alloy' type. Your type has been in constant use in our office ten months, and is as good as the day it arrived. We are more than satisfied."

A Canadian Printing Office.

The London Free Press Lithographing Company say of Central Typefoundry "copper alloy": "Of the superiority of your type over any other we have seen we are fully convinced."

Press News, London, England,

Says, in speaking of the "copper alloy" type made by the Central Typefoundry of St. Louis: "This foundry is turning out some of the most durable type in the world."

A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.

Mr. F. C. Wood, the St. Louis manager of A. N. Kellogg's establishment, says in a letter to Central Typefoundry: "The type we put on of your manufacture has worn longer and looked better by far than the make of any other foundry we have tried. Our tests have been severe, but the 'copper alloy' has more than sustained its reputation and what you have claimed for it."

Away Down East.

Gordon & Paine, of Lewiston, Maine, say in writing Central Typefoundry: "We are using some of your 'copper alloy' type and wish our office was stocked with it, for it wears *twice* as long as any other metal."

Dennison Tag Co.

Mr. Dennison, in speaking of type metals, said: "We have always had trouble in getting a metal to stand on hard tagboard stock, until we tried Central Typefoundry 'copper alloy' metal. That will stand the racket."

It Tells the Tale.

Many of the specimens of artistic printing exhibited each month in THE INLAND PRINTER are set with Central Typefoundry "copper alloy" type.

Looks Like an Exposition.

This remark was made by a printer after having spent several hours examining the great variety of presses, paper cutters and printers' tools in the wareroom of the Central Typefoundry, St. Louis. It is the largest display in the country.

Fine Dot Metal Leaders.

The Central Typefoundry have sold tons and tons of fine dot leaders cast with *copper alloy* metal, to take the place of brass leaders. No other foundry has dared to put their metal to such a test.

THE STAR IN THE EAST



Was the guide for the wise men of old. The Diamond ◈ is the modern guide to the Golden Mecca on which all printers' hearts are fixed. We are the manufacturers of the Peerless ◈ Line Advertising Specialties, and furnish all goods at first cost, saving middlemen's profits.

We make **FANS** by the million; **CARDS** by the ton, and **PANELS, BANNERS, FOLDERS,** etc., by the mile,

FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES.

Increase your profits, enlarge your business by having these goods to offer your customers. No other branch of your business will pay you as well. Inclose us your business card and we will mail you our jobbing prices on all goods we manufacture, or inclose us 6 cents in stamps and receive a set of Niagara Falls Cards. Full line of Fans now ready. Send for price list. Set of samples of Fans, $1.50 by express. Liberal discount to the trade.

COSACK & CO.

Lithographers and Publishers of Advertising Specialties,

90 TO 100 LAKEVIEW AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Nuernberger Brothers,

TYPEFOUNDERS'

MACHINERY,

MOLDS, TYPE-CASTING MACHINES,
TOOLS OF ALL KINDS,

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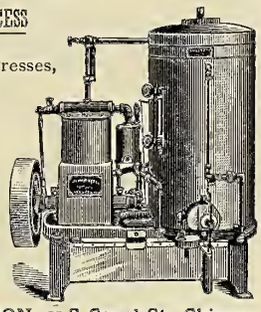
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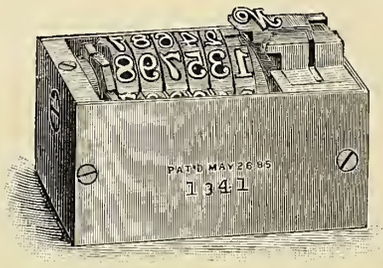
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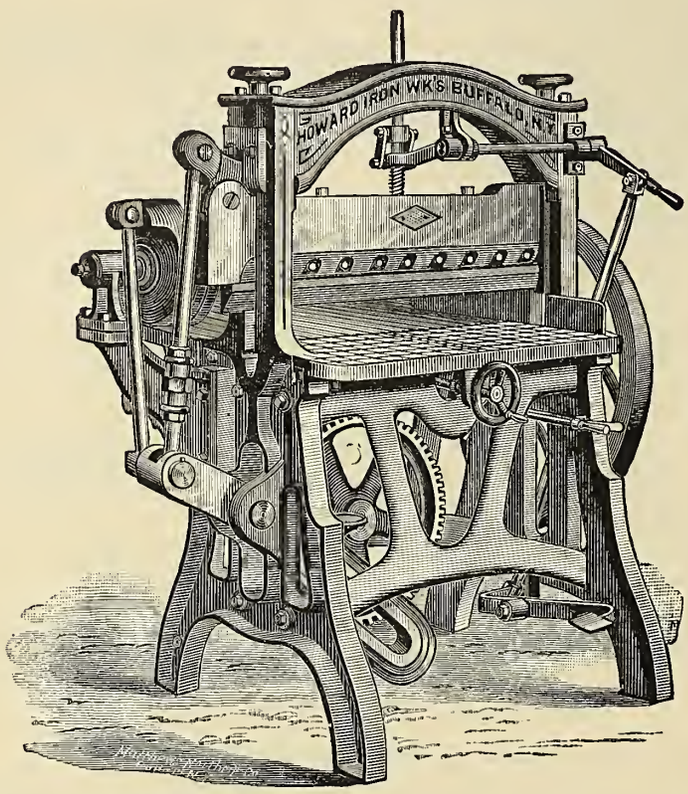
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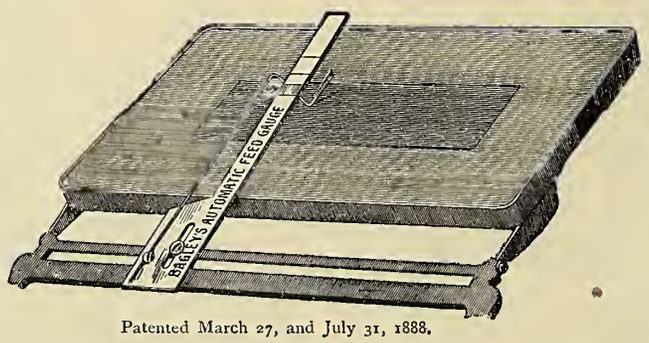
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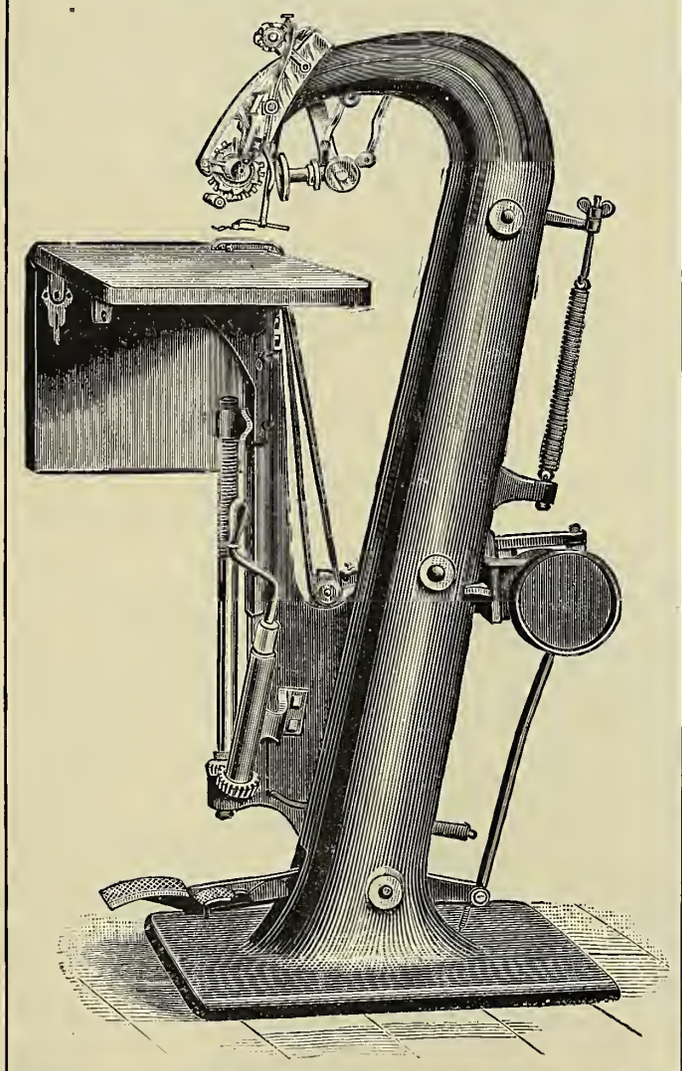
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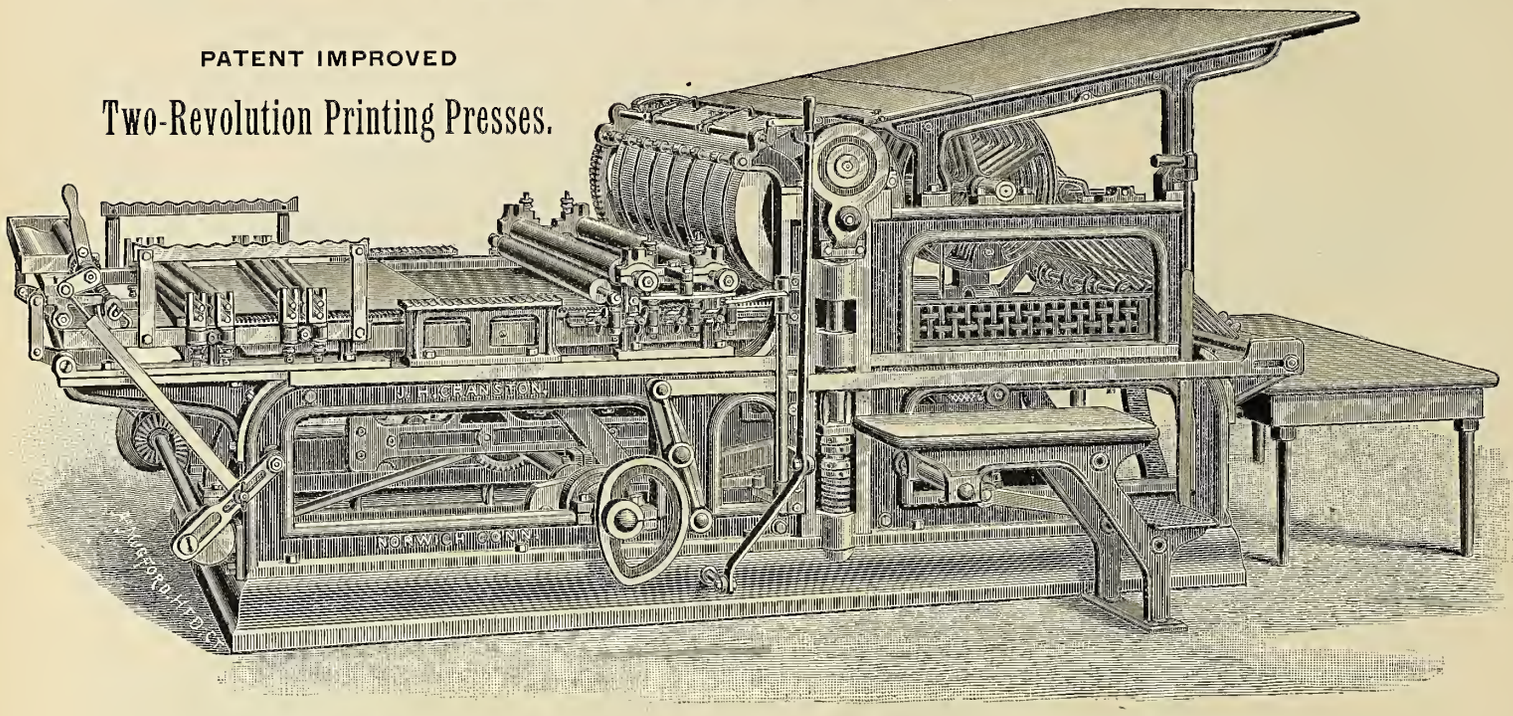
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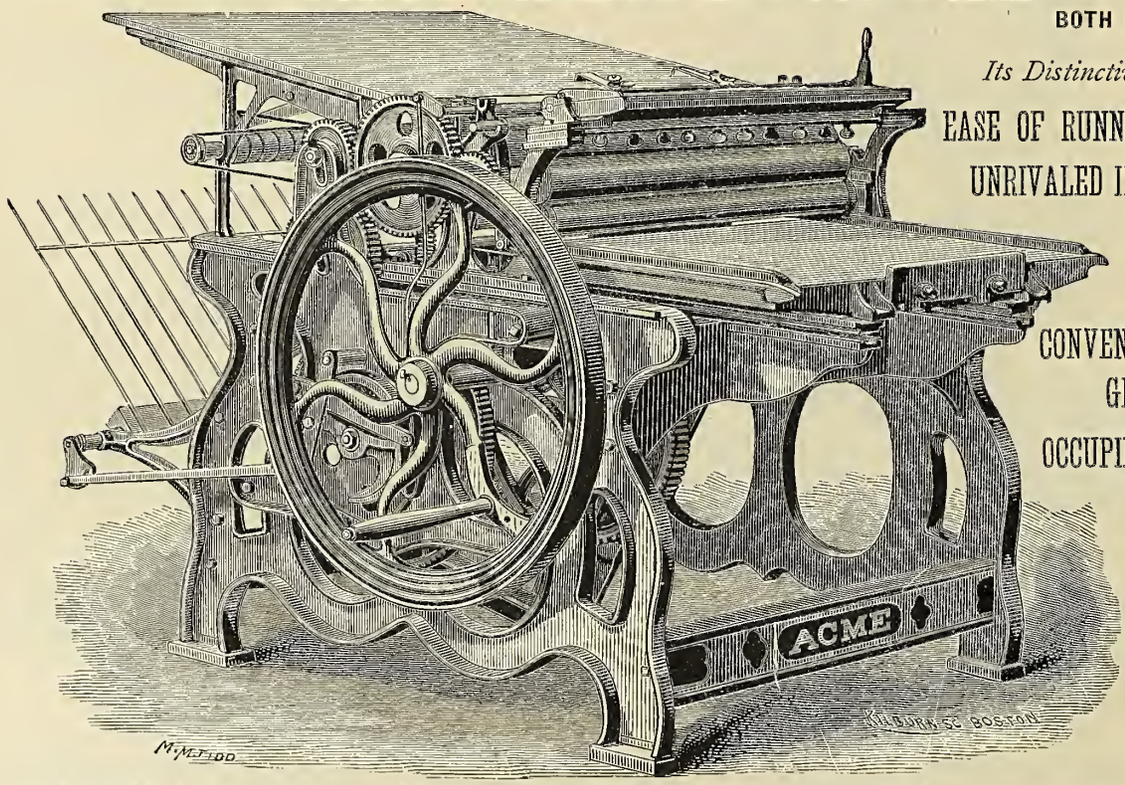
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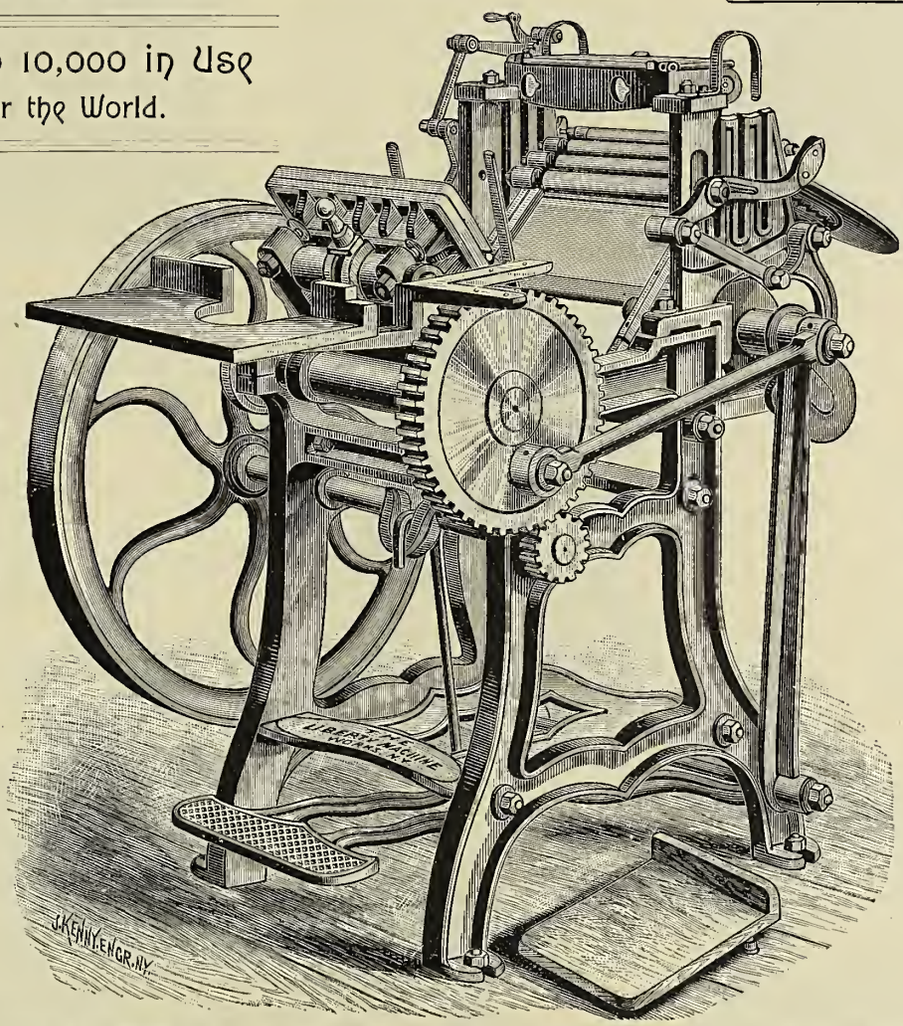
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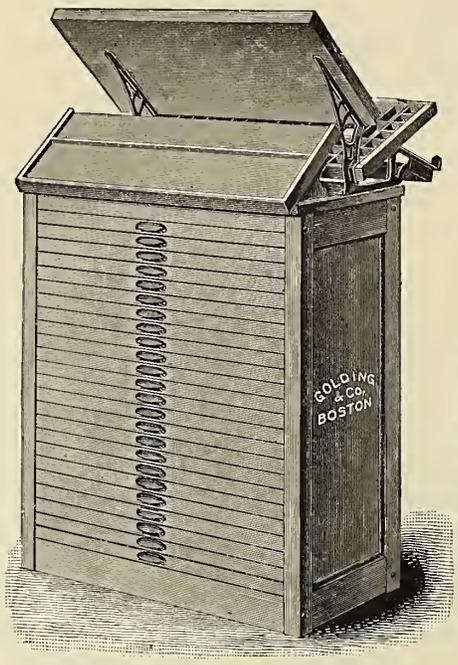
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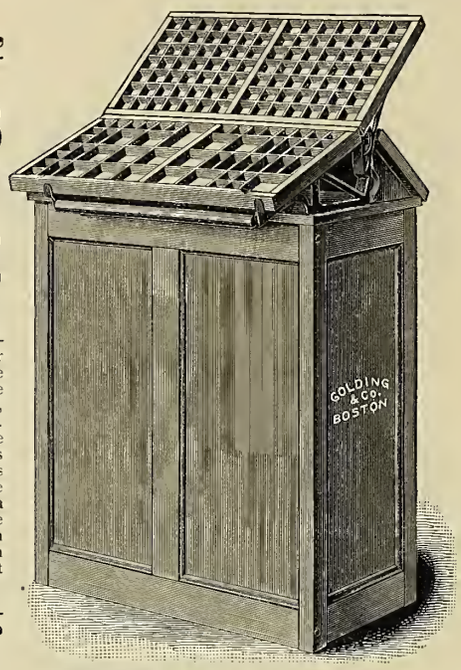


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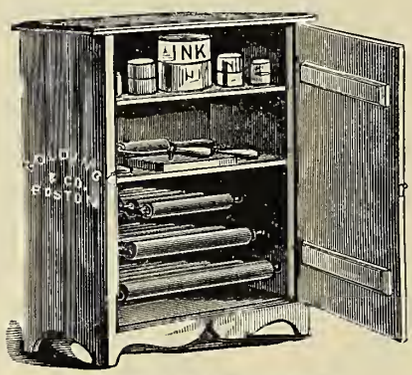
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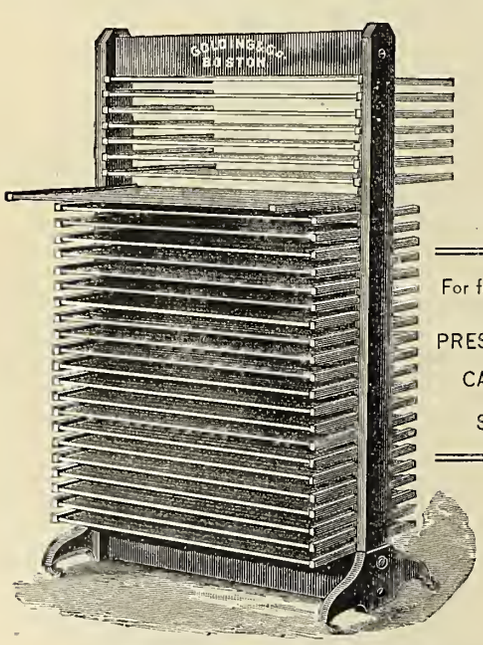
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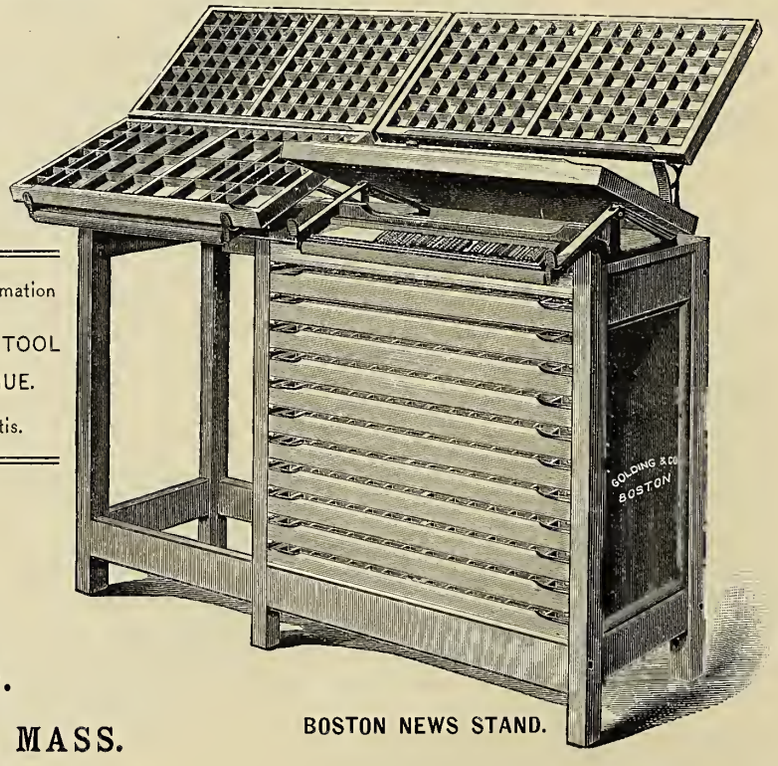
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OBSERVATIONS AND ADVICE.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

NEW YEAR SURPRISES—APPARENT SUCCESS AND ACTUAL LOSS—CAUSES—UNDERSELLING: THREE STYLES—KEEP YOUR HANDS OFF—REMEDIES—A GOOD METHOD—AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE METHOD—HOW TO REMAIN ON THE SAFE SIDE—IMAGINARY OBLIGATIONS—IF NOT MORE, IT WILL SAVE YOUR HONEST NAME—SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING A PROTECTIVE COMBINATION OF PRINTING HOUSES—ADVICE: FOUR IMPORTANT POINTS.

THE beginning of the year or rather the end of a year, is apt to be full of surprises to business men, and frequently full of disappointing surprises. In reviewing the doings of the late year, one of those who have been in the habit of doing an *apparently* rushing business, finds that the balance at his bank is below the sum deposited to his credit when he started out at the beginning of his fiscal year. He, as well as those who know him—all who dropped in upon him and always found him "too busy to have a few minutes' spare time" to attend to them—all who have seen and heard his presses rattle away as hard as steam would carry them, are surprised, astonished, amazed, at the totality of the picture of the past year, which, at the beginning of the new one, unrolls itself before the eyes of the observer *in figura* of the annual balance sheet.

"My good gracious," does he say, "I have been busy all year 'round; I had frequently more to do than my office could accomplish; I had but few slack weeks, and still I am behind." It appears to him a mystery as well as to others who were in the habit of believing that the firm was doing a "grand business." But the facts are here: the *focus* in which real prosperity and gain of a business house centers, the true and only reliable witness of actual prosperity, the bank account, proves without a shadow of doubt, that, notwithstanding all the apparent business done during the year; notwithstanding all the continuous rattling of presses and the rush in the composing room, the firm has made nothing, if it has not even lost, in the course of the past year.

I have known cases in which the result of the annual or semi-annual examination has almost driven the parties concerned to despair; not because they have been losers, but because they could not explain why they lost, while they thought themselves on the right path to a fortune.

And just at this season it appears to be in place to remind our friends of the dangers which present themselves to their judgment during business transactions, and the manner of avoiding or fighting them, "for future reference."

The *real cause*, the most frequent cause of loss in a printing office is primarily the underselling of the article. Very many, if not the majority of printers, in giving an estimate try to figure so low (that is, they do not count all the expenses in time, etc.), in order to get the work, that, after they have done it, they are really out of pocket. They suffer from the imaginary idea, "Oh, we will get through all right," an idea which generally proves to be but an *idea*, and develops in reality the property of a corrosive acid, eating right into the bank account of the firm. Competition, let me say over-competition, forces the printer of the present to go right down to the bottom of the sea, but that does not justify him in endangering the life of his business, in entangling himself in the seaweed of impossibilities which are apt to hold him tight, and after several attempts deprive him of his pecuniary strength to again reach the surface. It is, as a rule, the false basis of calculation which causes loss in the printing business; and yet, it is not ignorance of the business, generally considered, which induces that undervaluation, but the endeavor to get the work at almost any price, *to keep the hands busy*, as the term stands. Now, my dear friends, this is foolish and costs many of you your heart's blood.

There are several methods of keeping clear of this most dangerous rock, various considerations to be accepted.

In estimating on work you may be underrated in various styles, namely:

a. By one who has better facilities.

b. By one who does not know the value of his manufacture.

c. By one who willfully takes the chances, knowing what he is doing; who runs the risk to come out all right.

This premise, this triology of circumstances, is based upon the supposition that you understand your business and know how to make your calculations.

Now, in all these three possibilities it is best for you to leave well enough alone, and not accept the work at the other man's figures. To compete with him whose facilities are above those of your office means loss to you.

To accept the terms of the other two parties is simply commercial suicide. In all three cases you will ruin your business.

The golden rule for every printer, no matter what the dimensions of his office are or what his facilities may be, is to remain absolutely within the limits of such dimensions or facilities, and to make his estimates upon a sound commercial basis, comprising all the expenses to be incurred by the work, incidentals not excluded, as is so often done, and not to trust the chance that he will go through all right. Work as low as you can, though allowing a reasonable profit to yourself. It is cheaper to remain idle than to work at a loss.

My experience teaches me that much trouble and annoyance, as well as pecuniary loss, is brought upon printers who try, or believe that they must, in order to retain a customer, execute work which is not within the power of their office. They calculate from the false premise, that if they will let this work slip, or refuse to accept the order, other jobs within their facilities, such as they are just looking for. will be lost, or they even fear they will lose their customer entirely. In most cases which I can trace it would have been much more beneficial to their trade if such work would have been refused from the start. It cannot (under the circumstances) be executed to the satisfaction of their customers or themselves. A printer whose plant permits him only to do good work to the dimensions of a quarter-sheet show-card, and who tries to do a half-sheet, will find disappointment, anger, trouble and pecuniary loss all around. There are circumstances in which one is obliged to oblige, but in such cases rather accept the work, and have it done outside of your own office, than attempt the assault upon good taste and proportion in composition of the lines. If you only have an eight-line letter and you need a sixteen, it will never do to use the former. The connoisseur will tell you at once where the fault is to be found; your customer, who probably understands nothing of the technicalities of the business, will shake his head and claim that he does not understand why this job is not as good as others which you have made for him; the general observer will say, "This work was done by a miserable printer; the fellow knows nothing about his trade." Should you have been so careless as to attach your imprint to such work, it will undoubtedly serve as a guard against patronage. The public will be shy to trust any work to you. As a resumé, let me say that I always found, and others did the same, that it pays better to do a job which was undervalued in estimating even at a pecuniary loss, than to attempt to cover the mistake in figuring by turning out poor work, poor ink or poor stock.

Another item worth considering is the following very commendable method adopted by a house with which I have been connected for some time. This firm invariably shows samples of an inferior grade or weight of stock than it actually furnishes with the job. If it contracts for 40-pound paper, for instance, the customer gets a 45-pound with the job. This protects the proprietor from the start against claims and complaints often caused in consequence of the irregularity of the sheets. As everyone knows, paper is sold by the ream weight (as a rule) and not by the thickness of the sheet. Let us see. You sell a man a 40-pound paper and give him actually the weight you sold him. A few days after the delivery of the job your customer enters your office, and claims that the paper is lighter than the one you showed him. You protest, being well aware that you ordered and were billed the right weight; he becomes indignant and produces a sheet, proving by evidence that he is in the right. You test the sheet, compare the sample, and must sheepishly admit, if you are honest, that your stock is actually lighter than the sample. You are beaten, and feel as a criminal who purposely committed a swindle. The excuses stammered will not alter the cause. Your customer will either insist upon new work, a reduction in the price, or, if he should be very considerate, he will leave your office with an opinion of your character and that of your business transactions which may influence his further trading with you. This is the first act of your defeat. Now comes the second. You have examined your paper bill after his departure and assured yourself that you paid for the right weight. Now is your time to create a disturbance; you storm to your wholesaler and put before his eyes and ears the facts as told above; the claims of your customer, the two sheets of paper and his own bill. Your dealer investigates and smilingly tells you that you should weigh the ream you purchased, and if it does not weigh forty pounds he will refund you $1.00 for each pound minus. This example, permit me to state, is not an imaginary one; it has actually happened. The paper dealer claims it will occur that some sheets run lighter than others, but that the ream *in toto* always weighs for what it is sold. You are again beaten and must retire defeated. The information of the wholesaler does not change the matter so far as your humiliation is concerned. Your customer received perhaps only a quarter of the ream, what object is it to him that you cannot claim damages from your dealer? It is therefore very advisable to follow the above stated example of the firm in question, and secure yourself against the annoyances often caused through unevenness in the sheets of a ream of paper.

Speaking of estimating below the value of the goods, irrespective of cutting prices, it is well to state, that, as a rule, it is the middle class of business houses which are mostly affected by its disastrous result. *Competition is the life of trade*, is an old, perhaps a true saying (scientists

at least assure us of it), but as all extremes are liable to turn into the opposite direction of their intended purpose, we also find in the commercial *strata* over-competition to be of a most obstructive if not a ruinous character. I have said it is the middle class of printing houses which is mostly affected through it, and the reason for this is the following.

Large houses are generally governed by absolute business principles; their managers are not only good printers — at least, are supposed to be such — but also are, in the first place, very careful and experienced business men. They know the exact sum of the expenses necessary to run the business at a profit, which is not an imaginary or hazardous sum, but a sum based upon mathematical certainty, which must be reached or the job will not be accepted, and they will not work below their expenses and profit. The fact that the competition of such houses consists in the competition with other firms of equal principles makes their existence much pleasanter and more secure, than of those houses of the second class, whose competitors very often are firms of unscrupulous character or with "imaginary ideas" about gain and loss. We must further accept that the former class generally possesses all the improved material and best facilities, and has a capital in the back of all that, thus making it easy for the house to work at comparatively low figures, and yet at a handsome profit. The second class generally do not possess all these facilities. Their business is very often based upon the supposition "Well, we'll try to make it pay." They are mostly affected by the cutting done by the small, insignificant competitor, who kicks his own press and has no cause to wrangle with expenses. The second class, that class which runs at a weekly expense of fifty to one hundred dollars, shows the most victims of the cutting system. The customer furnished with an estimate from one of the third-class, one-man concerns, enters the office of the second-class firm, well knowing that the same would turn out his work much better than the man with the small office. He asks the price, hears it, appears indignant, and offers to pay so-and-so much, the figures of the low concern. In nine out of ten times his offer is accepted, under the previously mentioned supposition: "Well, I'll try to make it pay." Dear friends of the second class, do not try, you will never succeed. Remember, your expenses at the end of the week will tell; if *you* have worked without a profit *your workmen* have not; your steam bill is the same and your incidentals are not less. You must pay hard cash every pay day, cash which your "profits" must furnish. Remember, if your competitor of the third class has worked a day without profit, he will simply eat a sandwich for dinner instead of a warm meal, and his imaginary trial-sheet will balance. *You* cannot do the same at a profit. Your expenses are such as must be met every pay day or you will soon find yourself out in the cold.

The question arises, How can this second class meet the inconvenience of a competition with the small concerns at the expense they have? It must be admitted that this class is in an awkward position, and yet it is the largest class of the trade. They are like a match between two fires; on one side the small printer, down to the amateur — for even he affects the prices and their business — on the other side an expense list which must be met, without having the protection of the large concern, namely, that none but an extensive printing house can estimate and undertake the work, which, in itself, is a guarantee (more or less) against undervaluation. Considering the matter carefully, one arrives at the conclusion that there is only one way out of the dilemma: to refuse to do work under the value, no matter what the figures of the other firms, already in the hands of your customer, may be. Figure as low as you can under the circumstances under which you are doing business, and no lower. Give up the work rather than cut your price. Adhere to this principle under all circumstances. It will lead you to success, protect you from losses and failure; at least it will preserve an honest name for you. Follow it even if you should be compelled to give up the struggle. This latter, under the circumstances, would have occurred anyhow; with the plan laid down here the disastrous step will merely have to be made a few months earlier, and then it will be made by an honest man, who has tried to keep up, to pay his bills, and has refused to continue unless he can do so, and not by a man who did not care who would lose if he had to give up. If every second-class printer — do not misunderstand this term; I have used it through this paper in the meaning of business extension, and not as a degree of workmanship — would adhere to this principle, the man (it is almost too much to call him so) who gets his prices from the amateur concern, and endeavors to get his goods from the second-class printer upon these terms, will find himself at an early date compelled to give up his trick, or rather in the position to either accept the miserable work of the estimating concern or pay a value for the good work to the other. I may here add that an experience of almost fifteen years leads me to believe he will rather pay the value and accept good work than to do otherwise. But as long as printers hunger after work *at any price*, this unprincipled patron will have easy play at the expense of the prosperity of the printer AFFLICTED with his orders. If a combination of printers of the second class could be instituted in every prominent city of the United States, with a superior government at one of the centers of trade, to fix prices and work on a given basis, I am led to think it would help their business a great deal, and would pave their way to success. But this is merely a suggestion which, perhaps, needs as much discussion as the celebrated international copyright question, which may find room in THE INLAND PRINTER at a future date. Until then let the printer to whom I have alluded remember and act on the following advice:

1. Never accept work beyond the capacity of your office.

2. Do not accept work under the lowest figure for which you can furnish it at a reasonable profit.

3. Do not try to make up the deficiency in price by deficiency in workmanship. If once miscalculated, rather incur the loss than furnish inferior work.

4. Make it a principle to furnish better class of stock than samples shown to your customer.

Under the flag of these principles, I am certain, much trouble, dissatisfaction, loss and disappointment, will be avoided.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROGRESS IN LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

NO. IV.—BY ALFRED PYE.

PREVIOUS to the introduction of the large number of fancy types now at the disposal of the letterpress printer, his chief aim was to copy closely the work of the copperplate engraver when setting a notehead, letterhead or statement of account, and for this purpose scripts and gothics were largely used. Few job printing offices were considered complete unless they possessed three or four fonts of script of various sizes, and these, in many instances, were used to such an extent that it was not long before the fine connecting lines began to show signs of wear, and the resemblance between copperplate and letterpress printing was not nearly so perfect as when the type was new. As the constant renewal of script fonts constituted a heavy drain upon the purse of the printer, other faces of type, more durable and less liable to show signs of wear, were gradually introduced into the before mentioned class of work, until now it is rarely that a job of that character is seen.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

STATEMENT.

ESTEY ORGAN CO.
ISAAC N. CAMP.

Chicago, ... 188 .....

Mr. .....

To Estey & Camp, Dr.

233 State St. and 49-51-53 Jackson St.

CONSIGNED.

FIG. 1.

We reproduce a statement heading in the style referred to (Fig. 1), which is very neat, but in marked contrast to the style of work that is looked for from a fine art printer of the present day. The interpolation of curved, oblique, straggling and chopped rule was not then thought of, and it is very doubtful if it would have improved the appearance of the work had they been used in combination with script type.

Looking to the use of a more serviceable letter than script, but still holding to the idea of copying engravers' work, shaded letters, similar in style to those used by copperplate engravers in their more fanciful designs, were used by the letterpress printers, and for a long time the sameness in appearance of the typography of commercial work became almost wearisome. But a few venturesome spirits began to break away from the trammels that had long bound them down to a particular style, and innovations began to creep into commercial job printing, which slowly, but surely, revolutionized the existing order of things. Some of the patrons of those printers who deviated from the established custom entered protests more or less vigorous against the change, but were persuaded that it was for their good, and that a novelty in the shape of a bill or letter head would be almost as helpful to their business as a high-priced advertisement in a newspaper. It did not take a great while for other printers to see that it would be for their benefit to adopt the innovation, as they soon realized that responsible houses were disposed to take their printing to the specialists who

Terms, NET CASH in New York or Chicago Exchange. We cannot use Home Checks nor allow Exchange.

STATEMENT.

Chicago, ... 1889.

Mr. .....

IN ACCOUNT WITH .....

HOWARD & HAYWARD

197, 199, 201 FIFTH AVENUE.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

Ledger Folio.....

T. N. HOWARD.
A. W. HAYWARD.

FIG. 2.

made a feature of their "art" productions in the line of letterpress printing.

It is needless here to reproduce examples of the various styles that have followed each other in succession, from the plain to the ornate, and from the commonplace to the unique, in letterpress printing in the classes of work under consideration; but by way of contrast to the sample above shown, we give a duplicate of a statement heading such as is used at the present time (Fig. 2), which, though far from being the best of its class, fairly represents the change that has taken place in the matter of design in relation to every-day work. Flourishes, ornaments, rule and type of every face and description are now worked into a harmonious whole, and the printer no longer tries to keep to a uniform style of type in any job, no matter what its nature may be. Book covers, titles, business cards, advertisements—in fact, almost every job that is issued from some of the printing offices of the present day is of a more or less ornamental character. Even the unpretentious corner card of an envelope has not been allowed to escape. The two or three lines of plain caps or small caps that

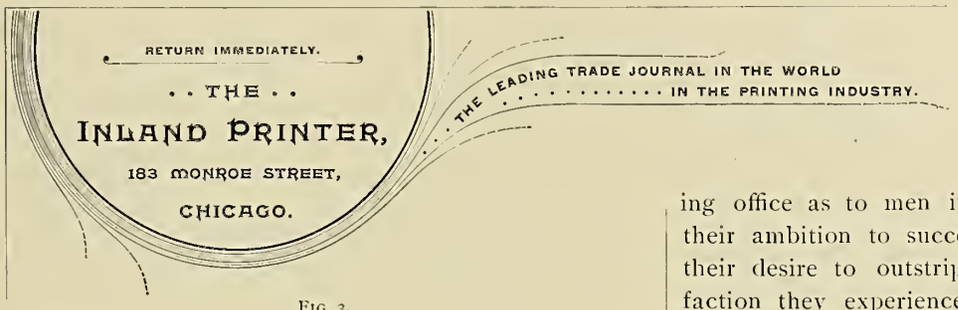


FIG. 3.

set forth in their humble way the fact that "if not called for in ten days," etc., have given way to something more elaborate, after the style shown in Fig. 3.

When first introduced, this kind of letterpress printing was looked upon as a "craze" that would soon die out, but time has proved that it is something durable, and the favor with which patrons regard it, and the persistence with which they demand it, are evidences that it will be a long time before the rule and type combinations will be allowed to drop into oblivion.

Many of the designs formed by means of rule, such as shields, bands, ribands, etc., are made to stand out prominently by using a tint for the ground-work, and this has been the means of introducing color into many jobs with manifest advantage to the appearance thereof at a very slight increase in the cost. The inducements held out to printers to turn out first-class work, more especially in the growing cities of the United States, are many; and those who wish to attain a prominent position in the profession cannot do better than watch the signs of the times, and be ever ready to meet the changing views of their patrons with something novel in the line of letterpress job printing.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPOGRAPHICAL MISCELLANY.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE RELATIONS EXISTING BETWEEN THE APPRENTICE, THE JOURNEYMAN, THE FOREMAN AND THE EMPLOYER.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

THE EMPLOYER.

IN the following article I propose to invert the natural order of things, and, commencing at the top, work downward.

In accordance with this determination the employer will perforce be the first to receive attention; and I think that I am justified in this course, for notwithstanding a deep-rooted conviction held by many in the office that in his own particular person is to be found the most important and useful individual in the concern, still there is a lurking suspicion in the minds of some that the employer is really an essential appendix about a printing office; and this fact will become more apparent when pay day comes around, even if it should in a manner have escaped our observations previously.

Human nature is human nature, which somewhat homely though forcible aphorism will be found as applicable to the owner of a printing office as to men in any other walk of life. In their ambition to succeed in important undertakings, their desire to outstrip their competitors, the satisfaction they experience in gaining a business advantage, their irritability when defeated in their likes and dislikes, their prejudices and preferences, in fact in every way we find them much the same as other people. But while as a class they do not differ from the rest of mankind, as individuals their characteristics will cover as wide a range of peculiarities as can be found among the same number of people in any other mercantile pursuit. In their desire to improve the condition of their workmen, and their fair-mindedness in settling disputes, a comparison with the methods of other employers will be to the decided advantage of the printers. In a somewhat extended acquaintance with employing printers I have noticed one trait of character that is more prevalent in our business than in others, and that is that most employers, no matter how elevated their position or how wealthy they may have become, are ever ready to pleasantly recognize the humblest person in their employ. The purse-proud visage and arrogant bearing characteristic of a certain class of employers, are rarely to be met with in the printing business. And their liberality is fully commensurate with their means. While the number of employing printers in America who contribute largely to public and promiscuous charities may be very few, the number who are not found ready to relieve meritorious people in their own business are fewer still. If we should feel like criticising their want of public

generosity, we must remember that they are not engaged in a business that yields large fortunes, as fortunes are estimated now. A more intimate knowledge with the inside workings of their business would probably too often reveal the fact that instead of a large fortune in sight, it may be a desperate struggle to keep their heads above the breakers that are persistently threatening to engulf them in commercial ruin.

THE FOREMAN.

But if we should be at times impressed with the notion that the employer does not always come up to our expectations as to what he should be, it is undoubtedly true that the foreman will fail to meet these expectations nine times to the employer's once. Why is this? Is it because the position is one inherently more difficult to fill than the employer's, and that proper care has not been taken to select a man combining good executive qualities with a sense of strict justice, and a will that enables him to do what is right by his employer and those under his charge.

All that a fair-minded employer can require of his foreman is that he will take a position between himself and his employés, and see that the full measure of justice is meted to each. While his knowledge of the practical and technical work of the business should be sufficient to enable him to intelligently direct the work placed in his charge, he should at the same time insist that every man should do his whole duty in fulfilling the contract, implied or otherwise, that he undertook when accepting the situation. He should also have strength of character ample to prevent an unscrupulous employer from imposing upon his men. To lean too much to one side or the other is equally bad. An overweening desire to meet the favor of his employer will result as poorly as giving undue license to those under his charge. Let the reader look back over his own experience, and see how many foremen he has met that will come up to these requirements.

THE JOURNEYMAN.

The ambition of the journeyman printer to appear to better advantage than his fellow is a strong one, and is the cause of a great deal of the friction that a close observation will bring to the surface in the internal workings of nearly every printing office in the land. Perhaps the ideal establishment would be one having an employer who was kind, considerate and conscientious in his treatment of his workmen; a foreman combining these qualities, together with a rigid policy that would preclude the possibility of skulking on one man's part and incessant driving of others, be they friends or strangers; and a force of men who would good-naturedly assist each other to surmount whatever difficulties might present themselves in the course of the day.

But this is not the situation of affairs as we find them. It is generally "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." It is this desire to take advantage of our fellow-workman that would lead one to the conclusion that we were gifted with a good deal of the characteristics of the genus hog. We see a certain number of men put on a job, with instructions to hurry it. The "smart" fellow will immediately gather up the available material necessary for the execution of the work, and will probably make better time than the others. The rest of the men, and particularly the strangers in the office, will necessarily have to hunt around for the required material to finish the work, and an unthinking foreman will jump at the conclusion that if he had more men like the one first mentioned he would be very fortunate. Again, we see a man looking on when he knows that a fellow-workman has misunderstood his instructions, and is proceeding in the wrong direction. He will say nothing, consoling himself with the reflection that it is none of his business to interfere. Of course, the mistake reflects discredit upon the offending workman, no matter who was responsible for the mistake. The firm is compelled to stand the expense of doing as much of the work over again as was done wrong; the workman in the case will probably lose his situation on the first plausible pretext, and all for the lack of an *esprit de corps* that will enable the men to lay aside their petty jealousies and animosities, and work with a common view of rendering the greatest service to their employers. The instances I have cited do not by any means exhaust the list of these disreputable practices. Go into almost any printing office where you can procure employment, and for one day note the many little acts of selfishness that will come under your notice in that time — little things that their perpetrators would indignantly spurn the suggestion of outside of a printing office. These reflections are not by any means intended to apply to every member of the craft. There are many honorable, and, in every way, fair-dealing men in the business, but there are probably enough of the other kind to reflect discredit on all.

THE APPRENTICE.

As every ambitious boy who secures a situation in a printing office is confident of one day becoming the owner, or at least the general manager, of a large printing establishment, I would like to say to those among them who are readers of THE INLAND PRINTER that they cannot commence too early to fit themselves for the responsible positions they have in view; and, perhaps, they will find that, outside of their assigned duties in the office, one of the best ways to fit themselves for future responsibilities would be found in regularly reading the contents and studying the designs presented in a first-class journal, such as the one just named.

It will be well for you to remember that the pool-table is *not* the most direct road to the accomplishment of your desires, and that whatever prominence you may attain will be the result of your own industry and frugality. In the office, be of a quiet behavior but of an inquiring mind. Ask for an explanation of anything that puzzles you. Capable men are always ready to assist a boy who shows an inclination to get ahead. Take advice from anybody who is kind enough to offer it,

as it frequently happens that the most practical method will be advance from the most unlikely quarter. Make yourself master of every detail of the business; cheerfully do whatever task is laid down for you; be civil and obliging, and some day you may occupy a seat in the counting room, thinking how foolish boys are in not applying themselves to business as you did when you were of their age.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW TO FEED A SHEET LARGER THAN THE PLATEN.

BY J. B. C.

FREQUENTLY, in the experience of the average job printer, a job of full size billheads, and other work will be encountered, which needs but a small amount of printing on the end or side. The end which is blank, unless skillfully held, will fall over the platen and cause the printing to blur or be crooked; or fall toward the disk and be caught by the rollers, ruining the sheet and causing vexatious delay.

After considerable trial of patience and some study I have arrived at a very satisfactory solution of the matter.

It consists of a temporary extension of the platen by using a strip of 6-to-pica brass rule. Bend the rule squarely, from an eighth to a quarter of an inch from the end, to insert under the tympan band, and let the other end project as high as desirable. The rule will resemble a very much condensed gothic L. Two or more of these may be made; and if needed, different lengths.

When needed, and the form is ready to be worked, remove an inch in width of paper from the tympan, directly under the band, so the band will not be sprung, and insert the short end of the extender. This provides against the sheet falling over the platen, and with care large sheets may be worked more rapidly than on a larger press. To guard against sheets being caught by the rollers we make extension grippers from very stiff cardboard, glued to the regular gripper and extending upward as far as desirable.

They may be fastened on the gripper by means of two slits, crosswise, the width of gripper, and two or three inches apart, putting end of gripper through the lower slit, then back through the upper slit. The better way, however, is to glue the strip of cardboard to the gripper.

The extension principle can, to a lesser extent, be used on the lower edge of the platen as well as the upper, excepting that the rule must be bent at each end and in opposite directions: ⌐¬. Or the extender may have stout muslin stretched over it, under which, however, tough cardboard should be placed, in which gauge pins may be inserted at will.

THE Boston *Budget* states that shirts are now made out of paper at a factory in a New Jersey town. They are made of manila paper, combined with other properties, and are peculiarly adapted for winter wear owing to the properties possessed by paper as a non-conductor.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MECHANICAL DEVICES IN TYPE.

NO. III.—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

IT has been seen in discussing script type that rhomboid bodies and three-cornered quads were used a considerable time ago. The idea of making type which fitted into each other was of more recent development, and must have occurred to many printers and typefounders, but the trouble and expense associated with it deterred them from carrying it into execution. It was very recently that the Johnson Typefoundry brought out its mortised series, a few letters of which are shown in Fig. 10. In



FIG. 10.



FIG. 11.

Fig. 11 an F and C are shown upside down, giving a cross section of the face, the short white space in the middle being the groove. Fig. 12 shows a letter of a handsome

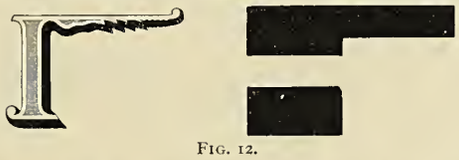


FIG. 12.

series of initials by the same foundry, the right hand letter being upside down to show the shape of the body. Type may readily be placed in the blank spaces, or wide-spaced letters, such as A and V, closely put together, giving much the effect of engraving. The Johnson Typefoundry has produced several other faces of this description, such as the Mortised No. 2 and the Pencraft, and the Chicago Typefoundry has also recently done something in this line, and, besides, casts such letters as A, V and W in a great many of its larger job faces on bodies of such shape as to admit their being spaced correctly. A view of this is shown in Fig. 13.



FIG. 13.

Slanting lines are usually introduced by putting leads or rules on each side, and locking the line into position by means of quads, slugs, etc., but of course, in such cases, it is difficult to lock the slanting line securely, and the upright lines being at right angles with the base line, do not run parallel with the side of the paper. In the Lining Gothic series of the Cleveland Typefoundry, shown in Fig. 14, this is overcome by casting the type of uniform thickness in set, and furnishing spaces which, if placed above or below the letters, will make the line run out to the exact angle, and thus allow the bottom lines to be on the same plane, and the upright lines to be at right angles with the

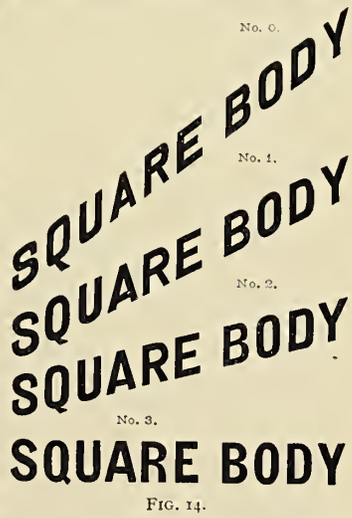


FIG. 14.

base of the job. The only objection is the change of shape which necessarily follows in making letters of uniform set and the trouble of setting up the job. The Rogers series recently produced by the Boston Typefoundry embodies the same idea.

Curved lines have been used in jobwork for a very long time, and by most printers the old method of placing the lines of type between curved rules or leads, and then filling out the forms by means of quads and spaces, is still in use, but the liability to squabble has caused a number of expedients to be adopted. One is to pour plaster of paris, or similar material, into the form to strengthen and hold it together. Another, the casting of quads or ornaments having one side with a curve and the others rectangular, to admit locking up. A third device consists of curved brass reglets with locking devices on the ends, which render the type line comparatively stiff. Perhaps one of the best, and at the same time most complicated devices is that embodied in the Sloping Gothics of the Cleveland Typefoundry mentioned above, and shown in Fig. 14. By adding another series, sloping in the opposite direction, lines of any curvature may be set up. Fig. 15 is an example of this type, the upright lines of which are still perpendicular, and consequently parallel. The liability to mix the seven different slopes—partially avoided by casting a different number on the shoulder of each—and the aversion which most printers have for complicated ideas, has prevented them from coming into general use.



Fig. 15.

In lithography, and the various forms of engraving, lines of letters are frequently underscored or surrounded with lines. The single and double Scored Gothics of the Boston Typefoundry have lines on each letter which join to produce the effect of scoring. End ornaments and cross-line spaces are added, which enable the compositor to copy an engraving effect, often used; but the liability of the joints to show, particularly after a little wear, has been a serious objection to them, and this effect is usually produced by means of brass rule.

Written for The Inland Printer.

UNSKILLED WORKMEN: THE REMEDY.

BY ALBERT DE FOLLETTE.

IT is very apparent to an impartial observer, that, despite the wild utterances of socialists and others, there is a true desire on the part of a large portion of the middle and upper classes to help the workingman. This desire is not always gracefully expressed, and may take a sentimental rather than a practical form, and attempts to help, when unskillfully made, result in disadvantage rather than in advancing the cause sought to be benefited, as, for instance, when wealthy or aristocratic people seek to help men by flattery or patronage. But, underneath all the blunders and mistakes that social reformers make, there is a real desire on the part of good men among the thinkers to bridge the chasm which divides them from the workers, and this is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, and one which will no doubt prove fruitful of good results, by the blessing of God.

Some of the most pathetic passages in the lives of workmen who have made for themselves names which will ever be monuments to their memory, is the record of their struggles for education. Fifty years has wrought a marvelous change in the educational facilities of our land, and today we are blessed as no other country is in the availability with which it is possible for the poorest among us to obtain that learning so necessary for the cultivation of the mind; an influence which, if attained, does so much to sweeten and ennoble life. The influence of education is getting to be within the reach of the sons and daughters of the artisan, as with the youth of the middle or higher classes, and the problem is not so much how to obtain educational influences or institutions, but rather how to get people to take advantage of them when they are obtained.

It would, however, be a great mistake to conclude from this, as many may do, that the chances of the working men and women to obtain for themselves a fair share of the good things of this life are, on the whole, equal to those of the other classes of society. Things have improved for them, beyond a doubt, because society has improved, and society has improved because we have reached a higher stage in our moral evolution, since moral progress is the source of all other progress; but there remains much to be done still, and if the shrieking of the socialists serves to emphasize this, we can easily forgive them if their voices *are* a little harsh. The problems which we have to face today do not to any great extent concern the skilled artisan. He, as a rule, does not want help, and certainly does not want patronage from the classes which are regarded as above him, as he is usually able to help himself. But it is a good thing for all concerned when he gets from them sympathy; good alike for them to give and for him to receive. It is unskilled labor which is the puzzle and the despair of those who would see the world a better place to live in than it now is for so many; unskilled labor, which will fetch so little because there is so much of it to be had, but which, alas, is all that so many have to face the struggle for existence with. For there is no denying the fact that there is, year by year, a steady increase in the number of those in the labor market, "who are willing to do anything," which is only another way of declaring that they have been taught to do nothing. It is from these that the chronic poverty, which is such a black stain upon our civilization, comes; it is these who so readily follow the men who proclaim that the only way to better things is by revolution; and there is but little reason to blame, or to wonder at them for it, since semi-starvation is not conducive to soundness of thought or clearness of political vision.

The question, then, for which we must find an answer is, can the increase of unskilled labor be stayed? Upon

the reply which we give will depend very largely the solution of the problem of chronic poverty which faces us today. The poverty which is not chronic, and which, great evil though it be, is a temporary evil which working people may, it is true, suffer severely from, but which they eventually tide over, does not concern us in this connection, but belongs to another set of conditions, and needs other remedies. It is the poverty that is always with us that is most important. I mean the poverty of idleness that comes from the thousands that can do nothing well, and from which we are overburdened. If this cannot be remedied, but goes on increasing, then the socialist prophecy will be fulfilled, and revolution will come, and will be followed by its inevitable reaction, which leaves the last state of the nation worse than the first. A nation which knows how to make the best use of its resources is only created by individuals who know how to make use of their resources, and this is what the majority of our boys and girls are not taught to do, and it is too late to learn the lesson when they become men and women.

For, great as has been our intellectual progress and development, admirable as is our educational system in many of its aspects, it is a radical defect of it that it does nothing toward educating people how to use either their hands or their opportunities. In any state of society, even in the millennium glory which is the dream of the socialist, the man who can do nothing more than hew wood and draw water will remain a hewer of wood and a drawer of water to the end of his days, though it may be hoped that his remuneration for such services as these will improve as the world grows wiser, and men realize more their duties one to another. What is wanted is, that the whole man shall develop more, and one of the first steps in this direction is the establishment in all our schools of a technical education. And this does not mean simply that a boy shall be taught his trade at school instead of at the workshop. It means that he shall be taught to work like an intelligent being, instead of by routine, or by rule of thumb. It means that he shall learn that a trade is an art, too, and that art is only at its best when it is working in subjection to law. It means that he shall learn these facts early in life, when he can profit by them, and not as now, when it is too late to do so. Most intelligent workmen learn these things, but they do not learn them until half their life is given to the experience. The majority of men do things in a particular way because they are told to do so, or because their fellows have done so before them, and so, like the horse in the mill, walk in one path all their lives, and, if chance sends them out of it, they are lost.

Will the working classes rouse themselves and consider this aspect of social reform, and demand a system of education suited to the needs of the times? If they will, they will obtain it. It means far more than appears at the first glance. It means that the intellectual capacity of the nation will be developed to the fullest extent possible, and therefore that we shall be better able to face and to overcome the evil which is ever struggling with the good, let that evil take what form it may. It does not mean, and it would be mere idle talk to say that it did, that all poverty and suffering will disappear, but it does mean that we shall be better able to cope with them. The words "the poor ye have always with you," are as true now as ever. Moral, mental and physical weakness are some of the causes of poverty which are, and will be in a greater or less degree, always among us; and these, no doubt, have their influence in the production of the unskilled laborer. But these bring with them no cause for despair, but rather for increased work, in the faith and hope that no honest and intelligent effort for human good will ever be wasted or entirely vain.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

EQUALITY, like liberty, is a precious delusion of sense, comfort and property. There can never be the perfectness of either in this world—could not be in fabled Arcadie. Every man is more or less indebted to his fellows. All others have rights as well as ourselves, and the result is ever far below the theory. Strain the principles of either to the utmost and a point is reached beyond which neither can go.

Until every man is born with the same powers of mind, the same brilliancy of genius, the same strength of will, the same vital force, the same endurance, the same wealth, equality is a senseless catchword. As there is a middle, even so there must be a top and a bottom, and the weak will perish beneath the crushing footsteps of vaulting ambition and more ponderous weight. The poor man can no more successfully cope with the Jay Goulds and Vanderbilts of Wall street than the pale-faced, nerveless student can with Kilrains and Sullivans in the prize ring. Above the humble structure will always tower some Washington monument; above the masses some intellectual giant of a Webster and dramatic Shakespeare; some electric Edison; some warlike Bonaparte. There must be leaders as there are men to follow—a general, as there are rank and file.

Thus it will ever be in business. Capital is the foundation upon which it is builded, and without it, combined with brains and energy, the superstructure of fortune will never rise. Every movement upon the vast checkerboard of the earth's enterprises proves and demonstrates inequality; the want of some essential quality in the physical or mental organization, in head or pocket to be a successful leader. It is the rankest bosh to talk otherwise. All men cannot be the heads of great establishments any more than all can be president. There must be employers and laborers to the end of time. Solomon's temple was not builded by Solomon's hands; railroads and canals are not by the "Chief Engineer"; the pyramids, by a single hand but hordes of workmen, and the palaces of "imperial Rome" by swarms of slaves.

A very much abused and very little understood word is equality. The angels in heaven cannot claim it.

Above the highest there is a higher, until the great Godhead overmasters and overshadows all. And so is it in mind and affairs—in statesmanship, army, navy, down to the lowest in the list of occupations. Why, then, pompously and vauntingly talk of a ridiculous impossibility; of a state of affairs that cannot exist? Why endeavor to abolish laws created with creation; why seek to make lesser stars equal in magnitude and far-reaching splendor with the greater; why idly dream of an agrarianism of thought, power and good that will only cause a more bitter awakening.

Better to learn the lesson aright; to more firmly establish the relation between capital and labor; between employer and employé, to the end of harmony, justice and a fair division of the joint proceeds thereof. Anything else will be gall and wormwood, strife and anarchy, snares and delusions.

***

Equality was an unknown quantity in the work of creation. Worlds are no more equal than men. There was but one Harvey to teach the reason why the cheek crimsons; but one Jenner to save life by innoculation; but one Daguerre to utilize the pencil of the sun; but one Locke to teach the secrets of our mental powers; but one Bacon to rightly direct our course of study; but one Linnaeus to tell of leaf and flower; but one Lyell to open the volume of geology and permit us to read upon the stony pages the autobiography of the earth; but one Newton to unvail the stars; but one Franklin, printer, sage and philosopher; but one Sheridan, though the thought of nature breaking the die was not original with Byron, great poet as he unquestionably was.

***

There is no equality in books. One stands foremost and above all others, and to the everlasting glory of the craft was the first issued. (Mazarin Bible, 1450.) In the "embalmed essence of volatile thought," there is as wide a difference as in minds, and, as some French writer says, "The multiplicity of facts and writings have become so great that everything will soon be reduced to extracts."

***

Is this not so? Is not he considered the best author who gives the reader the most knowledge and takes from him the least time, and is not authorship great and to be honored labor? Of it Carlyle says, "Among these men (literary toilers) are to be found the brightest specimens and the chief benefactors of mankind. It is they who keep awake the finer parts of our souls, that give better aims than power or pleasure, and withstand the total sovereignty of mammon on earth. They are the vanguard in the march of mind, the intellectual backwoodsmen, reclaiming from the idle wilderness new territories for thought and activity." To this Emerson has added, "They prize books most who are themselves wise."

***

Truly, authorship is to be highly honored, but yet not always remunerative. When thinking of it we cannot fail to remember that Homer begged for bread; that Cervantes and Otway died of hunger; that Southey and Johnson were poor; that Walter Scott was forced to write for bread when paralyzed; that the most immortal of poems were sold for a crust, and books that have run through many editions went begging for publishers.

***

If the art of printing had never been discovered, how little of value there would have been in books—the rapid and cheap reproduction from the original manuscripts being impossible. Take a recent publication of some *seven hundred pages* now sold in "open market" for the alarmingly low price of *25 cents* or the *twenty-four to thirty-two paged daily paper* thrown into my "den" for a nickel, three hundred miles from the office of publication. True, the value to the reader is not lessened by cheapness; the thoughts remain as bright and glowing; but eternal as may be intellectual genius, what principle of immortality would they have possessed had not the little type been cast and the strong-armed press done its work? "Truth is heavy, therefore few care to carry it," says the Talmud, and this appears emphatically correct when books are spoken of. The author is lauded to the skies, but the printer who gave to his thoughts form, color, substance and lasting properties is rarely mentioned. Yet it is his "imprint" that causes wide circulation, and his inventive brain and skilled labor that have caused books to be distributed broadcast over every land and placed in every hand for a song. In this respect the old Rabbinical proverb that "Silence is the fence around wisdom" is proven, re-proven and removed beyond even the questioning of scoffing doubters.

***

Equality being thus simply a dream of visionary enthusiasts, the one thing remaining is to stand upon the plane with the highest, to be as large as possible, if not in exact proportions with the greatest in the sphere of business, thought and action. Life, as a rule, gives the same opportunities to all, and chance or birth have little governing powers. The presidential chair is not barred against any; fortune has nothing of favoritism; success rests with the man, not with the profession or trade. The doors of printing are open for all, are not closed against any, and the quality of equality can be tested to the uttermost. If you will you can become the peer of any man, and in no position can you find more of honor than as an "embalmer of thought"—a printer.

CULTIVATION OF SISAL-GRASS.

The Bahama government is taking an active interest in the culture of the agave or sisal-grass, and has sent a commissioner to Yucatan to obtain the fullest possible information, with the view to introducing the industry into the islands. It is proposed to ship a supply of plants sufficient to stock 5,000 to 15,000 acres. There are vast tracts of lands in the Bahamas believed to be adapted to the growth of sisal that are useless for other purposes. A field of sisal will last fifteen or twenty years with proper attention, and it is estimated that the yield there could be made to bring a revenue of $5,000,000 a year, ten times the present value of all the exported produce of the islands.—*The Paper World.*

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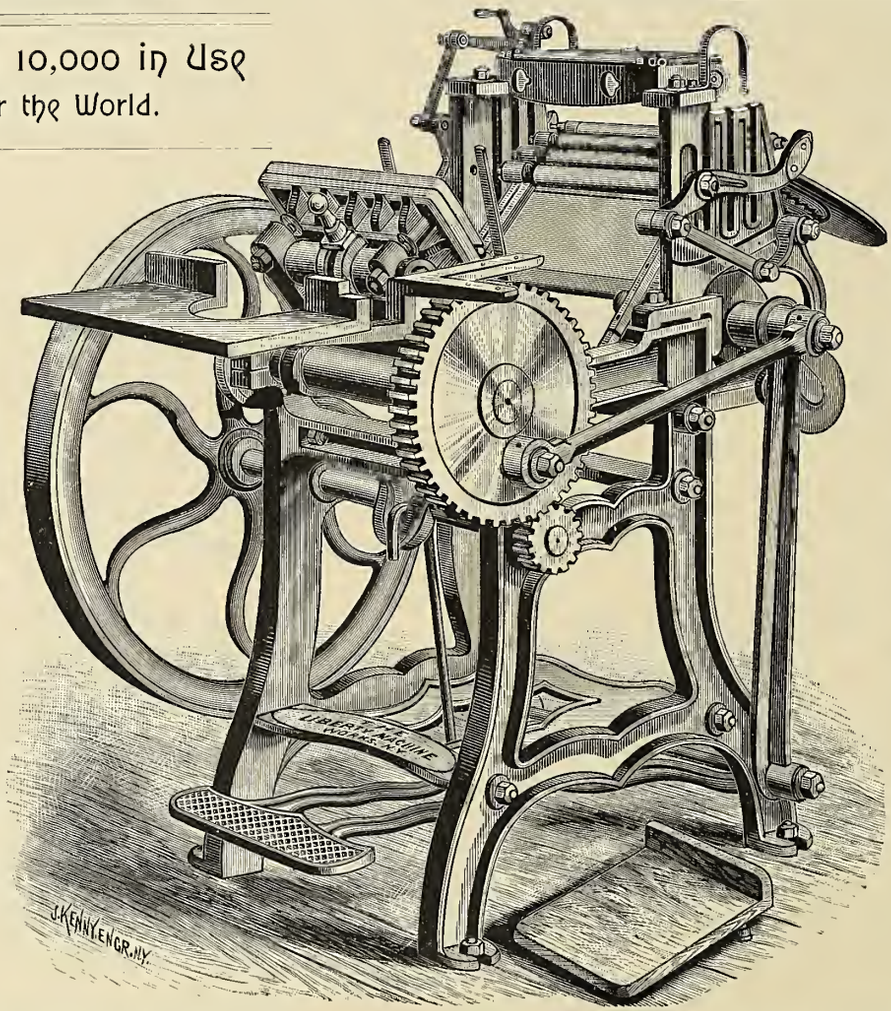
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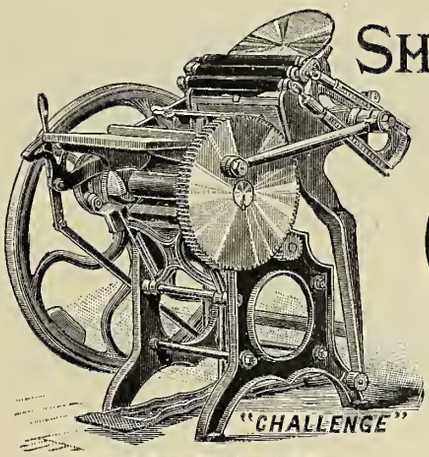
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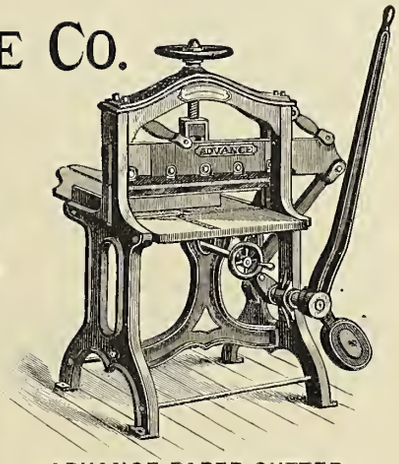
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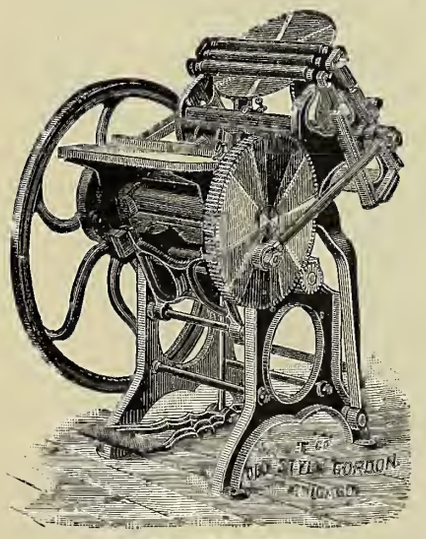
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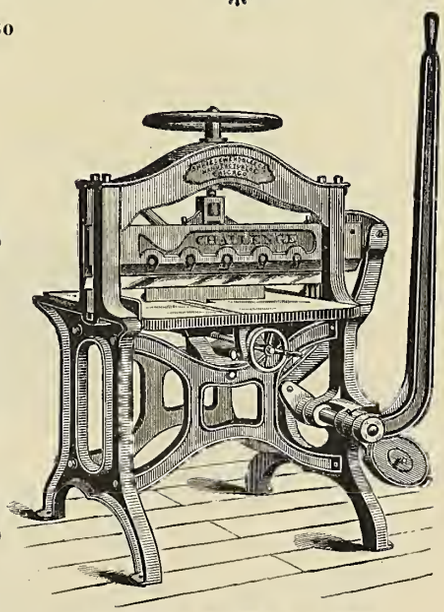
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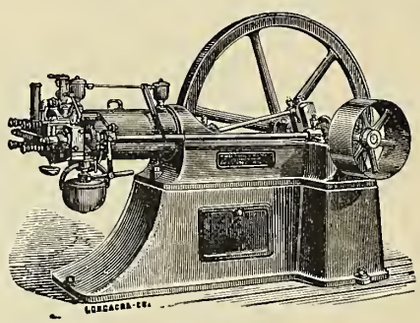
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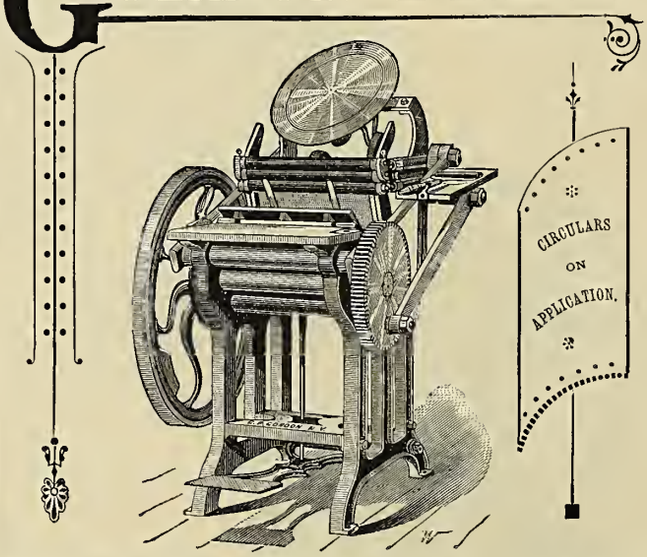
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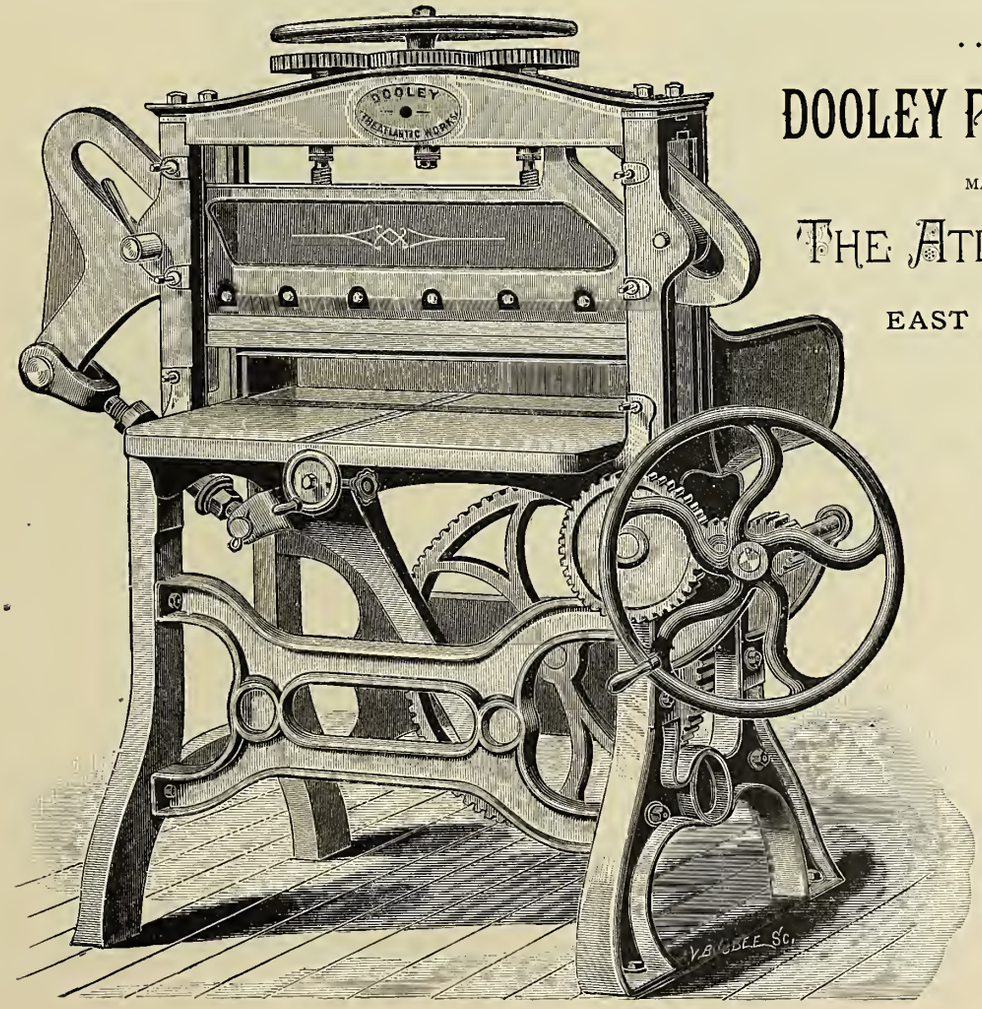
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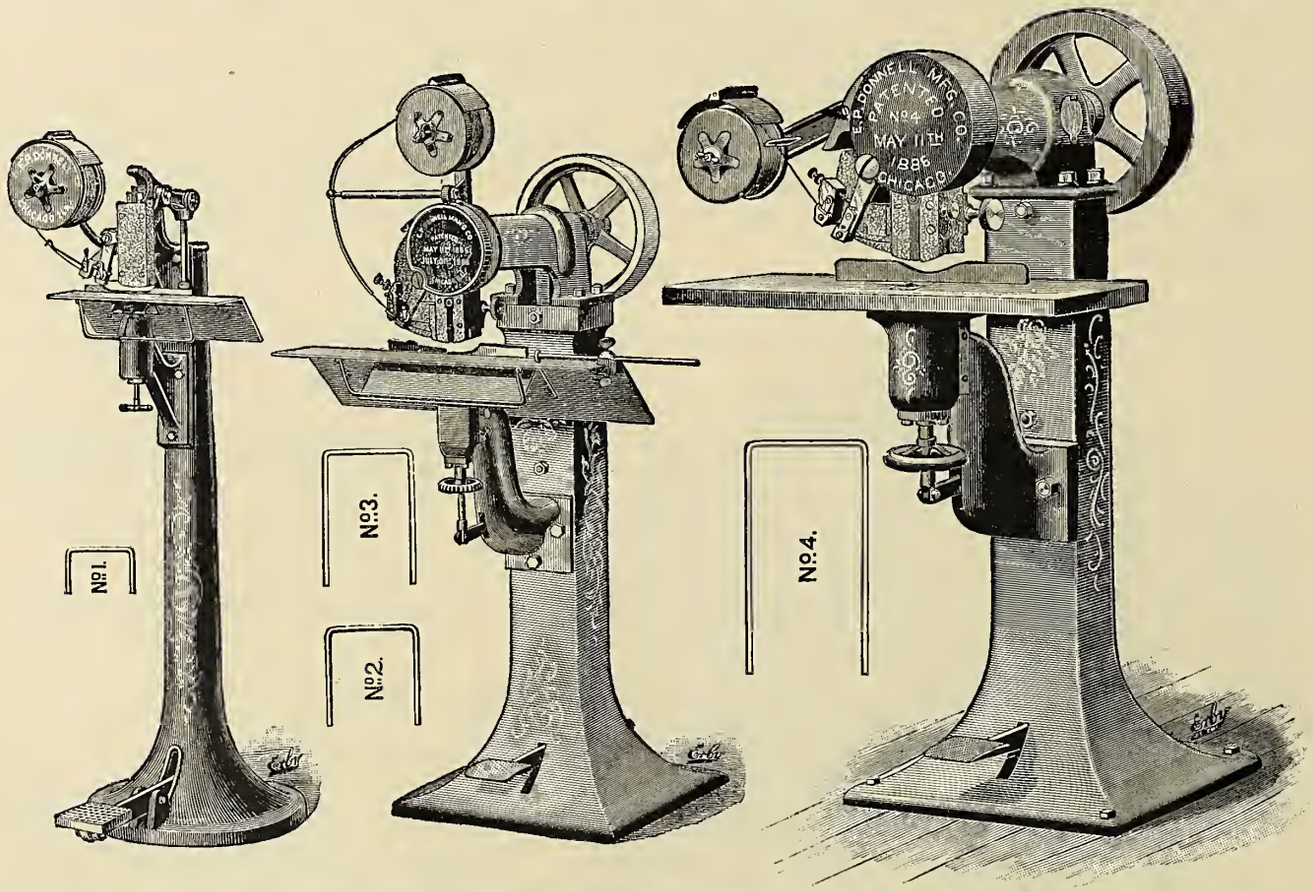
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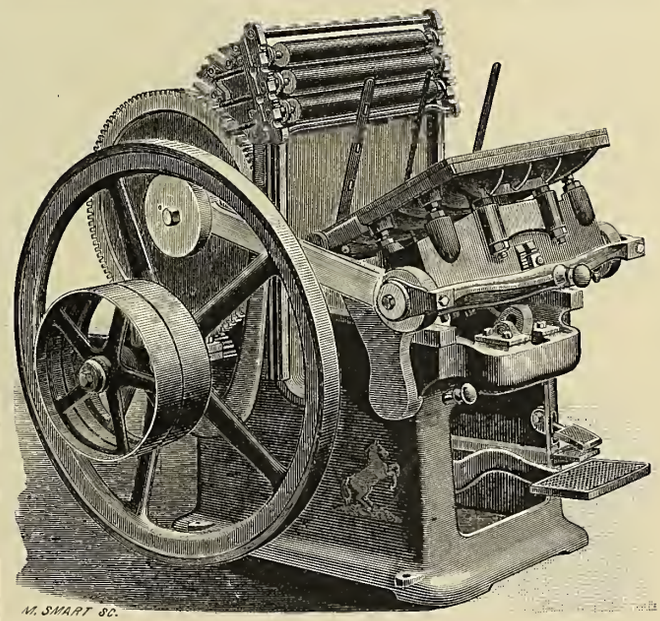
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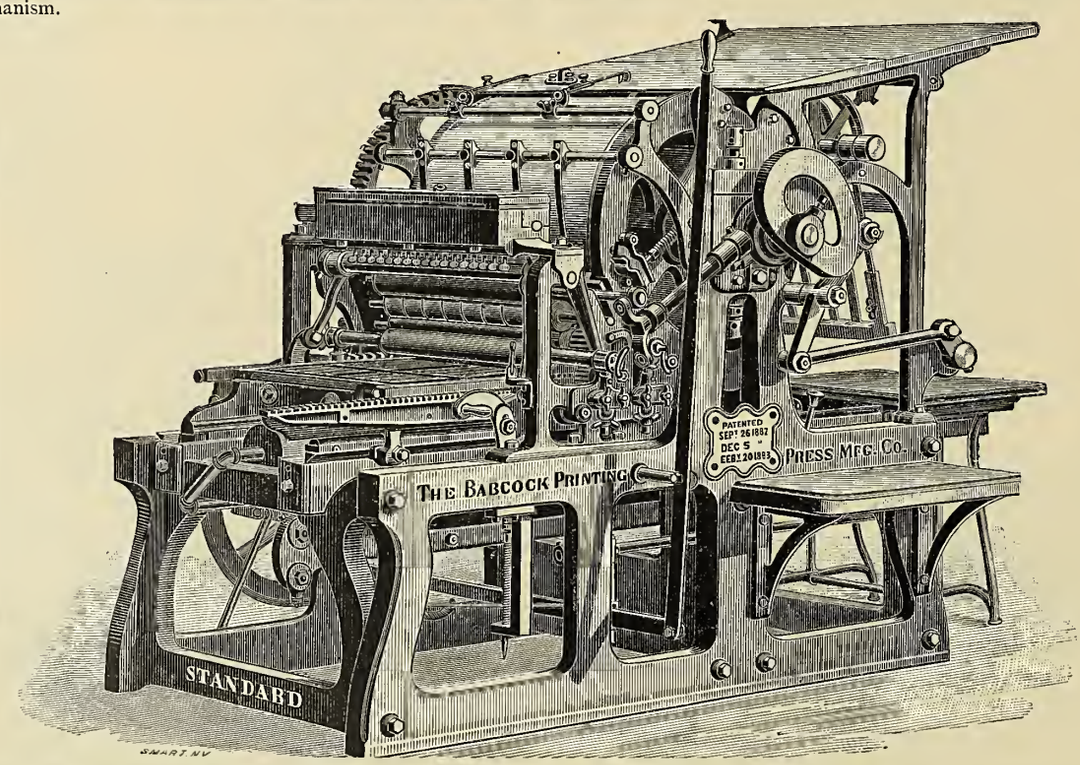
4th. The *Piston*, which can be *adjusted* to the size of the *cylinder*, so that *any wear* of either the *cylinder* or of the *piston* can be readily and *accurately compensated*. The adjustment is *easy*, *positive and perfect*, and renders the apparatus *air-tight*, a most important consideration, inasmuch as *any escape of air*, whether through a valve or around the piston, reduces the resistance, and thus impairs the efficiency of the mechanism.

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6th. Our *reversing mechanism*, which gives the feeder *entire control* of the press, and effects a *large saving in time*, and also insures the greatest possible number of perfect sheets.

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From the Warren, Pa., Ledger, of Nov. 20, 1885.

There may be a better press than the "STANDARD" built by the Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co., of New London, Conn., but we have not seen it. The No. 6 "STANDARD" recently placed in our office, by the above company, is entirely satisfactory. It runs without jar over 1,800 impressions per hour; a 1,500 motion is slow. Two thousand can be made easily without injury to the machinery.

From Fuller & Stowe Co., 49 Lyons St., Grand Rapids, Mich., March 3, 1886.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.: *Gentlemen*,—Your favor of the 27th came to hand, and same day your new vibrating attachment. We consider it a great improvement over the old style. We are much pleased with the operation of the machine, and shall add another of your make as soon as our work will warrant it.

Yours truly, FULLER & STOWE CO.

Office of the Times, Lima, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1886.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.:—*Gentlemen.*—Some months ago we bought from Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of Chicago, one of your "STANDARD" Presses, which has been in constant use in our office ever since, and gives perfect satisfaction. We have used presses of many styles, but never operated one that embraced so many good features as your "STANDARD" series. It is a first-class machine in every respect, and yet so simple as to be easily operated and capable of doing the finest kind of work. Our press (a No. 2) is capable of running as many sheets per hour as the feeder can place properly. In fact, it is just the press we were looking for, and we would not exchange it for any other press in the market.

Very respectfully yours,

O. B. SELPRIDGE, Manager *The Times Co.*

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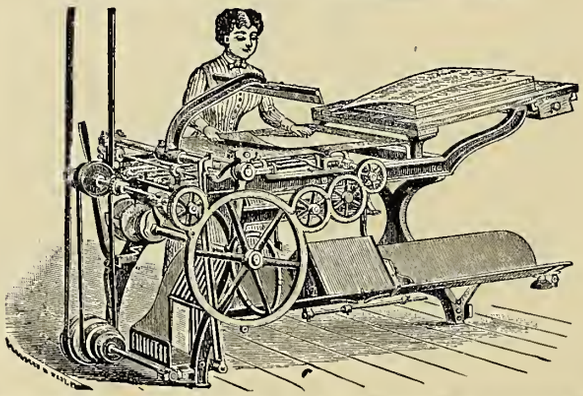
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Published Monthly by

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1889.

WE direct the special attention of the members of the craft interested, to the circular of Secretary McClevey, in the present issue, referring to the date for the election of delegates to the next session of the International Typographical Union, and the method thereof. Under the constitution adopted at Kansas City, a failure of a union to comply with these requirements will, as stated, "cause the credentials of the delegate or delegates from such union to be submitted to the convention, thus debarring said delegate or delegates from participating in the proceedings pending the decision of the convention."

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

ANOTHER disastrous failure in the printing business, and yet another—a repetition of the old, old story. Misplaced confidence or an unavoidable business misfortune? No; no such palliating circumstance attends them, because had a wise discrimination been exercised in the first place, the inevitable result would have been foreseen, and at least one establishment been prevented from helping to swamp legitimate business enterprise, and entering upon a ruinous competition, aided by those who in other cases exact the utmost farthing from responsible customers. It is a duty THE INLAND PRINTER owes to itself and to the trade whose interests it represents, to emphatically protest against the longer continuance of such a system—a system which handicaps every honest and honorable employer, and virtually places a premium on crime. Studied neglect on this important question or a further pursuance of the policy which has heretofore characterized the dealings of a number of our press and ink manufacturers, typefounders and printers' supply houses will evoke a protest which bodes no good to them in the future. They must understand that they can no longer remain in the field as the real though disguised competitors with firms whose legitimate business is printing, and whose capital is invested in printing machinery and material.

Gentlemen, it is time to call a halt, and there is no use in mincing phrases. Self-preservation is nature's first law. You have no right to expect the patronage of reliable firms whose orders mean cash, while you nominally transfer the plant which you own, and which has fallen back on your hands through unjustifiable carelessness, in the first instance, and place in charge thereof figureheads, adventurers or wreckers; men, or rather apologies for men, who act on the principle, nothing venture, nothing win; who have everything to gain and nothing to lose, no matter how reckless or dishonest their administration; men who eventually can make nothing for themselves, certainly nothing for you; who ruin the trade and leave a worthless legacy to their successors. Is it just, is it honorable to those patrons who pay their debts, who, even under legitimate competition, frequently find it difficult to meet their obligations, to use such plant to crush them, because their *real competitors* are, as stated, the press builders, typefounders, ink manufacturers and paper dealers? If a favor can be shown, why not dispense it to the reputable instead of the disreputable element? Would it not pay you better in the long run to dump every piece of material thus transferred into Lake Michigan, the Mississippi or Ohio rivers than use it as a club to knock down your best customers? And this is just what some of you are doing. This is strong though justifiable language, because appeals or remonstrances have so far proved in vain, and because the grievance complained of is *not* an exceptional one, but occurs with alarming frequency. If you perfer the uncertain patronage of those in whom you can place little, if any, confidence, and whose past careers should make wise men steer shy of them, to the patronage of those who do

business on sound business principles, well and good. Let the fact, however, be understood; but you cannot serve two masters. You cannot serve God and mammon, or run with the hounds and race with the hare. Choose ye this day whom ye will serve. If the Lord be God, follow him; but if Baal, follow him.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

AN ardent student of political economy, who is regarded as an excellent and reliable authority in matters relating to that great science, while discussing the growth in popularity of labor-saving machines, lately gave utterance to these interesting remarks:

> It has never been questioned that machinery has added greatly to the productive power and possessions of mankind. A mischievous fallacy has, however, been often accepted by the uninstructed to the effect that machinery has a tendency to dispense with hand labor, and so benefit the consumer at the expense of the workingman. To clear away this false belief it is only necessary to remember that machinery itself must be made with hands; that the capital of a country will not be diminished by the employment of machinery, and that such capital must continue to be employed in paying wages as of old. It is true that there is a shifting of the parties to whom the wages are paid.

Arguments on this important subject have been quite frequent within a recent period. They naturally become more general as the use of labor-saving machinery extends. All do not coincide as to the effect that the introduction of machinery has on the wage earner. Many contend that it is injurious, depriving him of employment. It is of frequent occurrence, when the calling into use of machinery has been the cause of throwing large numbers of men out of profitable employment, that adverse criticism has been engendered. Agitation eventuated, but it quickly subsided, for the reason that the majority of those wage workers whose services had been superseded by the machine had found other employment. During the last quarter of a century great and remarkable progress has been made in the invention and manufacture of labor-saving machinery, particularly in the United States. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that the population has increased with wonderful, and at times with alarming rapidity, the great majority of the bread winners are remuneratively employed.

A mechanical contrivance which has only been brought to that state of possible perfection where it has become a thing of real and actual use is the typesetting and composing machine. There are quite a number of them in operation in newspaper and book publishing houses throughout the country. They are not, however, in the opinion of many, so useful as those in the office of the Hartford (Conn.) *Post*. In a recent issue of that journal it was announced that the entire paper had been set by machines. It is the first office in the country in which such a feat has been accomplished.

The typesetting machine is an old invention. It was first made and operated in England. It was invented by an individual named William Church. On the records of the English Patent Office the specifications of the patent appear, under date of March, 1822. After a lapse of twenty years this was followed by a number of others, hardly a year passing without one or more being patented. Two men, named Young and Delcambre, became quite celebrated through their untiring efforts to perfect it. They were unsuccessful, after sinking all their available funds. For more than half a century the construction of a useful typesetting machine has been the rather knotty problem which a number of inventive spirits have tried hard to solve. It is only within the past few years that there has been anything more than the mere appearance of success. The want of an efficient distributing machine has hitherto been a great drawback, but now a Scotchman, named Fraser, heretofore referred to in columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, has constructed one that promises to supply the need. It separates the different letters by a series of switches acted upon by keys similar to those of the composing machine. On the depression of a key the corresponding switch is opened and the type guided to its proper compartment in the composing machine reservoir. Each machine used by the Hartford *Post* is capable of performing the work of three men, and at about one-third cost. Instead of kicking against the pricks, or fighting the inevitable, it behooves the printers of the United States to accept the situation with becoming grace, and utilize these labor savers as best they can to their own advantage. A stitch in time saves nine.

STEAM VERSUS HAND PRESSWORK.

A BOSTON correspondent, under date of January 24, sends us the following:

> I want to ask a couple of questions, to be answered in your columns, as I think they may be of general interest. There was a discussion in the House of Representatives on the 23d on the appropriation for the bureau of printing and engraving, which brought up the matter of steam presses. I would ask what kind of presses they are which the labor organizations seem anxious to do away with and what is the basis of their opposition to them? Also, the reason for the extraordinary royalty of $1.00 per thousand impressions?

On September 30, 1887, an agreement was entered into between the secretary of the treasury and the patentees of what was known as the Milligan presses, of which the following is a part:

> And the said party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees to and with the said parties of the first part, in consideration of the foregoing covenants, to pay the said parties of the first part, or their assigns, the sum of $7,500 for the construction of six of said Milligan presses; the said sum to be paid as follows, to wit: The sum of $1,250 when each of said presses shall have been delivered at the bureau of engraving and printing of the treasury department, and shall have been inspected and accepted as satisfactory, both in construction and in operation, by the proper officers of that bureau, and a royalty of $500 for each press on its delivery to and acceptance by the chief of said bureau, and a further royalty for the continuous use of said presses of $1 for each one thousand perfect impressions thereafter printed thereon, and to keep and furnish the parties of the first part a true and correct account of the number of impressions so printed.

After a thorough test of these presses, the charge was made that the bills printed on them were much more easily counterfeited than the bills printed on the hand

press, and on request, a committee, of which Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, was chairman, was appointed to investigate and report upon the matter. In August last the committee reported that the charges had been substantiated by expert testimony, and shortly after an act passed the house, by an almost unanimous vote, declaring that in future all government work in the bureau of engraving and printing should be done by hand presses. The discussion to which our correspondent refers was the result of an effort on the part of those favorable to the continuance of the steam presses, and the payment of the royalty of $1 for each one thousand impressions. It assumed a wide range, and was participated in by a number of the members. On the one hand it was *claimed* that the opposition to the employment of the steam presses came from a faction who were opposed, under all circumstances, to the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and that their use saved at least $100,000 to the government. On the other hand, it was *demonstrated* that the so-called labor machinery did not meet the requirements of the situation; that this mode of printing, in addition to rendering counterfeiting easy and simple, burned the sap out of the paper, so that after a short use it became ragged, defaced and wrinkled; that the claim that their use saved $100,000 annually to the government was altogether unwarranted, as $1,250 was paid for each press, $500 additional by way of royalty, and $1 for each one thousand sheets, or impressions, by way of royalty; and that $8,000 had been expended in their repair, which sums had not been deducted from the amount referred to. And, further, that even were the statement true, the amount was a mere bagatelle in comparison to the millions of dollars jeopardized by their continued use.

We cannot do better than here present the remarks of Hon. John Farquhar, a gentleman well and favorably known to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, and let them form their own conclusions as to the merits of the case. He said:

This house has already settled the question whether the steam presses shall remain in the bureau of engraving and printing. By an act passed at the last session—passed almost unanimously—this house declared that all this government work in the future shall be done by hand presses.

Now, Mr. Chairman, after one of the committees of this house has sat for weeks and weeks, after all its members have gone in person to the bureau of engraving and printing and practically examined all this work, and after the committee has come in here with a unanimous report against steam presses and in favor of hand presses, it is very remarkable that at this late day we find men on this floor resorting to special pleading on this question and bringing up arguments which have been settled for at least one whole year, which were turned out of the doors of the committee-room one year ago.

Now, I call attention first to the fact that this house has already declared that the steam press shall not stay; and next I wish to refer to the condition in which the United States government is tied up under this contract with Steele & Milligan. You will notice all through the report of Mr. Graves (this matter has been partially brought to the attention of the house in a speech of the gentleman from New Jersey) there is not one favorable word from this bureau for the hand press. For years that man has stood there in defense of this patent and as the champion of Steele & Milligan; and this firm (Steele & Milligan) have taken $65,000 from the United States treasury—for what? For having patterns of presses cast by the United States, assembled by the United States, repaired by the United States, and royalty paid by the government at the rate of $1 for every thousand impressions coming from those presses.

Why, let the house only think for one minute of this fact. I believe, to the best of my knowledge, while we were investigating this matter we discovered that there had been at least twelve valuable improvements made on this Milligan press since it was put in the office in 1878, made during the employment by this national government, paid out of the treasury, by a man hired by Mr. Graves, and these improvements are now owned by whom? By Steele & Milligan. And according to my last and best knowledge of that transaction, Mr. Chairman, the poor man who made these improvements had not received one cent from Steele & Milligan, but his wages only from the government.

* * * * * *

Mr. Chairman, I say independently of this sophistry of steam machinery, this special plea put in here to save this monopoly, I say no skilled man in the bureau of engraving and printing dare, under the solemnity of an oath, say the steam press does work equal to the hand-press. I put it fairly, I do not speak as an expert printer, I say you can go and ask the foremen (guaranteeing them their places that they will not be turned out of employment), and from the engraver down to the wiper they will condemn these steam presses.

More than that, it only wanted the presence of that committee to go through that whole building to find out about it. I went and examined, sheet by sheet, what was turned out by the hand press and what was turned out by the steam press, and as a practical mechanic I condemned the latter. I condemn it because I believed it is dangerous to put anything that is liable to be counterfeited in the hands of the poor and ignorant.

From the foregoing we should infer the steam presses condemn themselves, instead of the labor organizations doing so.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

THE annual report of Mr. Benedict in regard to the operations of the government printing office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, recently presented to congress, is a document of more than ordinary interest, especially to the printing trade. It is accompanied with exhibits which show the expenditure of all moneys; "gives full information in regard to all contracts, whether made by the joint committee on printing of congress or the public printer; exhibit in detail all purchases made outside of contracts; and presents all the information necessary to make clear certain facts of the highest value in their bearing upon the administration of the office and the work it has accomplished." These exhibits indicate that during the past fiscal year there has been a marked increase in consumption of material as compared with a like period three years ago; also that the output of completed work is the heaviest ever presented in any report to congress of the result of a single year's operation in the office; and go a great way to vindicate the administration of Mr. Benedict from the aspersions and odium which have been so freely and, we believe, unjustly cast upon it.

Exhibit II shows an increase of upward of twelve per cent in the amount of printing and writing papers consumed during a period of six months of the fiscal

year of 1888 over a similar period of 1886. It also indicates an increase of over sixty-seven per cent for the same period of the present fiscal year of 1889 over a similar period of 1888 in the use of the same class of papers; which constitute the bulk of paper used by the office. This does not include any ledger papers nor any stationery, envelopes or wrapping paper furnished by congress or the departments.

Exhibit III shows an increase of over twenty-four per cent in the number of department requisitions for executive work for a period of six months of 1888 over a like period three years ago.

Exhibit IV shows an increase of over fifty-eight per cent in printed pages and over eighty-four per cent in printed copies of work delivered to congress during the fiscal year 1888 over the amount of same delivered during 1885.

Exhibit V shows an increase of over fourteen per cent in the number of bound volumes delivered to congress by the bindery during the calendar year 1888 over that of 1885. There was delivered to congress from the bindery from July 1 to December 31, 1888, inclusive, 819,608 bound volumes.

Exhibit VI shows an increase of work in the press-room of the main office of over sixteen per cent in printed forms and over fifty-three per cent in printed tokens during a period of six months of 1888 over a like period of 1885.

After referring somewhat in detail to the amount of work turned out and cost thereof (that delivered to congress alone footing up $1,075,586.06, the average consumption of material approximating twenty tons daily, and continued increase of the same) Mr. Benedict says, "I think I may justly claim that the work of the government printing office, as at present conducted, represents the maximum of output at the minimum cost possible under existing appropriations and contract prices and with the present buildings and plant." He strongly urges the necessity of larger appropriations, additional space and greater facilities, it being a mechanical impossibility for the office to further increase its daily work under existing circumstances, its presses, in many instances, having been compelled to stand idle, with work awaiting them, simply through the inability of other divisions of the office to handle their full product. In fact, he advocates the early adoption of plans for the erection of a new and capacious building in another and more convenient locality for the purpose of the public printing, both for business and sanitary reasons—want of room, on the one hand, and the malarious neighborhood in which the present establishment is located seriously interfering with the health and comfort of the employés, on the other. In the meantime, the erection of a temporary building, with the utmost speed and adjoining the main office, is suggested, as the best means of affording the desired relief.

Taken altogether, the report, as stated, is an exceedingly interesting one, and reflects credit on the office, under Mr. Benedict's incumbency.

ENTERPRISE RUN TO SEED.

IT is to be devoutly wished that the fad of illustrated journalism has about run its course, for it has certainly been run into the ground. That reputable journals will continue to disgrace their otherwise handsome pages with such unsightly, meaningless, idiotic, meritless caricatures, the workmanship of which is execrable, while the slang, generally intended for a pun, is of a similar character, is beyond comprehension. As artistic as a whitewash daub, and as interesting as last year's almanac, they are alike a travesty on good taste and an insult to the intelligence of their readers. A short time ago, a Philadelphia daily published what purposed to be the likeness of a murdered man, as he looked after death, and another in the same city, not to be outdone, presented a ghastly picture of the victim in his coffin, with "closed eyes, naked breast, grinning teeth, agonized expression, and all," as an evidence of "journalistic enterprise." The plea that the public favor such exhibitions is meritless, because it is the duty of the press to elevate instead of help debauch public sentiment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE are pleased at all times to receive articles relating to the printing business from those who have something of *practical value* to communicate. We desire the printers of the United States and Canada—employers and employés alike—to look upon THE INLAND PRINTER as a journal devoted to their special interests, ready and willing at all times to act as a medium of intercourse between the representatives of the craft. The value of such expressions of opinion and narration of experience cannot be overestimated. This is emphatically an age of progress. Every day develops some new idea or wrinkle of advantage to the trade, and it is for this reason that we ask our readers to contribute their quota from their storehouses of knowledge to the columns of their representative journal.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLVIII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

WHETHER he engraved these cuts in London or not does not appear, but it is definite he was living in London in the following year, and continued to reside there until 1795. He then designed and engraved the cuts for "The Progress of Man and Society," also the cuts for the "Looking-glass of the Mind," published in 1796, as well as those published in the same year for a book entitled, "Blossoms of Morality." Some of these cuts display no mean talent, but his best efforts are shown in "Poems by Goldsmith and Parnell," 1795, and in "Somerville's Chase," 1796, both published in quarto, and are works of merit throughout. Robert Johnson designed three of the principal cuts, but receives no credit in the preface, although he was a very talented young man and deserving more than a passing notice. The cuts in the "Chase," with one exception, were designed

by John Bewick, but owing to declining health he was not able to engrave them, and soon after finishing the drawings on the blocks he left London for the North in hope of being benefited by the change. He, however, failed to improve in health, but gradually grew worse, and a few weeks after his return he died at Ovingham, December 5, 1795, at the age of thirty-five years. The cuts in the "Chase" were all but one engraved by Thomas Bewick, and are superior in execution to those in the "Poems of Goldsmith and Parnell."

John Bewick, as a designer and engraver on wood, never reached the excellence of his brother Thomas, though many of his cuts are very meritorious in point of design, but generally deteriorated by the harsh and unfeeling manner of the engraving. The difference in the style of the two Bewicks is quite marked. The greater portion of John Bewick's cuts are much better conceived and artistically drawn than engraved, and while his cuts were well conceived they were engraved in such a tasteless and harsh manner that the real merit of the drawing was almost totally destroyed, and it is not at all probable that he would have ever excelled as an engraver had his life been prolonged. Robert Johnson, though not an engraver, deserves some praise for the excellence of his designs of several of the best pieces in Bewick's "Birds" and his having made most of the drawings for the cuts in Bewick's "Fables." He was born at Shotley, in Northumberland, about six miles southwest of Ovingham, in the year 1770, and was placed as an apprentice to Beilby and Bewick, to receive instructions in copperplate engraving, in 1778. The plates ascribed to him during his apprenticeship possess very little merit of any kind.

His greatest pleasure seemed to be derived from sketching from nature and painting in water-colors, and he early displayed great talent in this branch of art, and during his apprenticeship he was frequently employed by his master in making designs and drawings. In his leisure hours he embraced every opportunity of improving himself in his favorite art. On one occasion the Earl of Bute was shown a portfolio of Johnson's sketches. He was so pleased with them that he selected a number of them and paid Beilby and Bewick £40 for the same. They appropriated the money on the ground that as he was their apprentice his drawings were legally their property. Johnson's friends, however, instituted legal proceedings and recovered the amount. On the expiration of his apprenticeship Johnson, in a great measure, abandoned the practice of copperplate engraving and applied himself almost exclusively to drawing. The Messrs. Morrison, booksellers, of Perth, engaged him, in 1796, to make drawings from the original paintings of portraits for "The Scottish Gallery," published in 1799. He caught a severe cold while copying some portraits at Taymouth Castle. Not giving the matter proper attention it increased to a fever, and in the violence of the disorder he became delirious, and through the ignorance of those around him he was bound and treated like a maniac. A physician was, however, called in, who ordered blisters applied and adopted a very different course of treatment. Johnson recovered his senses, but only for a short time, he being of delicate constitution, and soon sank under the disorder, and died on October 29, 1796, in the twenty-sixth year of his age, at Kenmore.

Another, and one who wears the laurels of being the best of Bewick's pupils, is Charlton Nesbit. He is ranked as one of the best wood engravers of his time. He was born in Snolwell, in the county of Durham, about five miles west of Gateshead. He was apprenticed to Beilby and Bewick to learn the art of wood engraving when about fourteen years of age. During his apprenticeship he engraved some of the tail pieces in the first volume of the "British Birds," and all except two of the head and tail pieces in "Goldsmith and Parnell's Poems," published in 1795.

Shortly after the expiration of his apprenticeship, he began the engraving of a large cut, a view of St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, from a drawing by his fellow pupil, Robert Johnson, in water-color, the original of which is still in the possession of a Newcastle collector. Nesbit executed this engraving in 1797 or 1798. Up to this time this was the largest cut ever engraved in England. The cut is engraved on a block or series of twelve blocks, firmly clamped together, and mounted on a plate of cast-iron to prevent their warping, making a cut 15 inches wide by 12 inches high for this cut, which was first published in 1799. Nesbit received from the Society of Arts the lesser silver palette when he presented them with an impression of the cut. About 1799 he went to London, and about 1802 he obtained a silver medal from the Society of Arts for engravings on wood, being then described as "Mr. C. Nesbit, of Fetter Lane." In 1815 he returned to the place of his nativity, where he lived in retirement, working at rare intervals for the London and Newcastle booksellers. He visited London again in 1830, and died at Queen's Elm, Brompton, in November, 1838.

Nesbit's numerous works of excellence stand as living monuments of his refined taste and ability as the most accomplished engraver on wood of his time.

The two principal designers on wood when Nesbit first went to London were John Thurston, a copperplate engraver, and William Marshall Craig, a miniature painter, water-color painter and artist and Jack-of-all-trades; the former thoroughly understood the requirements and drew with great skill; the latter, who called himself "Drawing Master to the Princess Charlotte of Wales," was a person of greatly inferior abilities. "Nesbit, sc.," is to be found on the frontispiece of Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy," as early as 1800, from a drawing by Thurston. Nesbit's name, among others, appears in the commonplace "Scripture Illustrated," from drawings by Craig, published in 1806. Many of the cuts in Watt's and Scholey's "History of England" also bear Nesbit's imprint, but his best work of this date is to be found in the "Religious Emblems" published in 1809.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GAMBLING PROPENSITIES AMONG ENGLISH PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BEDFORD LENO, LONDON.

FAR be it from me to libel a body of men whom I have ever looked upon as friends and fellow workers. The vice of gambling, for it is nothing but a vice, is widespread in England, despite the many efforts upon the part of successive governments to put it down. I remember the time when betting lists by the scores were exhibited in the leading thoroughfares of the metropolis. That is so no longer; but, in lieu thereof, we find endless peregrinating bookmakers, more especially in Fleet street (where printers most do congregate), who advertise no address; who push their nefarious calling under the noses of our police. That the closing of betting shops has failed in its intended object is, moreover, made apparent by the increased number of English newspapers dependent for their success upon sports, of which horse-racing is undoubtedly the chief. Many of these are known to circulate largely and to have become valuable properties. Then, again, our leading dailies, more especially those published in the afternoon and evening, devote a considerable portion of their space and the attention of their writers and contributors to racing matters. Even the well-known Sunday paper, the *Observer*, would be possibly unprofitable were it not for the abnormal sale which periodically results from the passionate desire upon the part of backers to learn, at the earliest opportunity, the result of the racing in France, which usually takes place on the Sabbath.

The statement I am about to make regarding the members of the printing profession, is, I believe, undeniable. Those engaged in this industry in England furnish an unusually large contingent of the supporters of the pencilers or traders in betting. This is remarkable, inasmuch as they belong to a class of persons that should, nay do know the evils arising from this special vice. At any rate, they are in a position to know.

Despite of this fact, the evidence that convicts them of this folly and warrants all I have set forth, is overwhelming. There is one large printing establishment outside the entrance to which a bookmaker is ever to be found, while in many large houses, and possibly the one referred to, there are workmen, who possibly make more by bookmaking than by book printing.

If yet more proof be wanting, it may be found in the drinking houses and the eating houses dotted over quarters where printing offices flourish. Listen to the conversation of those seeking refreshment. See how eagerly they look for the latest quotations of the betting markets, and then say whether the gambling mania does not flourish in printing circles.

Nor is this curse of gambling confined to printers who have become adults. It has infected mere boys who have barely reached their teens. No one was better known to printing youths than the late Fred Archer, the greatest of all English jockeys. They are well posted in the doings, and can canvass the merits and the doings of every popular or rising rider. I have known mere urchins able to give the pedigrees of successful horses and a complete list of their recorded victories.

To show more completely how this vice has spread among the rising generation of printers, I may mention the damning fact that there are at least a few "bookies" who specially lay themselves out to catch this small fry, who take stakes ranging from a penny (two cents) upward. That this absorption of a boy's attention has a detrimental and degrading influence is certain, for how is it possible, if impregnated with the gambling fever, that his full powers can be devoted to the acquirement of trade knowledge on which his future welfare rests?

Let us see how it is that the young engaged in the business of which I am writing have become so largely impregnated with this vice. The "boys of a larger growth," with whom they are bound, more or less, to associate, are, say pecuniarily, interested in a certain race, for instance, the Derby or the St. Leger. The result of either of these, and other races, are published in the windows of shops devoted to the publication of sporting papers, say in Fleet street, as soon as known. A lad, the last possibly to enter the printing office, who knows little or nothing about betting, is sent out with a pencil and a slip of paper in order that he may copy the published results; in other words, the first, second and third. Who wonders that he catches the fever or becomes entangled in the spider web of the professional gambler? The wonder would be that he succeeded in escaping it. He hears, moreover, that by staking a shilling a certain compositor or machinist has won a pound, but little of his numerous losses. He seeks to and does copy his example. Thus early he is impressed with the belief that he is taking part in a perfectly just and honest game — a game that is equitable between himself and the man who "lays the odds." No one is by to tell him his opponent is gaming with loaded dice; that the chances, in the long run, are dead against him; that he is encouraging and multiplying the vilest and most dangerous class existing, and imperiling his own good name by increasing the temptations that lead youth astray from the paths of honesty. The old metal dealer in the street around the corner could, if he chose, tell how fonts mysteriously diminish and brass rule takes wing. The money the stolen portion has been exchanged for has been spent over "the good goods" and "the certainties" that never turned up, the nest eggs that have almost invariably turned out rotten. Even suppose the boy is not tempted to commit a directly dishonest act against his employer, is it certain that he has not been tempted to rob himself?

He leaves his parents each morning with a few pence with which he is supposed to purchase his dinner and tea and possibly his supper, if knowingly he will have to work late. Is it not a fact that such moneys frequently pass into the hands of Cerberus, in other words, the bookmaker who haunts, if he does not guard the entrance, and that the boy's body is robbed of its proper

nourishment? I have myself known instances of boys independent of or without parents, who, having so lost their entire week's earnings, have had to bear the cravings of hunger till the next pay day arrived, their only chance of relief being small loans from their fellows, who had retained their money or been more fortunate.

This habit, so fatal to honesty, is far-reaching in its influence. It will often be found the parent of drunkenness and profligacy. Once acquired, and if in youth especially, it will be found difficult to suppress or eradicate. It is, if I mistake not, the direst and the most terrible curse that ever got footing in this, or indeed, any other trade; alike to master, man and boy, disgraceful morally and intellectually.

I am fully aware that attempts are often made to defeat this vile habit by a *tu quoque* line of argument, that there are those who say that racing is supported by government, that many of its leading members are known to bet heavily, that masters bet, that stock exchange transactions consist of a series of bets, and that trading is naught but a game of chance, or rather chance, foreknowledge and judgment. But such arguments will not bear examination. The best answer to them is the old one that two blacks can never make a white, that the doings of wicked acts, foolish if you will, can never justify the copying of such examples.

One thing is certain, the devotees to this vile habit cannot escape acts of injustice. Possibly they are thus guilty unintentionally and unknowingly. In some cases, the sufferers are members of their own family, in others, it is their masters, but in the majority of cases, it is both.

I have known men enter their own doors on a Saturday evening with a lie upon their lips to palliate or remove a suspicion of their follies. They have had "a bad week," whereas their earnings have been unusually large, the truth being that the greater portion of their earnings have gone into the pockets of the cormorant "bookie" who haunts their places of business.

But, how, you may ask, does the master get robbed? Is it not a fact that when a printer, or any other workman, sells his services to another, he parts with his rights for a consideration that he deems adequate to engage in a course of acts that, as I have already shown, are almost certain to contaminate the young around him? I might go further and say, that when a man sells his services, he parts with his right to enter into engagements that are known to claim so much attention or absorb so much thought as the backing of horses entails.

I find it impossible to leave this subject without detailing the particulars of one fact that came within my own observation, and although no reader, let alone one engaged in printing, can be ignorant of hundreds equally condemnatory of the evil habit of betting, I am justified in this course, this hawking of stale facts, from its occurring within the trade, every member of which I am at least attempting to prevail upon to leave off being a *betting* in order to become a *better* man.

A trusted servant in one of our leading newspaper offices was engaged to pay the weekly bill for machining, this being done out. The paper in question was the *Dispatch*, and the machinists Messrs. Taylor & Son, in a court hard by. The weekly bill amounted to £39 for an equal number of thousands of copies, that is, 39,000. This occurred in 1851, that is, before that paper was lowered to its present price, and before machining was done at the ruling prices of today. The greatest confidence had, up to this period, been placed in him by his employers, and that confidence was warranted by the honesty that had characterized all his former actions. Just previous to the act I am about to relate, he took to betting, and within a few months he was charged with stealing the above named sum of money. This act of theft was the result of the acquirement of the dangerous habit of backing racehorses, from a belief in a "straight tip" that a certain horse was bound to win, which, as usual, proved to be nowhere when the race was finished.

For the welfare of all concerned in the printing business in London and, for that matter, elsewhere, this vile system of betting ought to be stopped, if necessary by the most drastic measures. A man or a lad known to bet within a printing office, or even its precincts, should be instantly discharged, and professional betters found lurking about its exits be at once handed over to those who, in accordance with the law, are in duty bound to assist in the overthrow of this debasing custom. Unfortunately, the majority of our London police would rather encourage it than put it down, inasmuch as it is a source of profit to them, as it affords a ready mode of extorting blackmail.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE AMATEUR.

BY W. E. SEAPORT.

VIEWED as a competitive adversary, that ignorant, arrant knave, the amateur printer, is, after all, a harmless individual, all things considered — offensive though he may be, and truly is. Usually he is in our midst but a short time, and like the pestiferous house-fly in the sultry summer months, he soon vanisheth away. This analogy is only used here to illustrate the amateur's inherent gift of annoying people; he never thrives as does the fly, which pest is at least endowed with cunning, and exhibits some degree of knowledge in its positive preference for light rather than darkness. The amateur printer is nothing if not ostentatious and arrogant, and he struts along the street with an order for a hundred business cards in the pocket of his well-worn coat, as though he was the heir presumptive to the country, and was contemplating the erection of a fence around his prospective possessions.

While we need have no misgivings concerning the amateur, from a pecuniary standpoint, yet we dislike his egotistical business methods. We pay him too much attention, though he may possibly deserve all he gets. He notes with pleasure the strange and unnatural craving with which we lay hold of specimens of his handiwork. And true it is, odd though it may appear, that we prefer to line our walls with his productions rather than our

own. He is honored by this show of recognition, and after a while his samples begin to arrive by mail; but we have become hardened to it. His honest opinion is that he is making a decided hit in typographical circles, and no one dares to oppose him.

Sometimes this fellow has the bold effrontery to come to us bearing the information that he has a rush of work, and asks us to come over and help him out in the evening. His impudence is truly astonishing, and if we peremptorily deny him admission to our office, he goes about telling the people that we are jealous of his *success!* and that all the printers in town have combined to crush him. Heaven forbid that we should incur the enmity of the amateur printer.

The name of this parasite is legion, yet there is nothing to fear from him. He is transitory at the best, and in most cases goes to the dogs simultaneously with his only set of rollers. The amateur's estimate on a job is completed in a moment, the price of stock being invariably the only item of cost taken into consideration. He will take an order to print anything from a visiting card to a chromo. He buys his paper by the quire, regardless of size, weight or quality, and his ignorance on all matters pertaining to his "calling," is pitiful to behold. Taken all in all, the opprobrium heaped upon him is perhaps unmerited, for the dozen fonts of type, for which he has paid a good round sum, will soon be in the melting pot. During a short and unsuccessful business career, it would appear that all his efforts are directed against the face of his type, usually of the hair-line variety. His press has been strongly built, and the bed and platen will not part company to save the delicate printing surface from destruction. Every impression brings the face nearer to the first nick, and the bearers are all that prevent the leads in the form from showing an impress on the tympan.

In some cases, however, his staying qualities are remarkable; especially does this apply to the fellow who has served an apprenticeship of several weeks or months in some reputable printing office. He has learned it all, from case to press. In a few days after his dismissal, a hand-press, a quantity of body type and other paraphernalia are landed at his door, and an indulgent mother pays the bill, which is plainly marked "C.O.D." And then comes the "long-felt want," a four or five column folio, and the smallest type we see on its inside pages is small pica (the outside is a ready print). The ink used on this beautiful specimen is the purest kind of swamp mud (liberally applied, as though with a brush), and the impression which he has given it "speaks for itself." This journalistic venture, when received by the editor himself is an immense success; the fairly printed patent outside is hidden from view by the heavy impression and off-set, and he sees nothing but his own handiwork. When the amateur enters the field of journalism, well might it be said that he is nearing the end of his tether. About four weeks of "heavy brainwork," and the young editor becomes weary. His type and press soon find their way into the hands of the dealer in second-hand printing material, and so the amateur printer comes to an untimely end.

The amateur has been thoroughly dissected by writers for years, while comparatively little has been said of his patron. Now, just a few words anent this class of so-called merchants or tradesmen. Take one case, for instance, and give him the familiar name of "John Smith." John has been prevailed upon by the importunities of the amateur printer to order a hundred business cards. The printer buys two sheets of bright blue card, which he cuts into pieces (3 by 2 say) with a jack-knife, using a piece of reglet for a clamp, and in short order the name of John Smith appears in a 36-point gothic letter, while his business is represented by small pica caps. It doesn't matter to the printer nor John either whether the street number is set in nonpareil or double pica, the main point being to make the name *immense*. The price paid for this "job" is not more than 25 cents, and after carefully distributing his cards among his neighbors and friends, Smith fails to see wherein the enormous amount of judicious advertising has benefited him commensurately with his out-put. This gracious advertiser forever after looks upon the "printer man" as a pilferer, and ultimately follows in the wake of the premature disciple of Gutenberg.

But did you ever visit John Smith's store before he succumbed to the inevitable? Well, if so, you noticed that his sign was painted by himself, or perhaps by someone who, like the printer discussed above, learned to paint all at once. I have tried to imitate it; look:



Note the symmetry; how suggestive of the ram's-horn. It occurs to me that the fellow whose skill is shown on this sign board was playing at "donkey party" with a comma on the end of a brush, and that his knowledge concerning punctuation and the use of capital letters had been gleaned from the teacher who, upon being shown a miserable drawing of a cow, by a youthful scholar, said, "That's good enough, a blind man would be glad to see it."

Now, does any intelligent printer want the patronage of John Smith? No. Well, then, the amateur is welcome to it.

ARTEMAS WARD'S WILL.

Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward) having left property in this country, and also legatees in the United States, Judge Barnett, of the supreme court at New York, has signed a decree establishing the validity of the will, in order that the bequests may be made. The will was executed on February 20, 1867, at Southampton, England, where the humorist died. After making a few minor bequests, the residue of the estate is left for life to the testator's mother. After her death the greater portion of the principal is to be devoted to founding an asylum for worn-out printers in the United States. At the death of his mother, the testator directed that the children of John G. King, of Waterford, Maine, should receive $1,000 each. Hence the application to have the will probated here after it had been duly probated in England.



Mosstype—Engraved by the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

CUPID AND THE BUTTERFLY.

THE DEPARTED EDITOR.

The editor's sanctum is silent and bare,
A sadness hangs over his quaint oaken chair ;
His old leaden inkstand is empty and dry,
And his porcupine quill slumbers idly by.

His porcupine quill ? Ah, what language would slip
From the long slender tube with its ivory tip !
What a leader the old fellow used to turn out,
With the aid of the *Times* and a pint of brown stout !

He would write his own Letters from London — the rogue !
And would pad them with scandal — a plan much in vogue !
Like a charger, the battle he'd scent from afar,
By writing a "special" "direct from the war."

When matter was short and he wanted a hit,
He would take up his pen and a murder commit :
He was good at a burglary, smart at a ball ;
But at writing up "ads" he'd no rival at all.

He was ne'er at a loss — with all branches he'd cope ;
And could handle the tar-brush or wield the soft soap ;
But now he's departed this valley of woe,
And has gone to the land where good editors go.

Well, then, peace to his soul ! It is under the eye
Of the spirit's Great Editor up in the sky ;
Let's hope it will join the cherubial ranks,
And not be "declined," but "accepted with thanks."

And we'll speak of him kindly ; no longer on earth
Will his rubicund countenance flavor our mirth ;
He has gone far away from the world's busy hum,
And we'll write as his epitaph — "Scissors and Gum !"

—*Wellburn in Hull Miscellany.*

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTING IN INDIA.

There have recently been published some interesting statistics which have been compiled by the officials of the Indian Home Department with reference to the number of presses, and the various newspapers, periodicals, and books published in India. In the year 1885-86 — the year dealt with in the return — there were 1,095 presses worked in India. Of these 294 were in the Northwest Provinces and Oude, 229 in Bengal, 228 in the British territory in Bombay, and 20 in the native states, 200 in Madras, 71 in the Punjab, 26 in Burmah, 16 in the central provinces, 5 in Berar, 4 in Assam, and one in Coorg. The number of newspapers printed in English during the same year was 127, as against 117 in the previous year, and of newspapers printed in the vernacular or bilingual 277, as against 259 in 1884-85. The Punjab is not reckoned in the circulation, as the returns do not separate the English and the vernacular papers, but give a total of 67 for both. By far the greater number of the vernacular newspapers are published in the Bombay Presidency, which supports no less than 104, the Northwest Provinces and Oude coming next with 72, and Bengal next with 54. In Madras there are only 29, and in Coorg no newspaper either in English or in the vernacular is published. The number of periodicals published in India — excluding the Punjab — was 284, of which 102 were in English and 182 in the vernacular. In the Punjab there were 122 periodicals published during the year. Bombay is again at the head of the list of native periodicals with 88, while in Madras 40 English periodicals were published, and only 21 in the vernacular. The number of books published in the vernacular was much larger than in 1884-85, when it was 6,726. In 1885-86, the number was 7,990, of which Bengal contributed 2,414, Bombay 1,855, the Punjab 1,527, the Northwest Provinces and Oude 1,251, and Madras 718. On the other hand, the number of books printed in English has decreased — 734, as against 770 in the previous year. Of these Bengal contributed 317, Madras 154, Bombay 168, the Punjab and the Northwest Provinces and Oude 39 each. — *London Printing Times and Lithographer.*

TYPE RUSTING: ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

The *Austrian Printer's Gazette* has the following on the causes of type rusting, and on caustic lye as a preservative. It is written by Alois Sassik, head of the Imperial Printing Establishment, in Vienna : "With zincotypes the greatest possible cleanliness is most important, as oxidation takes place very rapidly in this kind of engraving. Zinc oxidizes very quickly when exposed to the air or to alkaline liquids ; when the oxide is once formed, it freely develops under the influence of the soda potash. We would recommend the use of benzine or spirits of turpentine, then dry with a rag, leave a moment in the air, and place the zincotype in a drawer.

"When washing forms, dirty water, or such as has already been used is often taken. This latter always contains potash, petroleum and spirits and dirt. This is another cause of rusting. Another habit is no less injurious. When the potash does not act quickly enough, some washers are accustomed to pour spirits of turpentine on the brush or on a rag and to rub the rebellious spots, without taking the precaution, however, to use a little potash and clean water afterward.

"It has been ascertained by chemists that the spirits of turpentine, especially when old, absorbs oxygen from the air and ozonizes it — that is, it transforms it into an active and positive oxide that acts very energetically — so that any spirits remaining on a form not only favors, but actually excites the development of the oxide on the type.

"The principal causes of type rusting may be assumed from the foregoing as follows : 1. Bad proportioned alloys. 2. Improper metals in the composition. 3. Placing the type in damp places, especially when not previously dried. 4. Want of care on the part of the washers of the forms.

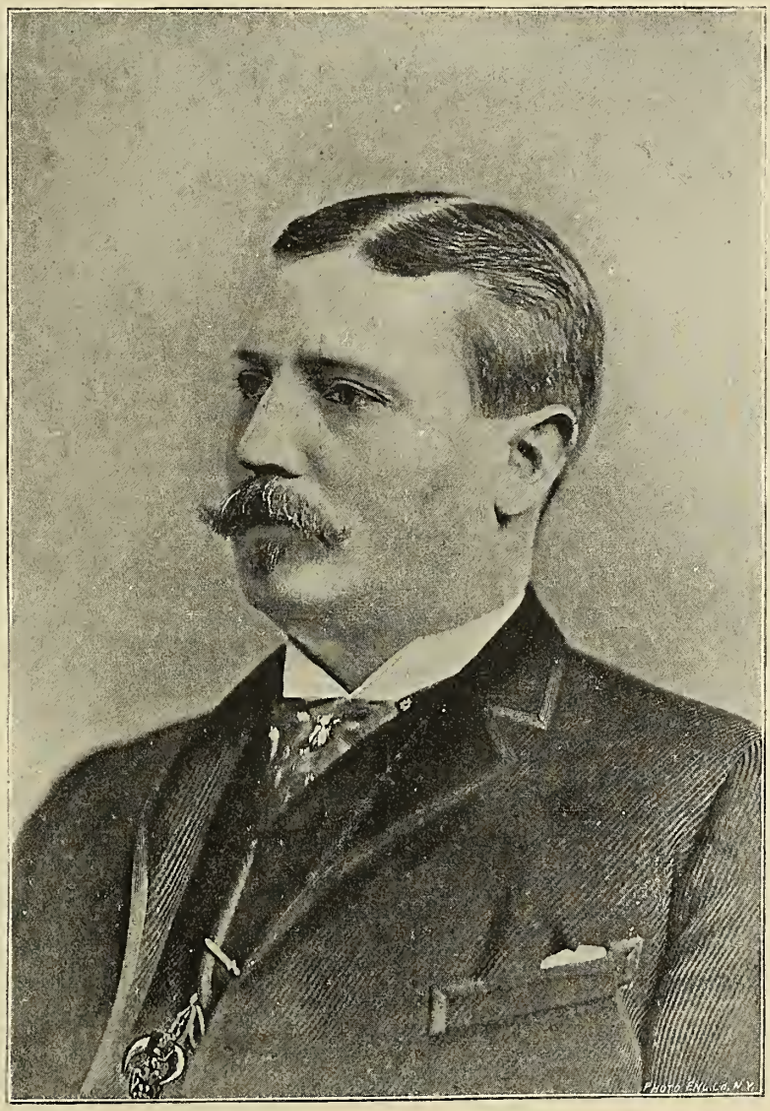
"Let us now say a few words on potash of soda and the introduction of the fatty matters of soap into the potash. What we have said goes to show that the soda lye does not produce the oxidation, but is rather neutral toward the type, and that the causes must be sought in negligence in washing and rinsing. Soda lye is the best caustic that we know, and it would be difficult to replace it ; it makes the use of spirits of turpentine superfluous, and is only surpassed by benzine for cleaning zincotypes and wood engravings, as this latter oil prevents the wood from changing. The great point, therefore, is to make a good lye ; there is no lack of recipes, but still there are complaints of the results obtained.

"Solid soda or soapstone, although dear, is excellent in its way, as it is put up in air-tight boxes and retains all its natural causticity and strength. Trade papers often give formulas in this matter that a chemist, the only judge, would not approve. The quantities for the mixtures are given, but no mention is made of the manipulation, nor the time required for boiling, nor the degree of heat, nor the quality of the substances — matters that are equally as important.

"In country towns the ashes of hardwoods, the beech, etc., are wetted with boiling rain water, some lime is added, the product is drawn off, and a very good lye and one that does not injure the type is obtained. In large cities, however, we have to follow another plan. The following recipe we have found excellent : Dissolve 2 kilograms of crystallized soda (carbonated sodic oxide), or 0.75 kilo of sub-carbonate of calcined soda, in 24 kilos of river water that contains no calcareous matter. Heat the mixture in boiler to boiling point. While boiling, slacken 2 kilograms of quicklime in 6 kilograms of river water, make a kind of jelly of it and pour it into the solution while it is boiling ; stir, lift from fire, cover up carefully and let cool and settle. Then pour the clarified part — the caustic solution — into stone jugs and cork hermetically, to prevent the carbonic acid gas of the air from entering. There will be a deposit of carbonate of lime on the bottom of the boiler ; pour some river water on this, stir up and boil again. This second solution is weaker, and will serve for cleaning inking tables, cleaning rags, etc. The first solution should only be used for the forms. We have tried silicate of potash and found it inefficient ; it contains but very little caustic soda."

A. R. HART.

The success achieved in the art of photographic engraving within the last few years is one of the marvels of the present day. A revolution has been brought about in the world of art and literature by its products, and it has been truly said that the dream of the artist to see his work faithfully reproduced, and the desire of the publisher to meet a growing demand for better illustrations without additional expense, are fully realized by its agency. To bring these results to a successful issue has taken years of investigation, experiment and careful study, and no individual in America has labored more zealously to achieve them than the gentleman whose portrait we herewith present — Mr. A. R. Hart, general manager of the Photo-Engraving Company, of New York — who is emphatically a self-made man, and a marked example of what "clear grit" and unceasing perseverance will accomplish. He is the son of a shipbuilder, and was born in Clayton, New York, in 1854, where he received a common school education, and remained until he was twelve years of age, when his parents removed to New York City, where, after a few years' residence, he entered the law office of Judge George W. Lord. When twenty-one, he joined the banking firm of Frank & Darrow, as law clerk, and traveled throughout the West in its interests. But all this time his natural fondness for artistic work — for engravings, good pictures especially — which had manifested itself in early childhood, continued to grow upon him, and in the spring of 1876, an opportunity offering, he became connected with the Photo-Engraving Company, and put aside his law books for this more congenial pursuit. So well did he familiarize himself with the details of the business that at the lapse of two years he was made manager of the company, which position he still holds.



At the time he became connected with the company, its employés in all branches did not number twenty; today they exceed two hundred. That it has been his constant aim to study and supply the needs of the trade can be vouched for by all who have been patrons of the establishment, and how far he has succeeded is attested by the marvelous improvements in the high art work which has been produced under his immediate supervision, and which has given the establishment a national reputation. To his efforts are entirely due the introduction of the photo-engraving process in the scientific publications of the government, the first plates of which were made for Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute. They were technical plates relating to a scientific process. The way in which Mr. Hart brought about this success in Washington is interesting. He knew that the government was using a large number of illustrations in its publications and was having them made by very expensive methods, and he also knew that the process could be adapted to meet the wants of the men engaged in making out the government reports. He thereupon concluded to make the attempt to introduce photo-engraving at Washington. He went there and spent some time discussing the subject with such noted scientists as Prof. Baird, Dr. Elliot Coues, Prof. G. B. Goode, Dr. Gill, and others, and showed them that the same work could be done for one-half the price the government was then paying. Finally, he was permitted to try the experiment. The result was the adoption of his process, and since that time, and in consequence of such adoption, the government has been enabled to publish twice as many scientific illustrations as ever before without extra expense.

The most noteworthy of these publications is that of "The Fisheries and Fishing Industries of the United States." It is in two quarto volumes of 1,000 pages each, and contains 600 plates. The illustrations include all the food and game fish, and all fur-bearing amphibious animals of North America. In fact, there has been such a demand for the work that congress has been called upon for an appropriation for another edition. Among the other recent books illustrated by the company of which Mr. Hart is manager, are the "Doré Bible Gallery," a collection of 100 of the choicest illustrations of the Doré gallery; "Atala," magnificently illustrated; Doré's "Wandering Jew," and "Art Gems of the Hoffman House." This last contains a reproduction of the handsome paintings which adorn the hotel, and is the most magnificent hotel book ever published. Many of the finest illustrations of Harper & Brothers, the Century Company, Appleton & Co. and, in fact, every other first-class publishing house are now done by the Photo-Engraving Company.

Besides its headquarters in New York, it has branch houses in Chicago and Philadelphia, and also a large and well-equipped printing department, where the higher grades of printing for publishers is made a specialty. One fact connected with its productions which is worthy of particular mention, and which will doubtless be appreciated by those most interested, is that all the early defects of photo-engraving have been overcome by it, and the plates now produced by it are equal in all respects to the best wood engraving, the lines being as deep and as sharp as hand-engraved plates.

Mr. Hart is of the firm of Hart & Von Arx, manufacturing stationers, and is also the head of the firm of A. R. Hart & Co., the well-known publishers of the late General Logan's work, "The Great Conspiracy," the demand for which has been unequaled, except by that for the Grant memoirs. While comparatively young in the trade, the success of the firm has been phenomenal, and it is now recognized as occupying a front rank among American publishers.

Mr. Hart is deservedly considered one of the best posted men in the printing fraternity, and is frequently consulted by the leading printers and publishers of his city, being fully versant with all the newest devices, improvements and equipments which go to make up the perfect modern printing establishment. He is president of the famous Amaranth Society, of Brooklyn, the largest social organization in the city; is a Mason of the thirty-second degree and a member of Mecca Temple, of New York City. The name of Mr. Hart has been prominently mentioned for appointment to the position of public printer under the administration of General Harrison.

A BISHOP'S EXPERIENCES AS A PRINTER.

In the January part of the *Quiver* there is an interesting article by the Rev. John Horden, D.D., Bishop of Moosonee, relating his experiences among the Indians in the Hudson's Bay Territory. After mastering the language, he began teaching the Indians reading and writing, and he then began to find the necessity of printed books. He says: "Reading soon became pretty general, and the providing of books, all written by hand, became a heavy tax upon me. As soon as I found myself capable of doing the work satisfactorily, I prepared a translation of a portion of our English prayer book, and sent it home to my friends of the Church Missionary Society, requesting that a thousand copies might be printed and sent out to me by the next ship. The word "ship" recalls many reminiscences, some of a painful character. Our ship is looked for with deep interest, and should it not arrive at its accustomed time, our minds become filled with anxious forebodings. But in the year when the books were looked for the ship arrived somewhat early. Large cases were consigned to me, which I had hoped would be filled with books; but what was my amazement, on opening the first, to find reams of unsullied paper, a font of type in the syllabic character, a printer's roller, a drum of ink; while in the second case were what appeared to me the parts of a printing press, and many other things, of the use of which I had not the slightest conception. It then dawned upon me that my friends had sent me out everything necessary to set up a first-class printing and bookbinding establishment, but had entirely forgotten to send out the printer and the bookbinder. What was to be done? It would never do to allow these things to remain idle, so I set to at once to see what I could do with them. I selected a smart little boy from my school, and we at once began our work. We were first carpenters, and made the frames to support our font of type; and then we looked at the parts of the printing press, and the sight seemed to fill us with dismay. But we were not to be easily beaten, and after many trials the completed press stood before us an accomplished fact. I now took my composing stick in hand, and stood before my frame dropping in type after type. It was at first slow work, but became more rapid as I proceeded, and I felt extremely proud when I saw my first page tied up and put aside. But I had to set up sixteen pages before I could be assured of success, such being the number required for a single sheet, and this occupied me many days. All this time the Indians were watching me, and they noticed that I was extremely silent, and that my look was anxious. Thoughts soon arose in their minds, and those they soon expressed in words: 'The minister has troubled himself so much about his book he has gone quite mad.' I made no reply, but kept steadily on at my novel employment. At length all was ready, and I had the satisfaction of seeing the result of my work in a proof in which the characters were as clear and bright as in any book I had ever seen. With my sleeves turned up, I took the printed sheet in both hands and rushed out of doors, among a body of Indians assembled outside, crying out, '*Pache kunawapatumok oma, pache kunawapatumok oma!*' ('Come and look at this, come and look at this!') They came, they looked, they stared; I was no longer a madman, but the greatest conjurer they had ever seen. And now sheet succeeded sheet, until the work was completed. I had next to undertake bookbinding. In this I was equally successful, and by the end of May, when my Indians returned from their hunting grounds, I was able to present each of them with a well-bound book of common prayer, after which our services gradually assumed the form of the usual church service. A hymn book followed, and that again was followed by a bible history in the form of a catechism, after which the four gospels, which made a volume of considerable size, passed through the missionary press."

PHOTOGRAPHY ON WOOD.

The *Revue Photographique* gives the following directions for photographing upon wood. Measure out:

Gelatine	8 grams.
White Soap	8 "
Water	500 c. c.

The gelatine is allowed to swell; is dissolved in the water bath, and the soap is added to it gradually, stirring all the time. The mixture is then filtered through muslin. A little zinc white is added to it, and it is then rubbed well into the wood to be used and then left to dry. The film should be as thin and equal as possible. A coating of the following solution is then applied to the wood by means of a broad brush:

Albumen	30 grams.
Chloride of ammonia	1.2 "
Citric acid	0.2 "
Water	24 c. c.

Whip the albumen to a froth, let it settle, and then add (in order) the water, the chloride of ammonia and the citric acid. When dry, this film is sensitized by pouring on it a little of the following solution and spreading it with a glass rod:

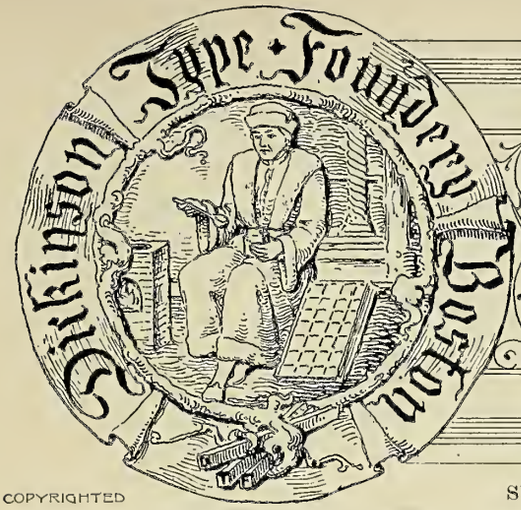
Nitrate of silver	3.2 grams.
Water	31 c. c.

Pour off any excess of the sensitizer and allow it to dry again. Print as usual. It is not necessary to overprint. When sufficiently exposed, hold the printed surface of the wooden block for three minutes in a weak solution of salt; in this the print will become slightly paler. Wash under the water tap, and fix for four or five minutes in a concentrated solution of hyposulphite of soda. Wash again for ten minutes under the water tap, and dry.

AN OREGON PRINTER GIRL.

The East Portland (Ore.) *Vindicator* has a pleasant story of a plucky and skillful girl compositor. Until a few months ago the foreman of the San Francisco *Examiner* peremptorily refused to permit a girl printer to work on that paper. Numerous applications were made, but he remained inexorable in his refusal to employ any but male compositors. During the latter part of last summer, Miss Hattie Ross went to San Francisco for the purpose of securing employment. It was not long after her arrival until a printer with whom she was well acquainted had occasion to lay off a day or two, and he engaged Miss Ross to take his place during the interval.

The foreman reluctantly consented to the arrangement, and the Oregon girl took her place as a substitute at her friend's case. The tyrant of the composing room watched her with evident interest, as the type went click, click, click with almost lightning speed into her composing stick. He went away, and returned several times, still watching her intently. Hattie paid no attention to anything except the work in which she was engaged, and next day, when the work of each of the forty printers in the office was measured, she had the top string by several thousand ems. There was no more opposition to the young lady from Webfoot setting type in the *Examiner* office, and she now has steady employment. She made over $17 in two nights' work.



TYPE

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE INLAND PRINTER

No. 13.—The body type used in these pages is Minion, No. 13, of the Riverside series, modeled by Mr. H. O. Houghton, the eminent printer and publisher. The face was cut in steel, cast from copper matrices, and is without what is usually termed a hair line, the surface being firm and flat. Specimens of the completed series will be sent upon application to Dickinson Type Foundery, Boston.

OURSELVES

TYPE is here to show you attractively new styles of the Dickinson's own and other founders' design; to tell the printer of the latest improvements connected with his craft, and to gossip, in a general way, about the trade and its belongings. It has no nauseating self-glorification to offer you, but bends a listening ear for the pleasant words that friends may kindly shower upon it. Let generous orders accompany them, please, and the TYPE's mission will be accomplished, and modesty will have its own reward!

STANDARD JOB SCHEMES

The work of changing over job fonts from the old schemes to those adopted by the Type Founders' Association is an important and expensive task, which the Dickinson Type Foundery expects to complete at an early day, and be able to fill all orders with the new-scheme fonts. The advantage to the purchaser will be in always knowing by the number of a's specified in the specimen just what a font contains, wherever bought.

SPECIMEN PRIZE OFFERS

The variety in type designs seems without limit. Many of them are simply crude imitations, cheaply gotten up, of original styles that cost the founder much thought, care, and money. The Dickinson Type Foundery has never imitated but has sought to originate. It now wants to attract and interest the printer, both employer and employed. It wants him to *think, to express his thoughts*, and to see the result of his ideas cast into graceful metallic shapes, of benefit to him and his craft. The Dickinson appeals to the *printer*, to his pride in his profession and in its advancement, and it shall be disappointed if the result is not something original, and helpful to all.

COPPER IN TYPE

The first introduction of copper into type-metal, of which there is any authentic knowledge, was made in 1848 by the late Michael Dalton, a former proprietor of the Dickinson Type Foundery. This fact is established by record and by his personal statement.

Mr. Dalton was a persistent investigator into everything pertaining to his business as type-founder, and possessed a large practical knowledge of those metals which are compounded into type. He was early impressed with the value of copper as an ingredient, and worked out a formula for a composition which largely overcame the difficulties of thoroughly amalgamating copper with tin and lead. This formula was placed with the Revere Copper Co. of Boston, for convenience in mixing at their works, some 32 years ago, and was constantly used by the Dickinson Type Foundery in its type-metal until 1868, when the present proprietors began to increase the percentage of copper.

New and extensive experiments have recently been completed, and the Dickinson Type Foundery now announces that by its present process it is enabled to use a much larger quantity of copper than has ever before been successfully attempted by any founder. The result is an exceedingly tough and springy compound, durable without being brittle and much lighter than the ordinary metal, the latter quality largely increasing the number of letters in a pound, with economy to the printer.

Within the past twenty months nearly all the casting machinery and moulds at this foundery have been rebuilt, and the already extensive list of matrices has also been greatly added to, all of which are especially adapted to the using of this metal. The intense heat under which the metal is worked requires frequent renewals of machinery and tools, at a large expense.

With uniform prices among all reputable type-founders, the Dickinson Type Foundery does not seek business by falsehoods or by belittling its neighbors, but by increasing the *quality* of its productions without increasing the prices.

DICKINSON FOUNDERY SPECIMENS

QUAINT and QUAINT OPEN, are the freshest type offerings of the new year, and their designer (a leading printer) has shaped a quaint and suggestive letter.

THE CURSIVE SCRIPT shows pleasing varieties of Mediæval forms, in both capitals and lower case, exact transcripts by the masters of early printing.

THE OUTING'S delicate lines and shapes appeal to the æsthetic printer, and, combined in caps and small caps, are full of unique possibilities.

THE JAGGED is original, and capable of excellent effects in the hands of an appreciative workman.

TYPOTHETÆ CLUBS

These meetings of printers have a healthful tendency. They beget confidence in place of distrust; they broaden trade sympathies by the exchange of personal experiences; they develop a self-respect that prevents a man from breaking in private an open promise made to his fellow-craftsmen; and they require one to see beyond the narrow confines of a locality into the national outlook of a business, thus inevitably making employers inclined to deal with trade questions a larger, more thoughtful manner.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND

One rather admires the brisk, aggressive concern which wants the earth and claims it. The rattling whoppers which no one is expected to believe, but which read spicily, the personal modesty which patronizes the whole trade, and embraces all the knowledge pertaining to the craft's past, present, and future, are amusing and exhilarating, and fill a unique place of the concern's own development. Such a concern does not lie for business. It does not lie for pleasure. It simply lies because it cannot help it—and without hope of being believed!

EASTERN TRADES CURRENT

THE PAPER TRADE the past year has been a prosperous one. New England, with her enormous output, has made much money, and individual concerns have waxed exceedingly rich. Every grade and quality have felt the heavy demand, and prices on large contracts have been excellent.

PRINTERS are generally looking happy, and appear good-natured when talking shop. Composition in the larger book offices is plentiful and at good prices. Pamphlet, job, and miscellaneous work keeps about all the other printers busy, but not at wholly satisfactory prices. Press-work is plenty, at fair rates, excepting some unusually long runs, which are figured closely.

PRINTING PRESS concerns report a larger dealing for the past year than ever before, but printers are more exacting in their demands as to terms, etc., and the business is hard and discouraging. The variety and manufacturing capacity exceed any possible market. The country is glutted with second-hand printing machinery, with a probable large increase in the near future.

TYPE FOUNDERS in the East are busier than their western brethren, not from a larger sale of their products, but because the point system of type-bodies, which was first adopted at the West, has finally worked this way, and made requirements upon the eastern concerns that have taxed their resources heavily to stock up for.

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY AGENTS

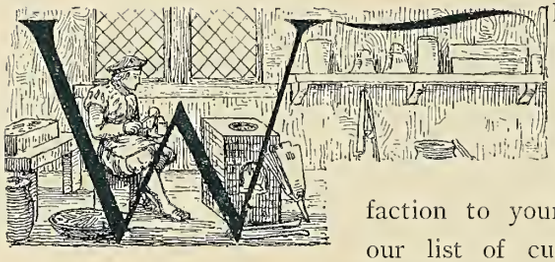
For the convenience of printers at a distance from Boston, the following parties, in addition to the list of type founders, will fill all orders for its specialties with promptitude, many of them carrying a stock for immediate necessities:—

W. C. DODSON, Atlanta, Ga.; N. C. HAWKES, San Francisco, Cal.; J. & F. B. GARRETT, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. B. PRICE, Detroit, Mich.; A. C. KERR & Co., Pittsburgh; THE SHNIEDEWEND & LEE Co., Chicago; TATUM & BOWEN, San Francisco; W. G. SCARFF & Co., Dallas, Texas; L. GRAHAM & SON, New Orleans, La.; G. A. STRAUBE & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; JOHN CRESWELL, Denver, Col.; KANSAS NEWSPAPER UNION, Topeka, Kansas; GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, Kansas City, Mo.; ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY Co., St. Louis, Mo.; N. C. HAWKES, San Francisco; H. L. PELOUZE & SON, Richmond, Va.; WALKER & BRESNAN, New York; GEBHARD PAPER Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. M. MYERS & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; GEBHARD PAPER Co., Detroit, Mich.; BARNES, ALLEN & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. W. DORMAN, Baltimore; GARDEN CITY TYPE-FOUNDING Co., SIMONS & Co., A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER UNION, CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, Chicago; G. S. NEWCOME & Co., Cleveland; E. B. PEASE & BRO., Detroit; WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, Des Moines; R. ROWELL, Louisville; MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING Co., Middletown, N. Y.; JULIUS MEYER, New Orleans; R. HOE & Co., VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co., New York; W. C. BLELOCH, R. W. HARTNETT & BROS., Philadelphia; KING & GILLELAND, Pittsburgh; SIOUX CITY PRINTING Co., Sioux City; NELSON CHESMAN & Co., St. Louis; JOHN H. MILLS & Co., Washington.

INDESTRUCTIBLE TYPE

The Boston Pilot has printed over 21,000,000 papers upon its present dress of type, furnished by Dickinson Type Foundery six years ago, which it is about to replace with a new one. The old type is still serviceable and will be sent South.

To Printers



WE are Type Founders. Many of you are now using type of our manufacture with evident satisfaction to yourselves. We expect our list of customers to be constantly augmented from your numbers in the future.

In the meantime we want you to know us more thoroughly, and to learn what we are doing. We want to interest you in our productions, and to receive the benefit of your ideas and experience as printers, and to *pay you* for them.

Among all the printers in this country, there must be some who have fresh ideas for designs in type, borders, etc., and who will be glad to express them if so invited.

As an incentive for you to put those ideas into shape for the type founder's use, and for the benefit of the printer generally, we make you the following

PRIZE OFFERS:

To the printer sending us the best practical design for a series of type, single or combination border, combination flourishes, combination ornaments, or brass rules, before May 1st, 1889, we will send a *Cash Prize of Fifty Dollars;* to the second-best, *Twenty-Five Dollars.* No elaborate drawings are required, but a design must contain all the letters of the caps, or caps, lower case and figures, and if of border, flourishes or ornaments, the several pieces that complete each. *Originality* is the main requisite. The design must bear the author's address, carefully written out, with date when sent.

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY,

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150 Congress St., Boston.

QUAINT ▵ OPEN ▵ AND ▵ QUAINT

PATENT APPLIED FOR

---

14 A $1.90 — 12 POINT — 14 A $1.90

745 ▵ UNIQUE ▵ AND ▵ BEAUTIFUL ▵ FACES

NEW YEARS GREETINGS FOR PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

ANCIENT ▵ AND ▵ YOUNG ▵ PEOPLE ▵ ANTICIPATING

6 A $3.40 — 36 POINT — 6 A $3.40

BRAVE ▵ MEN ▵ 941 ▵ OLDEN ▵ TIMES

CHIMING WHISTLE

24 A — 8 POINT — $1.90

MERRY SLEIGHRIDE PARTIES

TURKEY SUPPER ▵ AND ▵ ALL-NIGHT DANCE

COLD AND SORE THROAT

24 A — 8 POINT — $1.90

MERRY SLEIGHRIDE PARTIES

TURKEY SUPPER ▵ AND ▵ ALL-NIGHT DANCE

COLD AND SORE THROAT

4 A $4.00 — 48 POINT — 4 A $4.00

SLAUGHTER ▵ 836 ▵ HOUSE

10 A $2.25 — 18 POINT — 10 A $2.25

POOR ▵ CHILDREN ▵ MADE ▵ WELCOME

COLD WINTER NIGHT ▵ 493 ▵ FOREVER AND ALWAYS

REMEMBER AND GET CALLED

20 A — 10 POINT — $1.90

HOLIDAY ▵ DISSIPATION

LEAVES MARKS 41 NEVER ERASED

THROUGH LIFE'S JOURNEY

20 A — 10 POINT — $1.90

HOLIDAY ▵ DISIPATION

LEAVES MARKS 41 NEVER ERASED

THROUGH LFE'S JOURNEY

8 A $2.90 — 24 POINT — 8 A $2.90

PHELPS, DALTON & CO. BOSTON, MASS

150 ▵ CONGRESS ▵ STREET.

12 Per Cent Off for Spot Cash.

Specimens from Dickinson Type Foundery, Boston.

Complete Series 4 Sizes, $6.00
No Ornaments with this Series

Outing Series

Every Size Complete with Figures
Patent Applied For

50 A 6 Point, No. 45 $1.50

HOW SWEET THE MOONLIGHT SLEEPS UPON THIS BANK,
HERE WILL WE SIT AND LET THE SOUNDS OF MUSIC
CREEP IN OUR EARS; SOFT STILLNESS AND THE NIGHT
BECOME THE TOUCHES OF SWEET HARMONY.

40 A 6 Point, No. 44 $1.50

YOUR HONOUR'S PLAYERS, HEARING YOUR AMENDMENT,
ARE COME TO PLAY A PLEASANT COMEDY;
FOR SO YOUR DOCTORS HOLD IT VERY MEET.
SEEING TOO MUCH SADNESS HATH CONGEALED YOUR BLOOD

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I'M QUITE ASHAMED—'TIS MIGHTY RUDE
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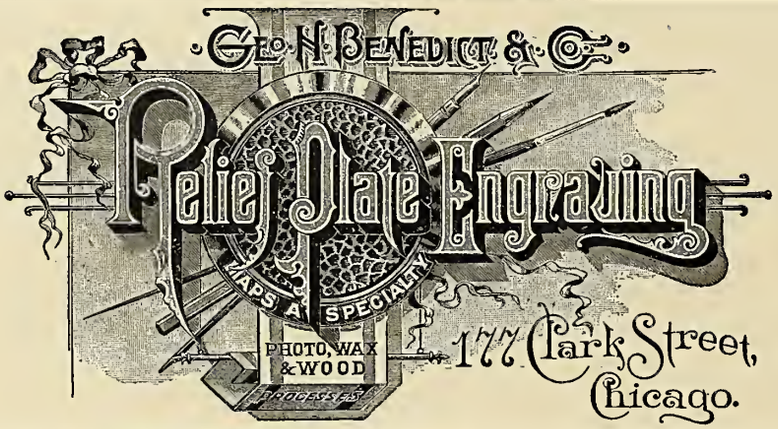
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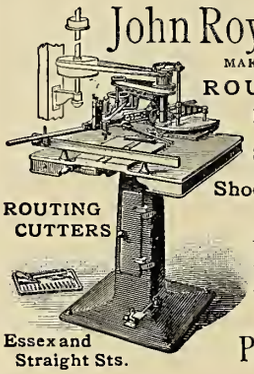
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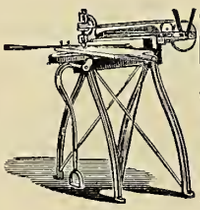
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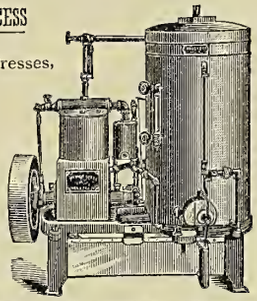
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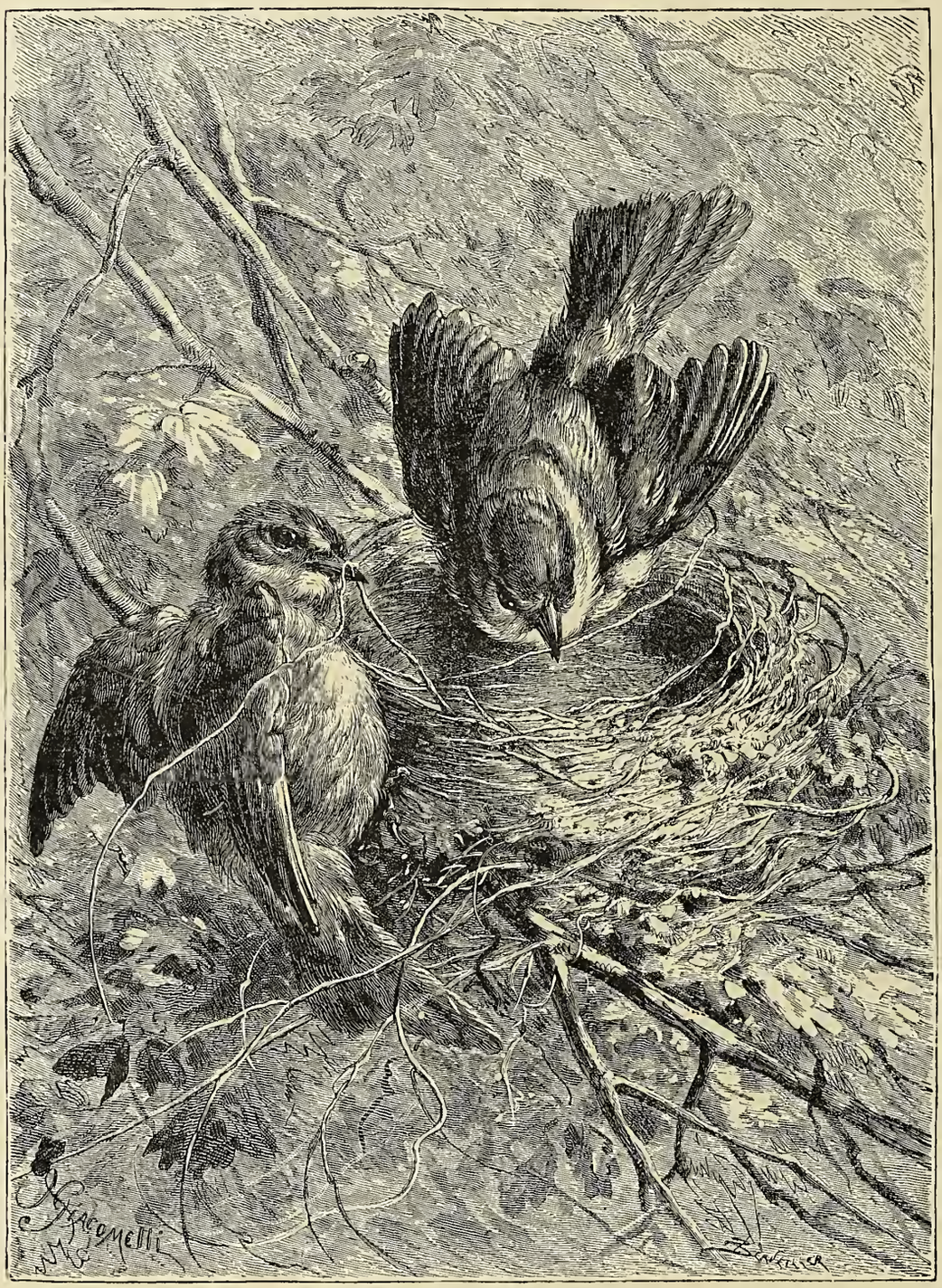
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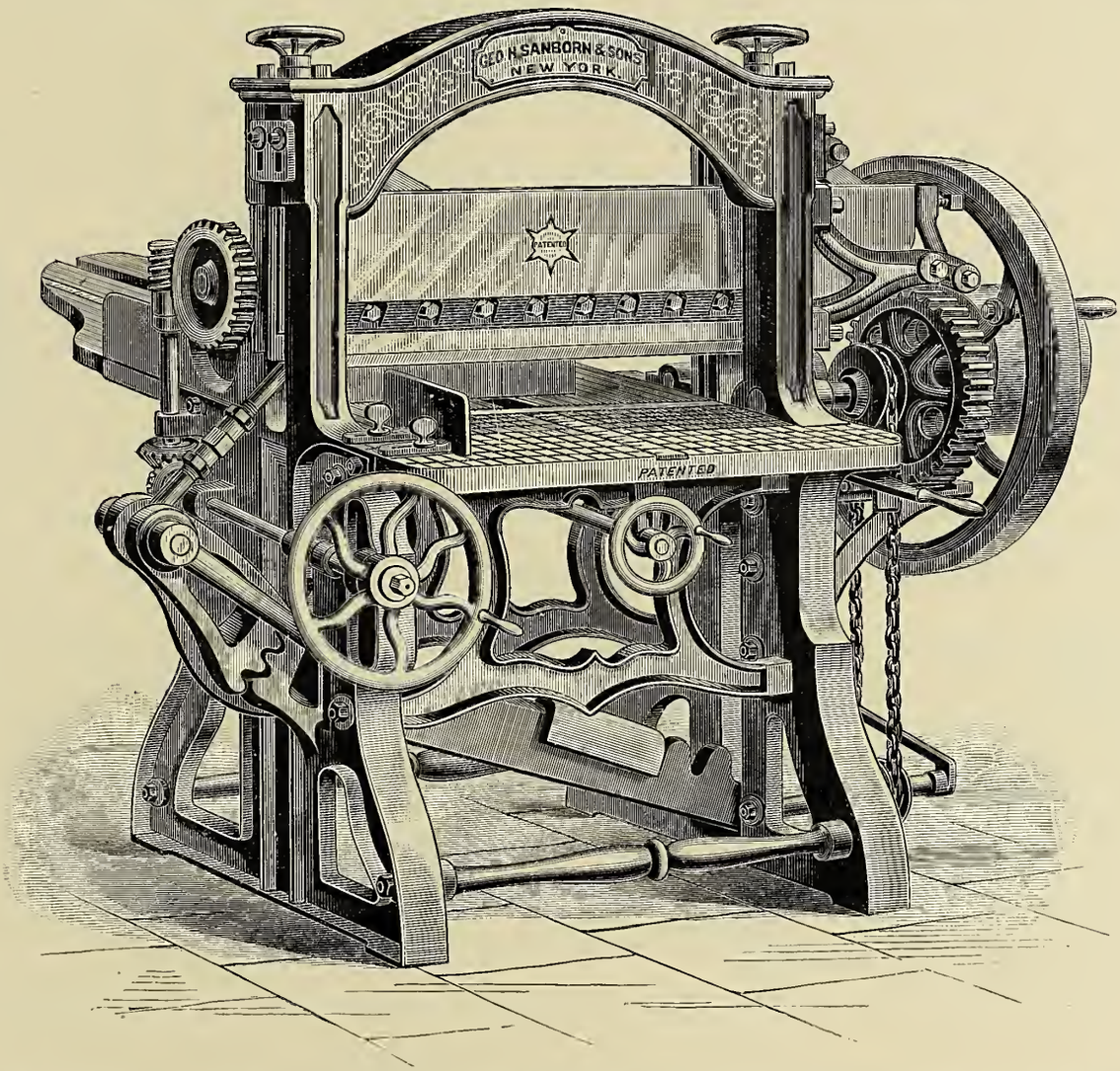
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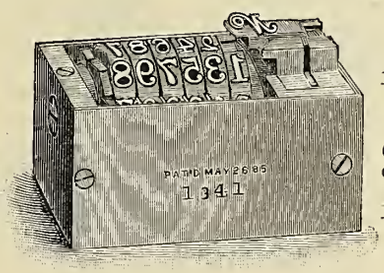
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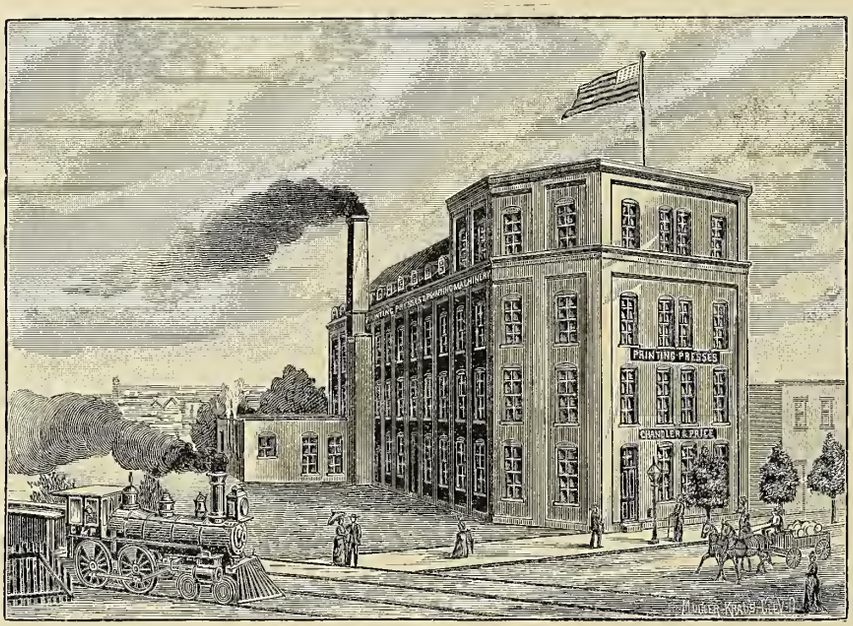
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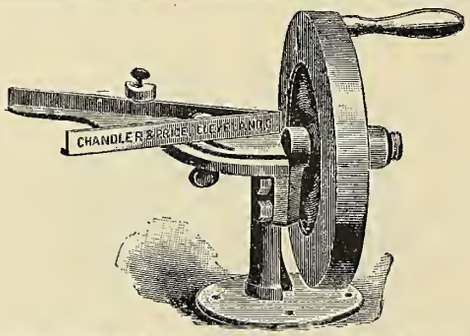
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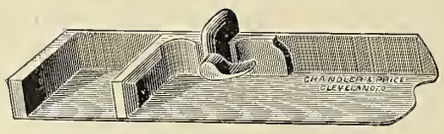
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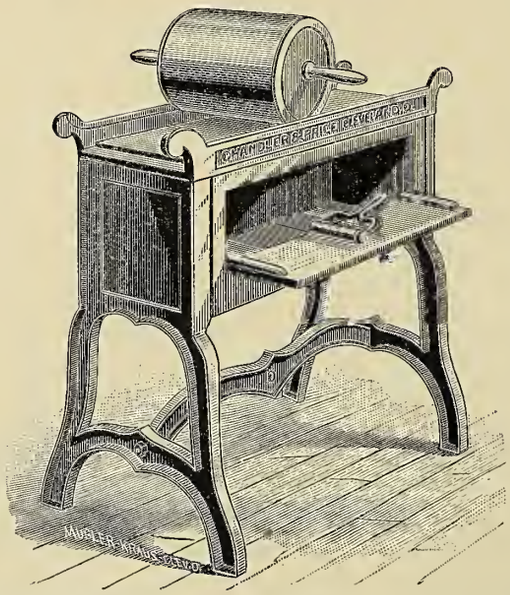
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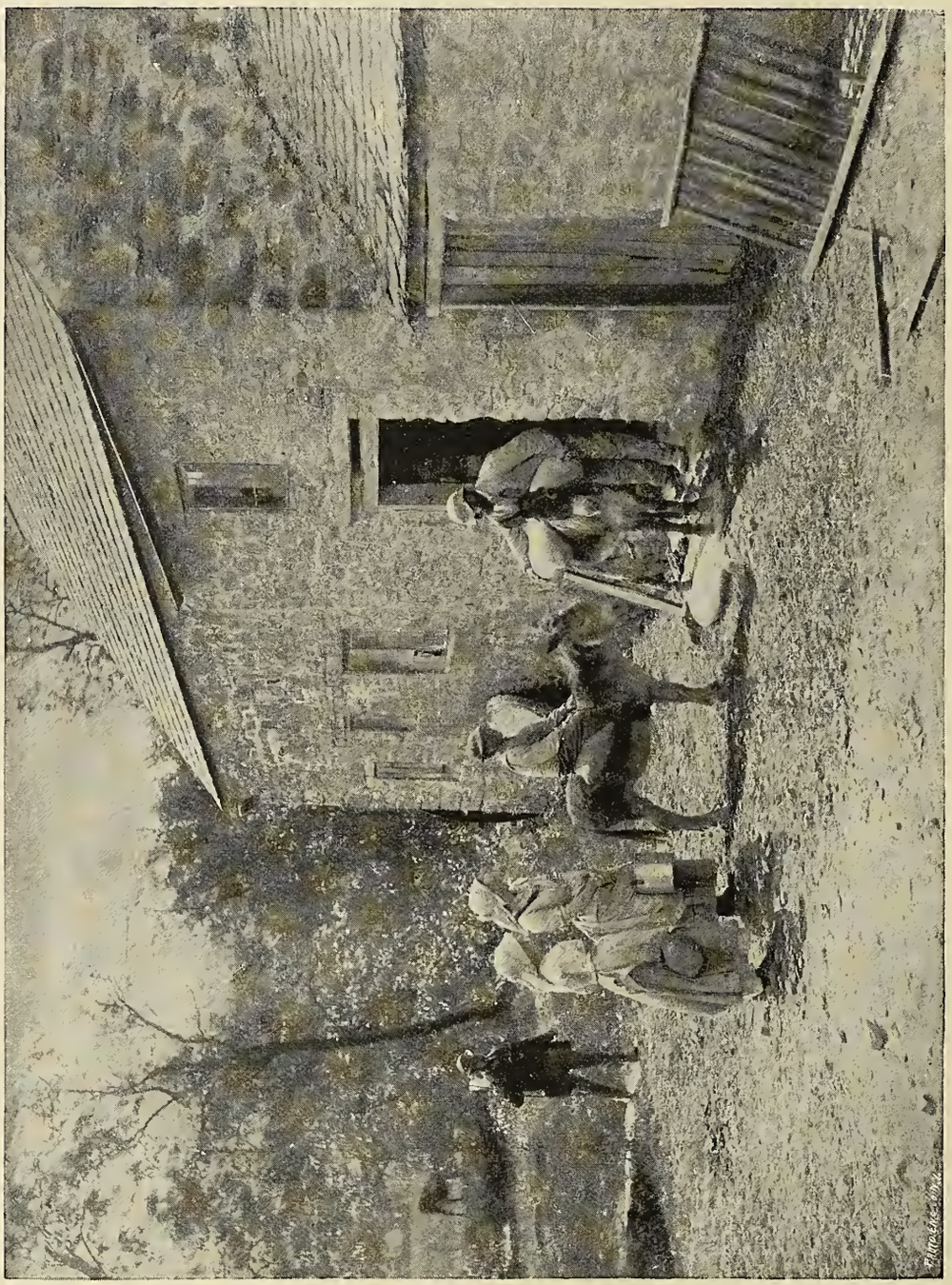
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

To the Editor: ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 2, 1889.

In your January number, "Kicker," your Kansas City correspondent, asks if anyone can suggest a remedy for close adherence of letters in stereotyping, to avoid the destructive but necessary pounding to separate them. In answer, I would say, that a device has just been put on the market, for which a patent has been applied for, which is a positive remedy, and the Central Typefoundry will fit chases with the patent sidestick and foot slug for $15 each. It is the invention of Mr. Joseph Dayball, pressman of A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, St. Louis, and has been in use in that office nearly a year. No daily paper can afford to be without it.

"Kicker" also asks why all types are not made three-nick. "Kicker" can have all three-nick type if he orders them that way. If he has any doubt on this point let him send in his order.

J. A. ST. JOHN.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, January 24, 1889.

Business in this city is dull, and has been so for some time; but it is beginning to show itself again, as all printing offices are doing something—a few having a rush. For instance, L. Graham & Son have all they can attend to for some time to come, especially bookwork.

Messrs. Hunter & Genslinger, printers and stationers, 48 Camp street, are energetic and enterprising men, having for the last two or three years improved their office in regard to type, presses and required facilities. So at that rate they will, sooner or later, be able to compete with the rest of the larger offices.

Until recently this city has been without a trade pressroom, but realizing its necessity, one of our most practical pressmen, James E. Prendergast, has branched out in this line. Mr. Prendergast has lately received an extra heavy four-roller table distribution Cottrell press, with all modern improvements, and can now boast of having one of the finest and second largest machines in the city, which will enable him to turn out a six-column quarto newspaper, as the bed measures 32 by 46. This venture of Mr. Prendergast has succeeded beyond his most sanguine anticipations, and he will soon be compelled to put in another machine. The press referred to was put up by Mr. William H. Daugherty, of this city, pressman at the *Daily News* office.

The Crescent Steam Printing House, 110 Chartres street, owned by Messrs. E. & P. Marchand, who are doing the state work, will shortly make some changes. They intend putting in a large assortment of type and material, expecting to make a first-class office. They have received four new presses, which will be put in in place of the old ones. This firm is determined to turn out first-class work or none at all, in which endeavor I trust they will be successful.

R. J. S.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, February 1, 1889.

The printing trade is greatly stirred just now by the auction sale of the largest book and job printing establishment in New England. The one referred to is that of the Rand-Avery Company. It was recently bought of the assignees by Mr. J. F. Jordan, it being generally understood that the establishment would resume operations under the management of Mr. Thomas W. Lawson. With this end in view the heads of the departments and foremen were reëngaged, but later on it was found that the Rand-Avery Supply Company had leased the building, and as the expense of moving this great plant would be enormous, the idea was abandoned and the entire stock advertised to be sold at auction without reserve. The sale commenced last Monday, and has been attended by prominent printers from all over the country. Among them were representatives of the J. M. W. Jones Printing Co., R. M. J. Donnelley and J. L. Regan, Chicago; Frederick J. Fiske and Weinkoop, Hallenbeck & Co., New York; F. X. Hooper, Baltimore, and a great many others, while every printer of this city and vicinity has been seen in the building more or less during the sale. The Rand-Avery Supply Company has been one of the largest buyers. Some of the Adams presses went for a song, while several cylinders brought good prices. On the whole, prices have ruled very good. When the right to use the name "Rand, Avery & Co." and "Rand-Avery Company" was offered for sale, it was started at $500, and rapidly run up to $7,500. The bidding was confined to two parties, and the right was finally bought by Mr. Fred Joy, a lawyer. Tomorrow, it is expected, will close the sale.

The Franklin Typographical Society held its sixty-fifth annual meeting on the evening of January 4, and the reports of the secretary and treasurer showed a healthy financial condition, notwithstanding the fact that heavy expenditures have been made the past year on account of sickness. Fifty names were added to the membership last year, there being now 40 honorary and 335 active members. Thursday evening, January 17, this society celebrated the birth of Benjamin Franklin by a dinner at the United States Hotel.

Typographical Union No. 13 scored another social success at its annual grand ball, January 23, and the large number of tickets sold added a handsome sum to its relief fund. The hall was beautifully decorated, and pretty toilets were numerous among the ladies. The order of dances was unique and interesting, and was designed and executed by Messrs. A. T. Bliss & Co.

Mr. E. P. Fisher, of the Boston Typefoundry, so well known to printers of this vicinity, is spending a few weeks in the Bermudas. This trip was a necessity on account of impaired health. It is the sincere wish of all his acquaintances that he will soon be among us again, fully recovered.

It will surely be of interest to the Chicago printers to learn that Mr. George B. Richardson has connected himself with the John W. Lovell Company, of New York City, where he assumes a responsible position. We are sorry to lose him from among us, as we like this sample you have sent us of a Chicago printer.

Mr. C. F. Shirley, formerly with the Rand-Avery Company, is now with the Forbes Company.

S.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, February 4, 1889.

A question which has for a twelvemonth past been exercising the leading spirits of Baltimore Typographical Union, was finally settled at the last regular meeting of that organization. The point at issue involved the Baltimore *Telegram*, a weekly paper published by Mr. James Young, and edited by Mr. William T. Cook, the latter named gentleman, by the way, being father-in-law—of somewhat recent date—of one of the editors of a Chicago weekly, Captain Dandy. The *Telegram*, now in its twenty-eighth year, has been rated a union office since it came into the possession of Mr. Young, a half score of years back, but its regular quarto form a year ago took on an additional sheet, making the paper ten pages. It was this enlargement, under peculiar circumstances, that caused the local typographical union to appoint a "business" committee to wait on the proprietor of the paper, to learn why he persistently violated a law of the union. To state the matter more plainly, the enlargement of the *Telegram* had brought no additional revenue to union compositors, the extra twelve columns having invariably consisted of stereotype plates, which were bought outside of this city. It should be remembered that three years ago the Baltimore Typographical Union notified all union newspapers hereabout that were then using plates—and that number included the large majority—that the use of plates must be discontinued, or otherwise such offices would be declared unfair by the union. The outcome of this action was an unconditional

surrender, on the part of said publishers, without further parley. The encroachment made of late by the *Telegram* has been the cause of much informal talk in and out of union circles, by members of the craft, and by some newspaper men as well, leading up finally to results as above intimated. Just how the matter was settled, as far as the union goes, may be told in a few words. Publisher Young stated to the committee that as he had not decreased his regular force of compositors in adding to the attractiveness of his paper in the way of a supplement at nominal cost by the use of plates, he could not see how the union could fairly interpose objections to his using plates under the circumstances. When the interview ended it had been decided upon that the committee should propose that the publisher of the *Telegram*, as of late, be permitted to paste a supplement in his paper printed from plates, in which advertisements shall not appear, while no reduction in the regular force of compositors shall be made. The typos composing the committee favored the proposition in the publisher's office, offered the same as a resolution before the union, and then voted against it, for they soon discovered, upon the call of "question," that they had reckoned without their host. The union voted unanimously that Mr. Young could not use plates in his paper and continue his office in the union. In reply thereto, it may be stated the *Telegram* announced, editorially, while the plate question was pending, having discarded the somewhat pictorial supplement in the meantime, that it would appear with ten pages, as formerly, in the course of a few weeks. Whether this implies the further use of plates and defiance to the union remains to be seen.

The plate question is one upon which printers on the whole divide, according to the locality in which they may happen to reside. That the free use of what someone has dubbed, grotesquely enough, "boiler iron," in the make-up of newspapers published in Baltimore, would throw out of work a considerable number of home compositors, goes without saying in this section. Nor would the law of compensation apply, for this city has not one establishment engaged in getting out plate matter that might employ some of the surplus labor deprived of work by a reduction of force caused by such means as indicated here. In cities where a large number of union compositors find steady employment in setting up matter for duplication in the way of plates for shipment to other localities principally, the case is different, of course; and hence we find in this instance, from a Baltimore printer's standpoint, at least, that after all a rule may be good and not work both ways. At some other time I shall say something about plate matter as affecting the interest of those who *write* for the newspaper press.

There is something almost pathetic in the demise of a public journal, not that its collapse affects its admiring patrons so much, but its editor and proprietor more. And the Monumental City, I am sorry to say, has a fat journalistic graveyard, strewed with the wrecks of many an enterprise in the newspaper way, which gave promise at the start that they had "come to stay." In this connection I am reminded that I stood with the sad-eyed editor but yesterday in the sanctum and in the deserted composing room of the Baltimore *Argus*, a late weekly paper here with democratic proclivities, whose light went out a few weeks ago, leaving its proprietor stranded high and dry. The *Argus* had lived one year, and died without making any sign, going down, as it were, like some ill-fated ship at sea,

"When the heavens are all tranquillity."

After suspension the whole outfit of this paper was offered very low to private parties, but without takers. It was quietly sold to the John Ryan Typefoundry Company, of this city. In disposing of his office the *Argus* man learned with wrath of the existence of a nice little combination among the typefounders, namely, that 5 cents a pound, when buying, is the maximum price agreed upon all around among the founders for second-hand type. As the *Argus* fonts were all about new a twelvemonth ago, and had made but fifty-two impressions, the ex-editor is, I learn, much disconcerted.

It has been some years since work in the building line in Baltimore was so dull as at present. While there is no unusual demand for compositors, both book and newspaper men inform me that about everyone in the business who counts for anything is employed.

The public schools of this city cost the taxpayers last year the sum of $800,796.

A new paper is promised in a day or two. It is to be published monthly, in the interest of, and by, the cigarmakers' local union, but it will advocate, I presume, the cause of organized labor generally, as its projectors solicit especially the advertising of all union labels. The publishing committee and editor-elect are all cigarmakers; but none of these, it may be conjectured, will handily set the type, make up the forms or make ready.

A young woman playing at Albaugh's Lyceum Theater last week, in "A Royal Tramp," was hissed by the audience. On the playbills she passed as Blanch Lamar, but she proved to be none other than the wayward daughter of the late Fred Marsden, the well-known and popular playwright, who took his own life a short time ago in New York on account of the bad habits which his girl had fallen into. Marsden was a native of Baltimore.

FIDELITES.

DEMORALIZED PRINTING INTERESTS.

To the Editor: PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1889.

The unsettled, uncertain and unsatisfactory condition of the iron manufacturing, coal-mining operations and other large industrial interests, has so seriously affected the printing business that the general situation is an unpleasant one. The typographical industry has experienced great depression since last fall, and though there was a spurt during the holidays, the business has a downward tendency since the first of the year, and there is little prospect of better times until the opening of the spring trade, and there are those who believe that there will be small change for the better even upon the advent of spring, on account of the terribly demoralized state of the interests upon which the printing trade depends for support. The dullness is not confined to Pittsburgh alone, but the recumbency extends to all parts of the Alleghany and Monongahela valleys, whose chief products are iron and coal, and just so long as iron manufacturing and coal production are dull will the stagnation continue in the typographical and publishing world.

Last September Pittsburgh Typographical Union, No. 7, had a new scale signed. It made the wages of such workers $18 instead of $16.05, and fixed fifty-nine hours as a week's work. There is also an organization of printers in the Knights of Labor. The latter was not consulted by the typographical union in forming the scale, and the Knights have threatened to refuse their aid to the members of the union in the event of a strike.

Many of the employers do not regard the new rate of compensation favorably, and it is indicated that trouble must ensue at no distant period. What strengthens the belief that a conflict is about to eventuate, is the fact that a local Typothetæ association has been formed, and all the firms and individuals unfriendly to the scale made last year have joined the organization. While there are no positive or definite signs of a disagreement between the union and master printers, the above facts are given for what they are worth.

As is generally known the Smoky City has been the scene of several severely contested printers' strikes, and these battles have always ended in a victory for the union men. The *Leader* people and Typographical Union No. 7 were at outs for an extended period, but about a year ago the *Leader* office was reclaimed and is now a strong union establishment. Notwithstanding this fact some members of the Leader Publishing Company are bitterly opposed to some of the regulations of Typographical Union No. 7, and it is now understood that an officer of the *Leader* company is coöperating with and assisting the nearly organized Typothetæ. Estimating from this fact, it is apprehended in union quarters that an attempt will sooner or later be made to "rat" the *Leader* office again.

Pittsburgh and vicinity are notorious for botchwork, and the city and neighborhood are overrun with cheap, incompetent hands, "blacksmiths" generally predominating. A concern here that prints patent outsides and insides, turns out ready-printed sheets

that would be condemned anywhere but here. It is such concerns that bring slouchy, alleged printers to Pittsburgh, and just so long as these miserable offices exist will the city be the refuge for ignorant "blacksmiths."

In the anthracite coal regions, where there are scores of good offices, where excellent work — job, book and news — is turned out, and where fair wages are paid, there has been trouble recently. At Wilkesbarre, the coal capital of Luzerne county, on Saturday, January 12, all the compositors working on the three daily papers of the city — the *Record*, the *Newsdealer* and the *Leader* — went out on a strike. The strike was one for principle more than financial difficulty. All of the publishers acceded to nearly all the demands made by the printers, but the trouble was caused by some of the rules of the union. The publishers asserted that they were determined to run their own business, especially when they were willing to pay the wages demanded. On the following Monday, January 14, at a special meeting of the union the strike was declared unconstitutional. The men employed on the *Morning Record* returned to work at the same pay they received last year. The afternoon paper, the *Leader*, which has employed union hands for some years past, first sent to other places for non-union hands, but subsequently reinstated the old hands. The *Newsdealer* refused to reëmploy the discontents, and advertised in Philadelphia for new men. Failing to obtain the necessary number of compositors, the proprietors conferred with their former hands, and, an amicable and satisfactory arrangement being agreed upon, the discontented printers returned to the office and took their "frames." At this writing peace reigns supreme, and is likely to continue so indefinitely. As a natural consequence, Wilkesbarre was temporarily flooded with "tourists" for a short time, but these birds of passage, finding it useless to apply for "sits," have departed to "fields more green and pastures new."

GUTENBERG.

NEW ORLEANS ITEMS.

To the Editor : NEW ORLEANS, January 29, 1889.

Although a printer's life is one of continuous changes, the circumstances attending these changes being such as to make the latter a habit of his life, creating an almost intolerable anxiety for bustle and excitement, yet withal there is a wearisome monotony greeting every located printer which is borne with impatience for a time only, the restless disposition, the ungovernable desire for a wild life springing forth, like the rosebud watered by an April shower, in individual arguments, rousing meetings of their unions and joyful little carousals with toasts to the bumper. Perhaps these are made more strenuous, more exciting, by the restrictions this monotony, conjoined with the thousand and one little responsibilities engendered by a low salary and chapel legislation, entails upon the individual. Where is the man who would not consider it monotonous to go to an office at 12 o'clock each day, doff his coat and gloves (if he has any), roll his sleeves and don an apron ; paste his little string of seven-four of last night's work, when he is ready to distribute the cold, wet, inky type ; 1 o'clock, and not even a bottom on his case. Oh, the monotony of this gratuitous work! At 3 o'clock the distribution of the little type is slowly but gradually progressing, and is it not a relief of this monotony when Old Sobersides, whose stand is situated in a central portion of the room, expresses himself upon a question none too complex in his estimation in this manner : "I'll bet 5,000 (ems), and you can cut it off my string tomorrow, that if this tobacco revenue measure passes congress it will be the deathknell of the democratic party, for don't you see, there are many members of congress who are personally interested in tobacco, and will use every effort to secure the passage of the law. The main body of the party, of course, will object on the ground that it is individual legislation, tobacco men reaping a big benefit, while wool growers and others are obliged to uphold the expense of government. Therefore, there will be dissensions, disruption following." "What's the matter with you?" is the reply. "Don't you know that we can get tobacco twice as cheap as now if the revenue is taken off ?" Another goes on to tell of the merits of his favorite prize fighter, while another tells of a portion of a speech he set up last night, and what eloquent language was used and all the sound sense encompassed within that little portion of speech he had set up. At 5 o'clock, the majority having finished their distribution, the boys begin to file out, one to a restaurant, another to his home in the far-distant suburbs. At 7 o'clock the office is being rapidly filled by the comps, and at 7:30 time is called. For five or ten minutes there is a hubbub, above which you hear the man with 2X yell out, "Who has 1X? Are you using full points in these names? This metropolitan sheet will have a wide circulation tomorrow if everybody whose name is in it buys a copy!" "Say, 3T, do you end even?" "Of course. Ain't your take marked even?" After we hear the man who secured the river table gloating over his success, and betting he "will get up ten-two tonight," quiet is restored. Save the tick, tick of the little type in the scores of sticks, the only sound heard is the breathing of the man with the river table, who, with his tongue out, is "pulling out" for all he is worth. A rapid compositor, having finished his take, comes out at last and gets another take, and is soon followed by others, who, as they return to their cases, stop and get some leads from the lead rack. The man with 2X, looking out of the side of his eye, says to himself, "Leaded on the file!" and as his hand hurries up to the cap case and back to the period box, he groans with anger to know that the foreman cuts objectionable takes so large, and thinks if he was foreman he would "get back at him." At last 11 o'clock, supper time, has arrived, and to see them run to the supper table would remind one of his school days at recess. This is the time for conversation, and amid the tumult and loud talk we hear discussions on points which agitate the minds of our greatest statesmen. To such an extent has this been indulged in that one of our local wits, employed in the *Times-Democrat*, has seen fit to dub the men working in that portion of the building facing Camp street, the senate, and those in the rear portion or Bank alley end, the house, and the foreman and his assistants the cabinet. In fifteen minutes nearly every man has a chew of tobacco in his mouth or a cigarette or pipe, and is back at his case. Quiet is again restored, and with the exception of a "bad break" or two by some of the "kickers," each man sticks to business till about 3 A.M., when the "jig" is up. Then slowly the dusty, blear-eyed, fatigued printers file out to seek a few hours' repose, to come the next day, the characters of the monotony of the day before.

It can well be imagined with what degree of inmost satisfaction the *News* chapel, during last week, was relieved of this multitudinous, every-day sameness by the following incident: On Monday, 10th instant, Mr. W. A. Kernaghan purchased the good will and corporeal rights of the Daily News Publishing Company. He employed two men, Waters and Kiernan, who had, by some peculiarity of law and justice, made themselves defendants in the case, as editors, and when Mr. Kernaghan made the purchase, as above stated, these two men struck and yet remained in the building, on the ground that the lease had not been sold, and they, as officers of the company (extinct), held the fort. The paper was issued, however, and on Tuesday the matter was brought to an issue by the aforesaid Waters and Kiernan, aided and abetted by John McMahon, Esq., endeavoring to publish an item in the *News* pronouncing the fact of the sale false. The sheriff was called on, and he decided that he had sold the property to Kernaghan. The latter's lawyer advised removal, and if ever a newspaper was removed hurriedly it was the *News*, for within two hours it was located next door, in the job office of L. McGrane. Wednesday was more exciting, if could be, than the day previous. At 11 o'clock the first forms were sent in and printed on Mr. Prendergast's press, in the rear of the building formerly occupied by the *News*, after which the forms were pounced upon by two of the trio named, ending in a scuffle between them and the pressman. Officers came to the rescue and escorted all parties to jail, McMahon and Waters being fined $1 each and the pressman being discharged. In the scuffle one of the forms was pied, and before long some one put his foot through the other. Finally an injunction was secured enjoining the two from interfering with the business of the office, and quiet was once more restored. On Saturday the

News was removed to a four-story building in Camp street, No. 114, and is now being published under auspicious circumstances. It is said Waters and Kiernan are now connected with the *Mascot*.

In the wake of this excitement the entire union was thrown into a furore by a member agitating the five-day rule. The matter will probably come up at the next meeting of the union, and it is now generally believed it will be adopted. It is very essential that such should be the case, for we have numbers of men who do not obtain enough work to support them, and there is a growing feeling that it is grossly unjust that men who obtain but little work are compelled to pay equal dues with those who reap the benefits of the scale maintained mainly by those who are not regularly employed. "Equal rights and equal benefits from a common good to those who strive for a common good" must and soon will be the maxim of the members of the International Typographical Union. In connection with the five-day rule it is thought the International Typographical Union law regarding the refusal to receive cards in a union where trouble exists will be strictly enforced here, as the fight against the *States* still continues.

E. A. Brandao has purchased a new press, the Whitlock, from Birmingham, Connecticut. It is placed, but has not yet been worked. Mr. Brandao thinks its capacity will be between 1,500 and 1,800. It is a very large press, and I think it will be used exclusively for newspaper work, as Mr. Brandao is doing a great deal of work in that line.

J. E. Prendergast, not long since, purchased a new double cylinder.

It is probable the *News* will soon purchase a perfecting press.

D. F. Y.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 5, 1889.

The month of January, just passed, was about the best, in a business way, that Louisville printers have had the pleasure of encountering for many moons, and the future has still a bright appearance. The failure of the Rogers-Tuley Company was an event that surprised the knowing ones. Their liabilities are $33,849.03, and assets $44,424.79. The assets, however, are said not to reach the amount given by $11,400.00, which, if true, will make assets and liabilities about even. Several meetings of the creditors have been held, and at the last one it was decided to continue the business for a time, at least, and the Fidelity Trust Company was appointed trustee. At the same time Mr. William B. Rogers was made manager by the Trust Company.

Echoes from the banquet given by the Cincinnati Typothetæ, several weeks ago, continue to reach this city, and if all accounts be true it was a veritable love feast. It is whispered (on the quiet, mind you) that Mr. Eugene Merz, president of Typographical Union No. 3, covered himself all over with glory by making by far the best speech of the evening.

That the typesetting machines, or lineotypes, as they are termed, have made wonderful progress in the field they started out to fill is shown by the small number of compositors now employed on the *Courier-Journal* of this city compared to the time previous to the advent of the machines. When the type was all set by hand it required not less than sixty men to get the paper in type, while now with twenty machines, with one man to each machine, only about eight or ten additional men are required, making a total of about thirty men. Frequently the *Evening Times*, which is owned by the same company, gets along without the assistance of more than two men, the machines doing all of the work except the heads and "ads." When the machines were first introduced here almost everyone gave a sly wink and wondered what Mr. Haldeman was thinking about by putting so much money in what they were pleased to term an impossibility, that of putting a newspaper in type in any other way than by hand. Fortunately for the compositors, however, the machines require brains to manipulate them, the most successful operators being men who had made their mark as rapid compositors. The steady click of the type being put in its place in the stick by the compositor is now a thing of the past, having made way for the busy and noisy hum of machinery, scoring another victory for the wonderful inventions of the nineteenth century.

Speaking of inventions reminds me of the fact that before long we are to have a mill in operation here which will give employment to many thousand men in the manufacture of steel by a process recently discovered. It is said to be superior in quality to any now in the market, and can be manufactured and sold at about one-fourth the prevailing price. Printing machinery builders may profit by keeping their eyes on Louisville.

In connection with the lineotypes, I learn that Mr. B. du Pont, owner of the *Commercial* and *Evening Post*, is to be present at the trial which is to be given to five different kinds of machines in New York this month, with a view of equipping his office with the kind that makes the best showing. When this is accomplished machinery will have superseded compositors on every English daily in the city.

The Anzeiger Company, by dint of great perseverance and the unstinted use of money, have succeeded in getting everything into shape again. Mr. Aaron Reidell, of the Hoe Press Company, has been here helping along with the good work.

A sad affliction has overtaken Col. W. H. Chilton, for seventeen years financial and commercial editor of the *Courier-Journal*, he being considered one of the best writers on financial subjects in the country, the demonetization of silver becoming almost a hobby with him. Naturally of a quiet and what seemed, to many, a cold disposition, he recently developed a taste for the other extreme, and it was found necessary to incarcerate him in the Anchorage Asylum for the Insane. A hope that the inforced rest and quiet may restore to him his reason is expressed by everyone who knows him.

Last Saturday afternoon the employés of the Rogers-Tuley Company gave their manager, Mr. W. B. Rogers, a pleasing surprise by presenting him with an elegant silver service. Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds, editor of the *Medical Progress*, made the presentation speech. Mr. Rogers was so taken by surprise that he could not do justice to the occasion, and he requested Mr. W. W. Morris to make his reply of thanks. Mr. Morris did so in a handsome manner.

A contract was closed last week between R. Hoe & Co. and the *Courier-Journal* for two perfecting presses capable of printing from a four-page paper to a twenty-four-page paper. The price is said to be $37,500 each, and the first press is to be delivered within two months. This reminds me that last Sunday a new-fangled elevator air cushion received its first test in this building with rather unexpected results. Workmen had been busy for ten days putting in the cushion, and Sunday morning the elevator was permitted to take a sudden trial drop from the fifth floor to the air cushion in the basement. Pedestrians along Fourth avenue thought another earthquake had taken place, every one taking out his watch to note the exact time of its occurrence. Upon investigation it was found that by the time the elevator reached the first floor above the basement it had accumulated sufficient air to blow out a 6 by 12 foot plate-glass show window in the *Times* counting room.

The following commercial tourists have visited Louisville within the past ten days: A. P. Longenecker, who always has a brand-new joke for his friends; Arthur Scott, who has affected whiskers of an ebony hue; Frank Ibold, who can always say a good word for "my pardner"; S. P. du Laurans, who will go to Europe in June and bring back that rich legacy; John Rychen, who knows all about "H. D."; B. C. Garbrock, who hadn't recovered from the effects of the Cincinnati Typothetæ banquet, and Bob Reed, whom everyone likes.

Mr. John Lintner, of George H. Dietz's pressroom, visited National Park last Sunday and became so infatuated with a large monkey that is there that several of his friends, who have been grooming him as a candidate for delegate to represent No. 28 in Denver, became seriously alarmed for his safety.

Mr. John E. Simon, manager of the *Glaubensbote*, has much to be proud of, as he has made a most excellent journal out of that paper.

Mr. August Straus is now on a pilgrimage to your lively city, whether to buy the town or a font of job type deponent knoweth not.

C. F. T.

THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INTERESTS IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, February 3, 1889.

Never before in the history of the printing and publishing interests has such a deep and increasing interest been manifested in the passage of a bill as that directed toward the Chace copyright bill, now pending in the United States House of Representatives. Publishers and printers alike, are doing everything in their power to hasten the passage of the bill. Not only have prominent publishers and employing printers visited Washington to aid its passage, but the typographical unions have dispatched delegations to interest themselves in its behalf. Recently President Bosilley, of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, and Messrs. Kennedy and Burke, delegates from "Big 6," were at the capitol, interviewing members of congress in the interest of the bill. Their special purpose was to counteract the effects of petitions which have been sent to Washington, opposing the Chace bill. These petitions, it is said, have been signed, in numerous cases, by printers through misunderstanding. Subsequently, at a large and enthusiastic meeting of Columbia Typographical Union, held at Washington, action was taken on the bill. At the close of a general discussion by the president and other members of the New York union, resolutions indorsing the law were adopted, and ordered to be sent to the speaker and members of the house, under the seal of the unions. A committee from the local unions was appointed to urge the passage of the bill.

The master printers, members of the typographical unions, and all trade organizations, directly or indirectly interested in the eastern states, manifest the greatest desire to have the law passed, and are using their influence to accomplish the end that is devoutly wished for. No less than 10,000 people are championing the cause in New York and the New England States. The printers, publishers, engravers, lithographers, bookbinders, press and other printing machinery manufacturers, manufacturing stationers, and kindred producers contemplate taking an active part in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of General George Washington, as the first president of the United States, next April. A great industrial parade will be a conspicuous and magnificent feature of the occasion, and a programme has already been partially outlined. The printing trades will make a splendid display. Representative houses will have presses in running operation as the procession moves along, and thousands of *souvenirs* of the West will be printed and distributed. It is intended to make a fine and comprehensive exposition of the progress of the typographical, publishing and associated interests during the period since Washington's inauguration, and it is confidently believed the pageant will be the greatest and most interesting ever witnessed in the United States. Prominent printing firms and other concerns in other cities have signified their intention of taking part in the celebration. The typographical union will be well represented.

The celebration of the one hundredth and eighty-third anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin by the New York Typothetæ Society was a grand success. The entertainment given on Thursday night, January 17, by the master printers, in honor of their illustrious fellow craftsman, was attended by two hundred people, at the Hotel Brunswick. Among the followers of "the art preservative of arts," were the following: Thomas Lee, E. P. Cody, Theo. B. De Vinne, Francis E. Fitch, William Charles Rogers, Willis MacDonald, A. R. Hart, J. H. Eggers, Martin B. Brown, William P. Atkin, John Polhemus, Charles C. Shelley, John C. Rankin, Jr., W. S. Andrews, W. P. Hamilton, William E. Hallenbeck, Douglas Taylor, Walter Gilliss, P. F. McBrun, Samuel Crump, John F. Baldwin, F. B. Mitchell and H. Rosi.

A handsome portrait of the printer-patriot-philosopher, wreathed with smiles, gazed down benignantly upon those who were assembled to revere his name. The *menu* was a novel and elegant little pamphlet, a splendidly engraved production by the Homer Lee Bank Note Company. It commenced with a chronology of the principal events in Franklin's life, and to every course was filled an appropriate excerpt from his writings. The final extract was the couplet:

> "Friend, thou hast eaten and drank enough,
> 'Tis time now to be marching off."

At nine o'clock President Martin B. Brown made a brief speech of welcome, at the close of which he introduced as the first orator General Thomas Ewing, who was followed by General W. Swayne, Roswell Smith and Joseph Howard, Jr., D. R. F. Randolph, and others.

During the progress of the festivities a special messenger arrived from Washington, D. C., and presented the Typothetæ with splendid photographs of the new statue which had been unvailed in that city during the day. The pictures were a gift from Mr. Stilson Hutchins.

Among the novelties exhibited in the dining hall was an old Franklin press, which was made long before the American revolulution. The press was operated so that those present could witness the way printing was done in Franklin's time. The ink at that period was distributed over the type by means of wool and sheepskin balls, called "dobbers." This press was carried in the memorable procession which celebrated here the completion of the laying of the first Atlantic telegraphic cable.

The New York master printers, in conjunction with their brethren of Philadelphia, propose to make a display of their products at the Paris exposition. At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Typothetæ it was decided to take an active interest in the French industrial exhibition next spring. A number of the members of the Typothetæ will send specimens of fine book and color printing to the exhibition. A circular will be issued to all master printers requesting their coöperation and assistance in this highly commendable project. Since the meeting of the Philadelphia association some of the members have conferred with printers and publishers here, and the result has been the formation of a compact that will eventuate in an extensive and magnificent display of elegant and attractive American letterpress and illuminated printing. From what has been learned by THE INLAND PRINTER correspondent, it is not in the least improbable that the publishers and printers generally of the United States will combine with the New York and Philadelphia people and add excellent contributions, so that the typographical exhibition will be a vast and important one.

The Frank Leslie Publishing Company, which began operations as a joint stock on January 15, is now the largest incorporated printing and publishing concern in New York State. The newly organized company has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000, and Mrs. Frank Leslie is the president. The managers of the company are: Mrs. Frank Leslie, John G. Foster, L. H. Cramer, John W. Timpson, Philip G. Bartlett, Thomas Thacker and William Williams.

New York has presented a candidate for public printer in the person of A. R. Hart, one of the prominent publishers of this city. Mr. Hart will have the support of many of the influential men of New York State, besides a strong backing from the West.

The Leonard Scott Publication has removed its business office and printing establishment from Philadelphia to this city.

Asa B. Taylor, at one time one of the most prominent newspaper and job printing-press makers in this country, died recently at his home, in Newark, New Jersey.

The failure of the great school-book publishing house of Knight, Loomis & Co., which has previously been reported, was a startler to the trade, and continues to cause widespread comment among its representatives, particularly in those sections where the firm's connections extended. It is alleged that there are some mysterious features connected with the crash, and the creditors are carefully investigating the matter, and will institute proceedings to protect their interests. Ever since the reconstruction of the firm, on December 31, 1886, the business has been gradually depreciating. Trade connections are reported to have been sacrificed in Pittsburgh, Toledo, Galveston, Fall River, Wilmington, Delaware, and a number of other cities and towns, where extensive

sales had formerly been made. The house seemed to have lost its spirits and business ability, and was outstripped by more active rivals. The liabilities aggregate $214,000, A. S. Barnes & Co. being the largest creditors, the amount owing them reaching $100,000. The Valley Paper Company is owed $27,000 and the Giles Lithographic Company $3,000.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM ENGLAND.

To the Editor: SHEFFIELD, January 26, 1889.

During the last three or four months the printing trade has been reported to be far from satisfactory, many men being unemployed in nearly all the leading centers of the trades associated with the typographical industry. Nevertheless it is gratifying to be able to state that work seems much more plentiful, all things considered, than was the case a year ago, and a steady, though slow, move is being made toward securing a share of the prosperity which gradually seems to be drawing on the commercial interests of our country. The depression has been predominant in London, the funds of the Society of Compositors having suffered considerably thereby; in several of the larger towns, however, business has been quite steady. The paper trade is very quiet. The past publishing season has been a remarkably good one. A large number of books have been put on the market, and readily purchased by our eager reading public. The prospects of the literary world give promise for a much better time than publishers have experienced of late years.

The movement in favor of the higher technical education of printers has made marked progress during the year, the most important towns having one, and in some cases several, classes in earnest working order. Printers see clearly that the immediate future will expect much more of them intellectually, and have shown themselves quite eager to acquire a thorough knowledge of the art if they are presented with an opportunity, and consequently be able to hold their own in the time that is coming. Apprentices are especially anxious to reap the benefits of these useful organizations. The reproach as to the superior technical knowledge of continental workmen, which has for so long been held glaringly before members of the craft, bids fair to be soon withdrawn.

Female printers are more or less a rarity in England, but it is estimated that 4,500 members of the other sex owe their livelihood to the calling, which proves female labor to be increasing.

It is rumored in London that a gentleman of great wealth contemplates starting a rival newspaper to the *Times*.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to introduce the phonograph as evidence in the criminal court. The judges refuse to accept it.

It is reported that the proprietors of the New York *Herald* have purchased large premises in London, with the intention of starting a morning daily, on similar lines to the Paris *Herald*.

Journalism is becoming quite a fashionable feminine amusement in England; though that idea has for so long been viewed with scorn, innumerable titled ladies now add substantially to their income by its pursuit. It is not improbable that women will have the sole control of one or two eminent papers in the near future.

All British journalists feel much elated at the success of the newspaper libel bill, which, in spite of considerable opposition, has just become law. This measure makes it possible to publish any information or criticism of matters or individuals, within reasonable limits, which can be proved to be for the "benefit of the public."

"Hansard's," who for the past half century reported and supplied printed reports of the proceedings in the legislature, have been supplanted. An entirely new arrangement is now in force, to which the sum of £5,000 per annum is allotted to meet probable expenses. Messrs. Macrae, Curtis & Co. have secured the new contract for this work in competition with five other firms.

Mr. George Routledge, head of the well-known publishing firm, has just passed away. He started to face the world in very low circumstances, but, owing to his perseverance, he succeeded in entirely revolutionizing the demand for cheap, healthy literature. The death is also announced of Mr. William Rivington, of the firm of Gilbert & Rivington, famous throughout the world for its oriental and classical work; indeed, this enterprising firm have appliances for printing no less than 120 different languages.

A successful "penny dreadful" has just changed hands in London at the unprecedented high figure of £30,000.

The popularity of the typewriter is in the ascendant. Though it has been long before the country—this useful nineteenth century requisite being viewed with much suspicion by our merchants and those who have to do with quill-driving—the instrument is at last being freely imported from the United States, and all first-rate firms consider its possession a necessity. An exhibition of the "Remington" typewriter has recently been held, representing the various stages of evolution the instrument has undergone since its inception twenty years ago. A typewriting contest took place in London a week ago, and the highest rate of speed attained was seventy-nine words per minute, over twenty words per minute slower than the best American writer.

The publishers of the English translation of M. Zola's novels have been mulcted in heavy penalties, and the circulation of the books entirely suspended.

The great political trial of modern times is the "Parnell Commission," which fills the newspapers, and will result either in a great triumph or a severe and costly defeat for our leading journal. The trial is estimated to cost three guineas a minute, the calculation including the whole expenses of all parties concerned. It is probable that the trial will last for still another month.

A curious sign of altered public taste is seen in the extraordinary want of interest excited this year by the Christmas numbers of the various illustrated periodicals. Though the proprietors have exhibited a large amount of liberality and enterprise, they have entirely failed to secure the interest of the public, owing, it is assumed, to the immense number launched forth during recent years. This state of things has resulted in a great loss to the trade.

A new small cylinder press has just been put before the trade, upon which it is possible to run 3,000 per hour with ease.

It is thought in England that the international American copyright bill will not become a law. The feeling of printers is strongly against it, whatever that of authors may be; they fear its adoption will tend to change the center of the English-speaking world from London to New York, owing to certain unsatisfactory provisions contained in the bill, which would decidedly give typos of the new world a great advantage over their brethren in Europe.

"IMPRIMEUR."

CELEBRATING FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1889.

The Philadelphia Typothetæ honored Franklin's birthday by holding a reception in the rooms of the Penn Club, on the evening of January 17. As a memento of the event, a small souvenir book, entitled, "Benjamin Franklin as a Printer," which was reprinted from the "History of Printing in America," by Isaiah Thomas, edition of 1810, was presented to each guest.

The president of the Typothetæ, Colonel Clayton McMichael, editor of the *North American*, made an address, in which he alluded to the "great statesman, great philosopher and great printer," and in which he mentioned the objects and benefits of the Typothetæ association, the other officers of which are J. R. McFetridge, first vice-president; William H. Hoskins, second vice-president; John W. Wallace, recording secretary; W. M. Patton, corresponding secretary, and William B. MacKellar, treasurer.

Among the printers, publishers, typefounders and others present, were Eugene Mundy, Harry P. Stern, Nathan Billstein, Louis E. Levy, H. L. Taggart, Oliver Braden, Henry S. Morais, J. R. Jones, M. F. Bennman, William F. Geddis, Jr., Edward H. Hentz, George H. Buchanan, P. Garrett, George W. Allen,

J. P. Witherow, George Brooks, George S. Ferguson, Irwin N. Megargee, J. Lonabaugh and Joseph Wright.

The initial number of the *Princeton College Bulletin* has appeared. It is the official bulletin of the college, and is edited by President Patton. Several of the leading professors of the institution are contributors. It is a quarto magazine of about fifty pages. It contains, besides information about the college, scientific and philosophical papers from the professors. It will be a quarterly.

Another new weekly, called the *American Citizen*, has just presented itself to the public. It announces that it will combat ecclesiastical interference with our public schools, and advocates, among other things, commercial union with Canada and suffrage to women on temperance and school matters.

The *Upholsterer* is a new trade journal, edited by C. R. Clifford, formerly of the Philadelphia *Carpet Trade*. The first number, which has just been issued, is remarkably handsome, being clearly printed and tastefully illustrated.

Philadelphia Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 4, held a reunion and gave a banquet in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth of Philadelphia's master printer, Benjamin Franklin. Covers were laid for 140; a number of the masters or employers have been invited. Charles Gamewell, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided, he opening the speech-making by remarking, "The reputation established by our body is so well and favorably known that it is almost unnecessary for any introductory. Whatever may be the character of an organization it is well that the social features should be encouraged. This event is one which we looked forward to with much pleasure, and those in charge have endeavored that it should be the same marked success as former occasions."

President Con. Stout responded to the toast of "Pressmen's Union No. 4," in an appropriate manner, referring to the elevated place now being held by the union among organizations of its kind, and of its character and steady growth, there being a membership of 180 in good standing in the union.

The associate editor of the Washington (D. C.) *Craftsman*, August Donath, responded to the toast of the "International Typographical Union."

In response to the toast, "The Day we Celebrate," William J. Adams remarked, "Benjamin Franklin, the typical American of his time, was indeed a man to be honored among men, and more especially among printers, for of all the honors he ever received none appeared so fitting or so pleasing to him as to be known as 'Franklin the printer.' Franklin, as a young man, might very well be styled a Jack-of-all-trades; but, unlike one who comes within the ordinary meaning of the term, he was at least a master printer, for, while we discern him a useful man around the office, his labor evinced ability of the highest character. Franklin regretted the follies and indiscretions of his youth, though he makes no attempt to hide his faults, but warns young men to beware of the evil temptations that strew their path through life. And, take Franklin's life as a whole, his example is worthy of emulation, and his standard should have a good following."

A. M. Dewey, editor of the *Journal of United Labor*, replied to "Organized Labor." He dwelt upon the benefits of organization generally, and of printing crafts, pressmen and printers in particular. The speaker mentioned Franklin's discovery and utilization of electricity, and the progress in that direction made since his time.

Eugene Madden happily responded to the toast of "Typographical Union No. 2."

"Our Employers" was replied to by Messrs. George W. Gibbons and Daniel J. Gallagher. The "Childs-Drexel Fund" was responded to by James J. Daily, treasurer of the fund. Remarks were also made by Thomas Harrison and William F. Fell. Excellent recitations and songs were rendered by the members and their guests. The Committee of Arrangements were Charles Gamewell, chairman; William J. Adams, James Hennessey, Charles Griffith, Martin Bowes, Thomas Kelley and John Callahan.

The Lucknow Paper Mill, located at Bridgeton, New Jersey, which ceased operations in December, on account of financial troubles, has resumed. The proprietor, Walter Moorhouse, has formed a co-partnership with J. I. Lenhart, of Philadelphia, and the new firm will manufacture and deal in paper and paper stock. They have opened a business office at No. 18 Decatur street.

The partnership between A. B. Bayliss and John D. Whaley, trading as the Bayliss Printing House, has been discontinued. John D. Whaley will continue the business, under his name, at No. 510 Minor street.

The death of the Princeton *Review* exhibits, to a striking degree, the difficulty of establishing a new periodical successfully nowadays. This venture was backed with ample capital and pretty much the whole of Princeton College, yet it succeeded in expending $5,000 a year, or more, during the three years of its existence, and died so quietly that few people were aware of its end. The Princeton *Review* was published by Professor Libbey for many years at a great loss, and the new one, with all the energy and push put into it, has succeeded no better. J. B. Lippincott, of the old J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia, used to say, "Some people keep fast horses, others steam yachts, but my little extravagance is keeping a magazine. It costs about as much as a yacht, but I take more pleasure in it." The promoters of the new Princeton *Review* evidently did not regard the publishing of a periodical as an altogether pleasant pastime.

The old Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which has been published many years by W. W. Harding, is to undergo a change. James Elverson, of *Saturday Night* and *Golden Days*, will be president of the new company soon to be chartered as the "Philadelphia Inquirer Publishing Company." W. W. Harding, the present proprietor of the paper, will retain an interest, and Colonel J. H. Lambert, of the *Press*, who is to be chief editor, and W. W. Galluf, of Baltimore, will be stockholders. J. H. Heustis, of the *Times*, is to be managing editor, and it is said the office force will be entirely reorganized and improved, and a new plant, with perfecting presses, will be purchased as soon as possible. ARGUS.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM DENVER.

To the Editor: DENVER, February 2, 1889.

Removed from the *dolce far niente* of a soft sit to a mercury-in-the-bulb realization of something tangible in free land and single-tax theories, there is at least a sentiment of independence in being able to mount an old hobby on the day-shift. The ex-government printer speaks of Drake's with the same terms of endearment that the graduate of West Point alludes to Benny Havens. The boy, or middy, has the same reverential regard for his first ship in after life that animates the matron as she reverts to her graduating dress. While not the return of a prodigal to the fatted calf, it is the renewal of the journey of life in search of fat—vegetable, animal or mineral—the first love, as it were, of a typo.

There is much of the realistic in an attempt to get there before time is called on a January morning for one who had held a biennial post without standing a morning watch. After a lightning toilet, a short-take breakfast, there is a novel pleasure in being once more a little late for the street car. How vividly reappears the scene of many a stealthy, fruitless attempt to reach the coat-rack without attracting the attention of Rider Haggard's unwritten Him, who rules a czar in his realm, and is feared more than the devil. Then can be witnessed the precursor of the crack of doom—the break of day—by those whose slumbers have been badly broken by bad breaks. Now restored are the poetic beauties of the birth of glorious morn—the chromatic press copy of the resplendent east, the glinting rays of an emerald sun-burst tinging the floating, fleecy clouds which form an illusive vail-fascinator, half-concealing the snowy crests of the main range as they receive the matutinal salute of the king of day, who bids the world awake. Then the golden hues adorn the verdant tints of Nature's garb, timber-line décolletté. The treasure-box of memory is open; the jewels and precious stones of the orient of youth are exposed, revealing the old oaken bucket, the gourd by the spring; and the music in lifting an old, rusty latch is followed by the busy hum of chapel hummers, as they expose in the box a copy of Poe's poem

of "The Bells," and remark that nine hours constitute a day's work in Denver. The quick step of the go-as-you-please pedestrian of necessity ceases at the case, leaving the serious reflection of "what might have been" had the election returns been different.

Trite, yet apropos. While the metaphorical simmer and bubble that annually agitate the election cauldrons of local typo unions and quicken latent ambition and hope are now seen on the surface, incantation cannot dispel a dread of the ides of March. The patriarchs may lead their Isaacs to the altar, yet the uncertain voters furnish the fagots, i. e., delegates for Denver. The sacrifice should be chosen as of old. The first of the fruits and flocks (special reference to flocks not entertained) should be sent to the foot of the mountain, that the decalogue taken therefrom may be acceptable to all the tribes, even unto Philadelphos and Tacoma. The caravan from the East should be composed of wise men, that they may direct the council of Arapahoe. Chipeta will furnish her wick*iup* from the streams, mountains and plains wherewith to refresh the weary pilgrims. The gathering of the tribes will be great. The braves will not hunt in vain for the feast. Monte and wild stallion are on the range, and their trail may be found. The signal fires of Manitou burn brightly to guide into the pass (Pass A l'Outre for the Crescent). Lo and Logan may greet the last of the Aztecs, while Colorow tarries in the happy hunting grounds. The mound builders and cliff dwellers will lend age to the green corn dance and tarantula test. Minnehaha and Minnetonka will lave the tenderfeet. A Pocahontas welcome awaits the young brave Not-Afraid-of-his-Mouth, so long as he listens to the words of wisdom spoken by Think-a-Heap. The big chief of the mountains has extended the boundaries of his corral, and there are blankets and robes for all. Ugh!

Evidently there is an election at hand. Already the shoulders of good men and true are thrown back that the mantle may be placed. Four-line-pica aspirants now deplore the festive features and social attachments of International Typographical Union conventions, pronouncing them demoralizing and productive of loss of time which should be devoted to legislation. They would have their admirers and others believe that a first-water Daniel had come. That campaign card has nothing novel or winning on its face. It has proved successful for many in the past; still, among the long list of permanent members of the International Typographical Union, deponent is unable to select a single shining example of one who refused to enjoy a carriage ride, excursion or banquet in order to express his disapprobation. There are several on record with resolutions conveying an ardent desire for succeeding conventions to be conducted on an austerian plan.

Candor compels plaintiff to admit preference for annual sessions of the International Typographical Union, with sufficient of good-fellowship surrounding the daily meetings to relieve the brain and throat. The precedents in church, state and civil life are in favor of social courtesies. The delegates who may be elected to attend the Denver convention can safely promise their constituents in advance that they will devote the entire time for business—some other session. On return to their respective homes, they may safely attach the blame to Denver union and her committee of arrangements, who know how it is themselves. From a glance over the long list of permanent members, the thought comes of the great good that might be secured for the craft of the nation if an annual gathering of all might be had, if only for social reunion.

The members of the Denver committee of arrangements are discussing the advisability of having a number of ladies on the reception committee, as advices indicate a large representation of the fair sex with the delegates, ex-delegates and visitors.

There appears to be more interest manifested in Denver in the personnel of the reception committee than in that of the officers and delegates to be elected. Strange to relate, at present date there is not a pronounced candidate for delegate in the field, out of a membership of over three hundred. This can only be accounted for as follows: A dark-horse candidate was the winner on the third ballot last year, and there is a concealed desire to enter as shady equines this time, or else the delegate timber prefers to represent abroad, where the critical eyes of constituents will not scan the board.

A delegate-at-large, lately arrived, having secured quarters in advance, is now coaching members of the union as to improved methods of entertaining. He appears to have had experience at several sessions, and claims to be up in union politics. The following was furnished by him to one of Denver's popular members, who refused to take advantages to be derived from the effusion:

In the hands of my friends,
I have entered the race
For delegate honor that ends
In free-for-all struggle for place.
I'm in on a track leading west;
Pure business—not pleasure for me;
Let's send of our statesmen the best.
Thus modest my candidacy.

"Reward is for merit," I claim;
And "Knowledge is power," I vow;
Your suffrage I seek, just the same—
The crown only fitting my brow.
A statesman from far away back,
With voice of the P. Henry brand;
Up in lore of an art that is black:
On friendship I'm strong—here's my hand.

A reliable voter, you know;
And long in the ways that are dark,
On combines and slates I'm not slow.
My rival is only a mark.
For one term and short, I will make
"Rotation in office," my cry;
I'll preach, yet not practice the fake—
A Joe-Dandy candidate—sly.

Our laws are defective, I ween;
Our treasure not safe in its sack;
My plans will in Denver be seen.
An economy racket I'll back.
Every line of our code I'll revamp;
With strike-funds to meet every case;
A relief clause to suit every—camp.
I've the pole, and am setting the pace.

"Have something with me," while we chat.
"Yes, call up your friend!" it's my way.
Your pard has a card, and all that—
He's not the sub-candidate? Say!

Colorado Springs, Leadville and Aspen unions are desirous of having a visit from the typographical solons and their friends in June, and correspondence to that end has been received by the local committee.

It has been asserted that some of the unions at extreme points in the East will not send full delegations, owing to distance. Denver ex-delegates claim to have trustworthy advices to the contrary, and state that our visitors will number five hundred as it is much easier to reach Denver from Boston or Quebec than it is to journey to Boston or Quebec from Denver. Financially, this is correct—and Denver manages to send a full delegation every time—full as to quota only.

Denver union mourns the loss of John B. Robinson, one of her most popular young members, who died on Tuesday morning, January 29, of heart disease. He had just finished his night's work on the *Rocky Mountain News*, and in company with two of his fellow typos had gone into a restaurant for a morning lunch, when the Great Foreman called time. "Robby," as he was generally styled by all, was a general favorite with every member of the craft, and the news of his sudden departure spread gloom in every chapel. He was a Canadian by birth—his relatives still residing in London, Ontario—and a young man of fine ability as a printer, genial and generous with all. He had been a resident of Denver about four years. The esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the floral tributes from the *News* and other chapels and the attendance of members of No. 49 and K. of P. No. 45 at the funeral services, which were held Thursday afternoon. His remains were forwarded to his relatives. J. D. V.

FROM H. G. BISHOP.*

To the Editor : WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1889.

You will, no doubt, be glad to hear from me, and to learn something of where I am and what I am doing. You may remember that in a recent letter I told you I was thinking of taking a two or three weeks' trip through the South for the benefit of my health, which had run down, owing to an extra heavy year's work. Well, I left Albany last Friday week (November 30) and went to New York stopping at a couple of places on my way down.

I stayed two days in that city visiting a few old friends and making inquiries as to the state of trade and other matters pertaining to the printing business. I spent a pleasant half hour with Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, who was very free in expressing his views on several important subjects. His ideas on the apprenticeship system you already know, and have commented upon in the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER.

On one point he was very outspoken, namely, the probability of typesetting machines being soon in such a state of perfection as to supersede the manual labor of compositors who work on straightforward composition, and in this I think he is right. It therefore behooves every man who wishes to hold his own to make himself acquainted with something else than lifting types. Either he must learn the other and more important branches of his business or find some employment outside of the printing business.

I went from New York to Philadelphia. It was my second visit to that city, and whereas, on the first visit I was very well pleased, on my second visit I was extremely delighted. The grand public buildings of Philadelphia are not only a credit to that city but to the whole United States. Of course, we know that in comparison with the go-ahead style of Chicago business houses those in Philadelphia are somewhat slow, yet it is quite possible that in some respects the former might well take a few lessons from the latter.

However, printing is my subject, so let me return to that more particularly. I found a good many prosperous and lively printing businesses. Of course, there were plenty of the one-horse, bobtail affairs that are not worthy of the name of printing offices, and some of these filled me with very unpleasant feelings. One, in particular, I will mention. I noticed a small new-looking sign announcing that so-and-so, a job printer, carried on business on the second floor. So I went upstairs and found a back room about twelve feet square, with three feet of it partitioned off to give the idea of a separate business office. As I entered I heard a press running, but when the proprietor came forward, on hearing the door open, I noticed that the press stopped, so I concluded that it was he who had been running the press. And I was not mistaken, for I was invited in to talk while he went on with his work.

He was running a small bag for retailing cigars in, and I suppose the price paid for such work would not be more than 25 cents a thousand. He was working in a black frock coat (for the purpose, I suppose, of being ready to see any customers who might come in), and looked to be an intelligent, respectable man. I cannot describe the mingled feelings of pity and disgust that filled my mind as I looked at that man kicking a press and earning at most about $2 a day, whereas, if he knew anything at all about the business he might have been earning $16 or $18 a week as a journeyman. Such men not only injure themselves, but also do harm to every legitimate printing business in the city.

I called at the well-known Lippincott establishment, where I was well received, and where THE INLAND PRINTER is well appreciated. I had quite a long talk with Mr. J. B. Lippincott, Jr., who has charge of the printing department of their large business. He gave me an introduction to the gentleman in charge of the two composing rooms, Mr. McMeeney, who is a thorough printer as well as a thorough gentleman. After a very pleasant conversation with this gentleman I went around among the compositors and made a few new friends for our journal.

I visited at least fifty offices, large and small (though mostly small), and found that wherever THE INLAND PRINTER was known it was highly appreciated.

While speaking of Philadelphia, I must not forget to mention a subject that I took a good deal of interest in, and in which I endeavored to interest others. A Mr. Williamson, of that city, has recently placed the sum of $5,000,000 in the hands of a committee for the establishment of a school of industry for boys. He has also promised to supplement it with another $7,000,000 (making $12,000,000 in all) if the project is rightly taken hold of and managed properly. Now, it occurred to me that it would be a good thing if, among the other trades that are to be taught in that institution, printing should find a place. And here let me say that whereas Mr. Williamson's own personal idea seemed to be that the boys should be kept at work till they became men—that is, till they reached the age of twenty or twenty-one—some of his advisers undertook to suggest that the boys should leave the institution as soon as they had learned sufficient of any one branch of trade to enable them to earn their own living. Now, I think there can be no doubt in the minds of practical men that Mr. Williamson's own idea is the more correct one. There are too many half-taught youths in every trade at present, and it would be better for them and all concerned if they could be kept till they were worthy the name of journeymen. I talked this whole matter over with Mr. DeVinne and also with Mr. Appleton, and trust the result will be their suggesting to Mr. Williamson the advisability of giving printing a place in the studies, and that the boys will be kept in training until they are men.

I then left Philadelphia for Baltimore, and began to feel that my trip South had begun. But I found very little in the latter city to distinguish it from the cities of the North. In fact, I must say that I was rather disappointed in my first Southern city. I had always heard that Philadelphia was a slow place. But Baltimore! Oh, my! wasn't it slow, and quiet, and dull! The printing business appeared to be particularly low down, and the printers almost despondent. It seemed to me that this arose from two causes: First, that trade generally was very bad; and secondly, that there were twice as many printing businesses as the city could support. There were some few offices that appeared to have a little life in them, but the great majority were in the last stages of consumption. However, I managed to get four or five new subscribers, and flatter myself that I fanned a little life into the smouldering embers.

Why is it that so many men will rush into business for themselves when they see all around them so many examples of the folly of so doing? I suppose that in most cases it is the desire to be one's own boss! Fatal mistake! A journeyman has more money, more liberty, more time to himself and much less anxiety and trouble than a man who is trying to run a small business in such a crowded field.

But I am now in the city of Washington, where I expect to find plenty to occupy my attention for a few days, so I will close this letter, and shall hope to tell you all I can about Washington in my next. Sincerely yours, H. G. BISHOP.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. M. H., Eau Claire, Wisconsin, writes: There is a dispute in the office as to which is the proper side of a letterhead to be tabbed, provided it is tabbed on top and one side. Please decide the question for us.

Answer.—There is no absolute rule. The custom, however, is to tab the *left* side. Why, we cannot say, unless it is supposed that as a letter is written from left to right the sheet may be more quickly separated from the left than from the right, though we do not agree with this opinion, because the *right* corner of the sheet is much more apt to curl than the left. But there is no need to tab either side, as with care, the tabbing of the head is sufficient.

THE London (Eng.) Society of Compositors has a membership of 7,125, the increase during the year being 440. It is reported that the year has been fairly prosperous.

*NOTE.—This communication should have appeared in the January issue.—[EDITOR.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

UNVAILING A STATUE OF FRANKLIN.

BY W. H. BUSHNELL.

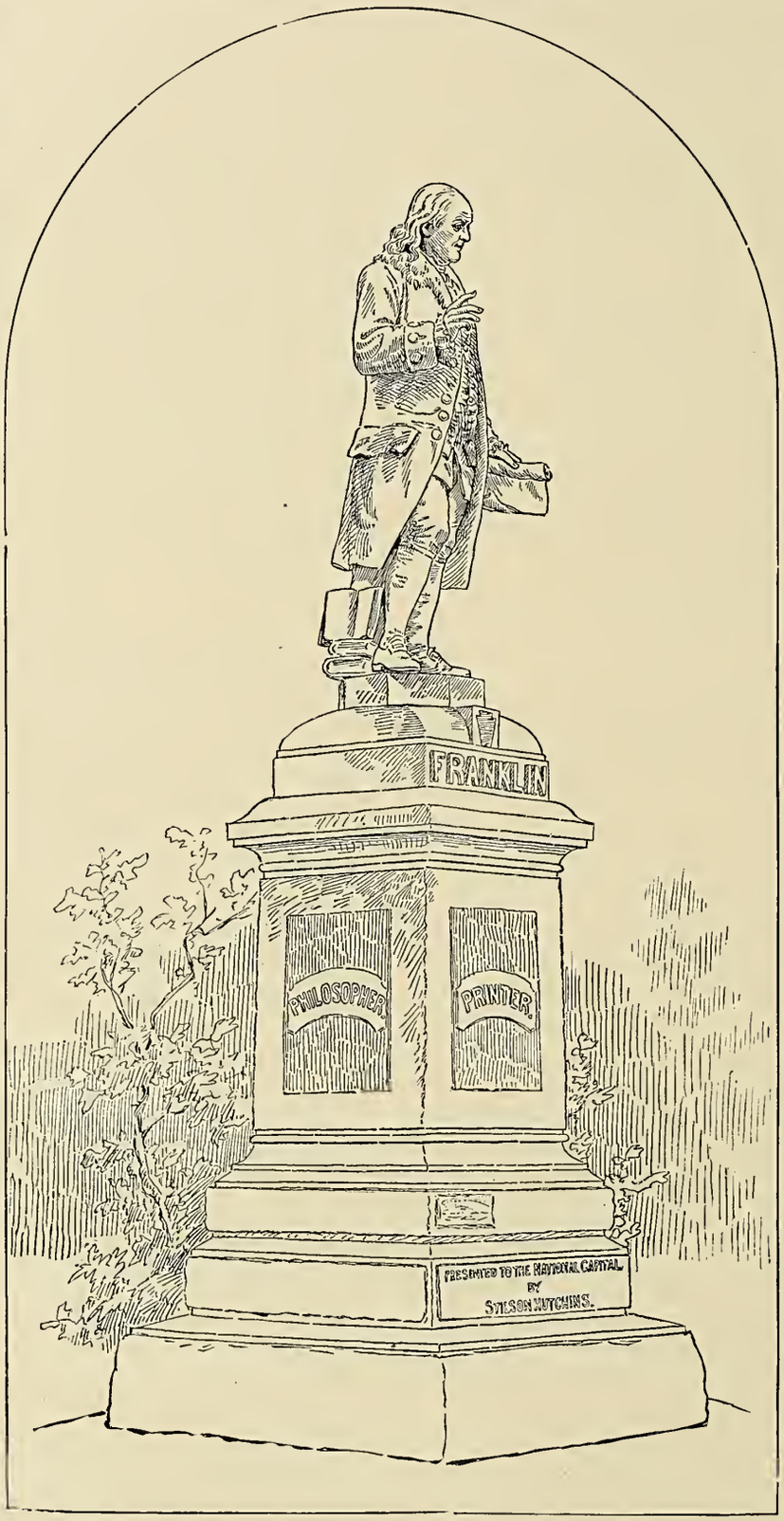
ON Thursday, January 17, 1889, there was unvailed in the city of Washington, D. C., a statue of Benjamin Franklin. The place was most appropriate, the absence of pomp and ceremony fittingly in concord with the tastes and character of the man whose name and fame were to be perpetuated.

The withdrawing of an American flag by the hand of Mrs. M. W. Emory (*nee* Bache), the widow of General William H. Emory, and great-granddaughter of Franklin, was all. There was no laudatory oration; no ambitious poem; no martial music; no cheering, waving of hats and clapping of hands, but the silence and reverence appropriate to the simplicity of manners and severe grandeur of the man.

At precisely ten o'clock, upon the one hundred and eighty-third anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth, Mrs. Emory, accompanied by her two daughters and her nephew, General Duncan S. Walker (the three being great-great-grandchildren), and in a severe rainstorm, pulled the cord, and the statue was given to the admiring and appreciative eyes of the public. But immediately, and as if heaven smiled in benediction, the sun burst through the clouds, and lovingly shone upon the earth.

The statue, chiseled from the purest and whitest of Carrara marble, selected with great care, and imported especially for the purpose, is of heroic size. It stands eight feet and six inches from foot to crown; the pedestal, of Massachusetts granite, eleven feet two inches above the level of the street, making the entire height of the whole nineteen feet and eight inches. It was erected at the junction of Pennsylvania avenue, D and Tenth street (a special act of congress authorizing), and an open and conspicuous place—as much so as could be found between the White House and Capitol.

The statue was designed by the same artist as the one in Printing House Square, New York City, Mr. Ernst Plassman; is a somewhat reminder of that, though essentially different, and pronounced by competent judges a decided improvement, the general effect more pleasing, more characteristic, and clearly demonstrating the superiority of marble over bronze for fine delineation of expression and revelation of character.



From the carefully and patiently wrought model, with keen appreciation and enthusiastic labor, Mr. Jacques Jouvenal chiseled the marble into life-like semblance, guided and encouraged by the generous donor, whose heart, equally with his purse, had for five years been in the work.

The statue weighs about two tons, was cut from a stone weighing eleven tons, and is said to have been the largest ever imported.

The right hand of the colossal figure is half raised; the left held a roll of manuscript partially opened; by the side of the right foot is a pile of books, and leaning against them an open one, as if laid down after reference. The coat—a carefully reproduced copy of one known to have been worn by Franklin when he appeared before the Court of France, at Versailles, on occasion of the ratification of the treaty between that country and the United States, following the recognition of the republic by Great Britain—has the fac simile of a fur collar and cuffs. The weight of the body rests upon the left leg, the right being in an easy attitude, with slight bending of the knee. The main plinth of the pedestal has four sides, on which are inscribed in raised letters, "PRINTER, PHILOSOPHER, *Patriot*, PHILANTHROPIST," and

upon the south side and directly under the base of the statue is the name, ever to be remembered and revered—"FRANKLIN."

The pedestal was designed and executed by Mr. J. F. Manning, a Washington stone artist of more than ordinary ability and celebrity, and has an estimated weight of ten tons. The most rigid scrutiny fails to detect either flaw or stain in statue or pedestal, so careful were the selection and workmanship. In one corner of the large stone is imbedded a bronze plate, bearing the following inscription :

ERECTED JANUARY 17, 1889.

Ernst Plassman, Designer.
Jacques Jouvenal, Sculptor.
J. F. Manning, Designer of Pedestal.

Commissioners of the District of Columbia:
W. B. Webb, S. E. Wheatley,
C. W. Raymond.

The donor of the statue was Mr. Stilson Hutchins, formerly of the Washington *Post*, well known throughout the country as one of the most liberal, energetic and successful of newspaper men. And this, the crowning act of his journalistic life, must forever endear



him, not only to all craftsmen, but to all lovers of a character that stands out in bold relief as the true founder of American journalism—"the creator of periodical and newspaper—as the instructor of the people."

Perfectly comprehending the character of the man the world was forced to respect—that he stood side by side and co-equal with Washington in the struggle for independence and right; that he was above petty jealousy and false ambition; despised ostentation and never bent the knee in homage to royalty—Mr. Hutchins declined all suggestions of parade and (as he plainly put it) "fuss," and carried out his plans of simplicity to the end.

When Horace Greeley was called upon to speak at the unvailing of the statue in New York City, he said, "Do you ask me to sum up the character of Franklin in the fewest words that will serve me? I love and revere him as a journeyman printer who was frugal and didn't drink; a parvenu who rose from want to competency, from obscurity to fame, without losing his head; a statesman who did not crucify mankind with long-winded documents or speeches; a diplomatist who did not intrigue; a philosopher who never bored; an officer who did not steal."

Such, without doubt, would have been the expressed sentiments of Mr. Hutchins had he uttered them, and would have shadowed the opinion of the character, as the statue does the physical, of the man his liberal outlay has honored above others and for which not only Washington but the country and the craft should ever hold him in grateful remembrance.

In this connection it is eminently proper to give a brief résumé of the life of the man whose name and stalwart figure have been thus perpetuated to the ages.

The earliest information to be obtained of the family is of their being settled upon a freehold estate in the village of Ecton, in Northamptonshire, England, about three hundred and fifty years since—the eldest sons generally being blacksmiths. They were, as our Franklin himself wrote, "of the reformed religion, and, through the reign of Mary, sometimes in danger of persecution."

Josias and Abiah his wife, the parents of Benjamin Franklin, emigrated to Boston, Massachusetts, where, upon January 17, 1706, the latter was born, being the fifteenth of seventeen children. The parents died respectively at the ages of 87 and 85, and the son caused to be placed over their graves a memorial stone telling of their virtues at considerable length and closing with these lines :

He was pious and prudent,
She discreet and virtuous.
Their youngest son, from a sentiment of filial duty, consecrates
This stone
To their memory.

The father was a tallow chandler and soap boiler. The son Benjamin was intended for the ministry. Circumstances preventing, he was for a couple of years employed "in cutting wicks and filling molds"; desired to become a sailor, and at last was bound as an apprentice to his brother, who had learned the "trade of printing" in London and settled in Boston. For having dared to write and publish some of his own ideas, Benjamin was "severely lectured for his presumption and treated with great severity," and without question (as he subsequently asserted) "this harsh and tyrannical treatment impressed him with the aversion to arbitrary power which stuck to him through life."

Leaving Boston he journeyed to New York, and, not finding employment, to Philadelphia, a poor wanderer of whom Brissot de Warville wrote : "Who would have dreamed of his becoming one of the legislators of America, the ornament of the New World, the pride of modern philosophy?"

From Philadelphia, lured by false promises, Franklin departed for London and (1725) found employment in "Palmer's printing office." Eighteen months later he returned to America, a clerk on a salary of £50 per annum. His employer dying, he resumed stick and rule, and, with a young man by the name of Meredith, published a paper, supplementing his income by the sale of books and stationery, and distinguishing himself as a political writer.

In 1732 "Poor Richard's Almanac" was first given to the world, and Franklin, with others, originated the "Library Company." At the age of twenty-seven he mastered Spanish, French and Italian and commenced the study of Latin. In 1741 he started the "General Magazine and Historical Chronicle," and the following year invented the stove that still bears his name. In 1746 he witnessed (in Boston) some experiments in electricity, and soon acquired dexterity in the use that made him world-famous. He was the first who "fired gunpowder, gave magnetism to needles of steel, melted metals and killed animals of considerable size, by means of electricity."

In 1751 he was appointed deputy postmaster-general, and vastly improved the system of transportation of mails; advanced large sums from his private purse to assist General Braddock; when his defeat was ascertained, introduced a bill establishing a volunteer militia, accepted a commission as commander, raised a corps of 560 men, and went through a laborious campaign.

In 1757 "Colonel Franklin" visited England to settle "an unpleasant dispute," in which Pennsylvania was a party. While there the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, those in Scotland, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1762 he returned to America, hoping for rest. He was disappointed. New difficulties having arisen between the "province

and proprietaries," he was again forced into active service. While abroad (February 3, 1766) he displayed so "much firmness, readiness and epigrammatic simplicity of manners, and information so much to the point on subjects of commerce, policy of government, finance, etc., his precision of language was so remarkable, that the repeal (taxation of the colonies) became inevitable." In this connection Chatham eulogized him as "one whom Europe held in high estimation for his knowledge and wisdom, who was an honor, not to the English nation only, but to human nature."

A little later Franklin returned again to his native land. He was enthusiastically received, elected a member of congress, exerted all his influence in favor of the Declaration of Independence and was one of its signers. In 1776, supplies being necessary for the infant republic, he visited France as minister plenipotentiary, became (after the surrender of Burgoyne) in high favor at court, was sought in society and "became extremely useful in forwarding the views of the government and obtaining supplies."

The treaty with France and the capture of Burgoyne changed the policy of England from coercion to reconciliation and to all questions propounded as to terms, the uniform answer of Franklin was, "Nothing but independence." In 1782 he earnestly pleaded to be recalled, but the request was refused. He continued to reside in Paris for about five years, where his venerable age, his simplicity of manners, his scientific reputation, the ease, gaiety and richness of his conversation all contributed to render him an object of admiration to courtiers, fashionable ladies and *savants*. Upon his return to Philadelphia, and after having served his country for fifty-three years, he filled the office of president of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was a delegate to the federal convention of 1787, and approved the constitution thus formed.

Dr. Franklin died April 17, 1790, with his faculties unimpaired, and lies buried at the corner of Arch and Fifth streets, Philadelphia, by the side of his wife.

Imperfect as this sketch necessarily is, sufficient is shown of the life and character of Franklin to account for the mourning at his decease and the honor paid to his memory even at this late day. It was his great pride to be considered a printer; his example and precepts are a sacred legacy to the craft, and it is very much to be feared that "Nature, the vicar of the Almighty Lord," will never permit the world "to look upon his like again."

The thanks of the writer are most cordially given to Mr. West, of the Washington *Daily Post*, for his courtesy and use of the cuts illustrating this article.

THE SUCCESSFUL FOREMAN.

In an office where there is plenty of work at fair prices, it depends chiefly on the foreman whether there is profit or loss in the job composing room.

To arrange the work so that it will move along quickly and smoothly; to get the best results from each workman; to see that plenty of material is available at all times for the work in hand, and that no delays are occasioned through lack of material; to see that every minute of time is properly accounted for and charged to the office or the work in hand; to see that each compositor does his work by the most direct and workmanlike methods; to suggest styles; to prevent botchwork and waste of material; and in every way secure the greatest output each day, are among the duties of the foreman. They require ceaseless viligance on his part, and if he properly attends to all of them his position will be full of hard work and conscientious anxiety.

The best workman does not necessarily make the best foreman, but to be a complete success it is essential that the foreman be an expert printer, capable of dictating the style of every job done, and of showing a compositor how to do his work most expeditiously—for a great deal of time is lost by not knowing how to start on a job. An expert foreman will quickly stamp his ideas of style on the work passing through his department, and will certainly not hazard his reputation by allowing any work to pass without his personal supervision. To be a success, if he is otherwise capable, the foreman should have full power to engage and discharge his help, and should be the best judge of all matters within his department, especially of its needs in the way of material, and should insist on his requisitions for material or tools being honored. Many employers hamper their foreman by depriving them of proper authority, and no really competent foreman can undertake to run his room profitably or satisfactorily with insufficient facilities. A good foreman will surround himself with first-class help, and in the selection of assistants all personal feeling or preferences should be subordinated to respect for the capacity of the men. We have known men who were promoted to foremenships to fail simply because they could not refuse the importunities of old chums for employment. No man who does not conscientiously and energetically do his best for his employer can be called first-class.—*British Printer.*

CASTING OFF.

Mr. Arthur Oldfield, of Birmingham, England, under the caption of "How to Prepare for the City and Guilds Examinations in Typography," is publishing in the *Printers' Register* answers to various questions for the benefit of those who desire to prepare themselves for examination, but who are unable to attend any of the classes now being held in various parts of Great Britain, and the first question is as follows:

"Suppose a manuscript to consist of 26,000 words, each word to average 5 letters, about how many pages would it make in pica type, the size of page being 20 ems pica wide, and 33 clear lines long?

"Here a difficulty may be experienced as to the exact requirements of the question. Does the 33 clear lines long include white lines or only reading matter? Taking the wording of the question, '33 clear lines long,' it would seem to imply *matter* only, or it would have stated 'including head and white lines.' Arguing the matter still further, we might say that, in actual experience, in casting off the number of pages a certain amount of manuscript would make, we should reckon each page as having a certain number of lines of type, without thinking of or taking into account the head and white lines, because they have nothing to do with the actual matter. Again, if an estimate were asked for of a work of a certain number of pages, each page to contain a certain number of lines, we should count only the lines of matter, and in giving such estimate as to the number of pages the manuscript would make, we should not take heads and whites into account at all. The question really takes the form of a person asking for an estimate as to the number of pages a manuscript containing a certain number of words will make. Otherwise it would have more the appearance of a catch question. In teaching, I have always held that heads and whites were not taken into account at all in this and the following question, but that in answering the questions it would be well to state 'without reckoning head and white lines.' It may be said that the second question would necessitate the addition of the heads and whites. As to that there may be difference of opinion, but I should say no. In the first place, the question does not lead to that, but simply asks for the wages value of 16 of the previous pages, that is, 16 pages as stated (without head and white lines).

"Returning to the question itself, which by a little variation might be made much more difficult, we will first deal with it as it is, and afterward explain how any variation or change in the manner of putting may be met. Care must be taken to note, in answering this question, that space must be allowed for after each of the 26,000 words. In ordinary matter it will be sufficient to allow an en quad for space, but in leaded matter rather more, say one-fourth the total number of letters. The answer would be as follows: Multiply the number of words in the manuscript (26,000) by 6 (allowing 5 ends for each word and 1 for space), and divide the product by the number of ens in the given pages, which will be obtained by multiplying the number of lines in depth (33) by the number of ens in the width (40 or 1,320), worked out as follows: Multiply 26,000 by 6, and divide the product by 1,320, the answer being 118 pages and a fraction, say 119 pages."

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In the Greenwood ✦ 57

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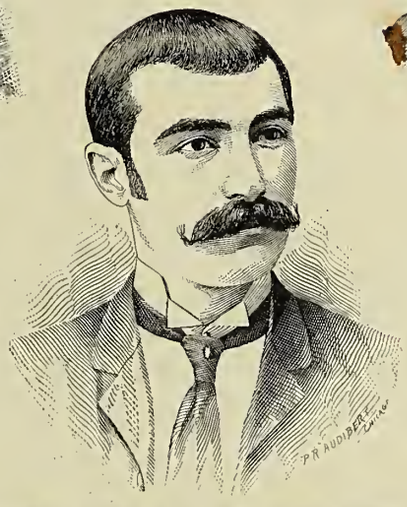








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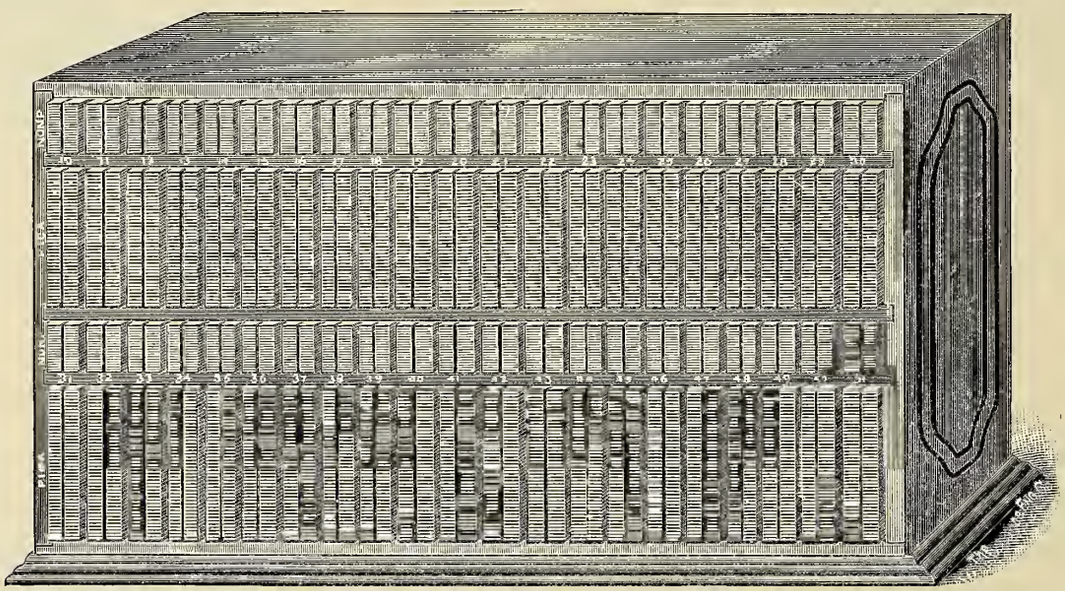
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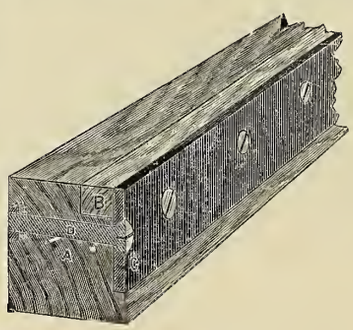
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WE CLAIM: 1st. That the steel strip running the entire length of Main Body Piece and screwed thereto *absolutely* prevents warping or springing.

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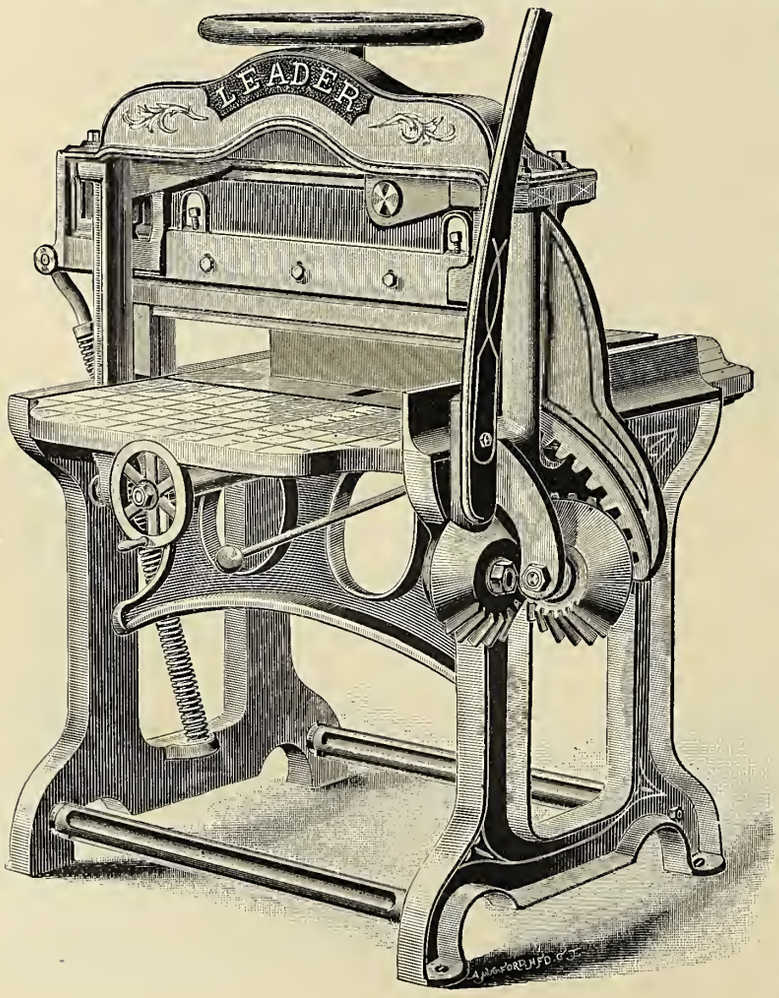
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The Leader.

This machine has the following points of superiority over any other lever cutter:

FIRST.—The power is applied in the direction of the cut instead of in a right angle or diagonal direction, as in most cutters, actually saving one-third the power usually required.

SECOND.—The back gauge, which in other cutters is moved slowly by a screw, can be moved instantly any distance in the "Leader" by a lever and then adjusted by the screw at great saving of labor and time.

THIRD.—The octagonal stick has sixteen cutting faces, and it cannot be drawn out by the knife.

FOURTH.—The lever is hung in the most convenient position, midway between the floor and the top of the machine.

FIFTH.—It cuts within an inch of the back gauge.

SIXTH.—The front table is 16 inches wide instead of the usual 12 inches.

Made in 23, 24, 30 and 32 Inch Sizes.

FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES ADDRESS

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Agents for Eastern, Middle and Southern States.
Agents also in the same territory for the Jones-Gordon Press.
General Agents for the Eckerson Automatic Press.
Dealers in Metal Type and Cylinder Presses.
Also manufacturers of Wood Type and Printers' Materials generally.

Geo. Mather's Sons
Printing Inks
60 John St.
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For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material Everywhere.

F. WESEL & CO.

11 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Printers' Materials,

Sole Agents for the Eastern States of the

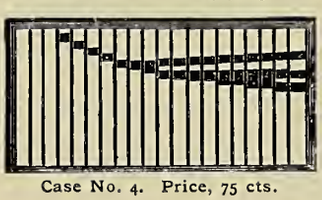
HARRIS LABOR-SAVING RULE CASE.



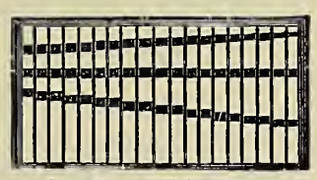
Case No. 1. Price, $1 25.



Case No. 2. Price, $1.00.



Case No. 4. Price, 75 cts.



Case No. 3. Price, $1.00.

The four cases will just fit into an ordinary blank case, or four of either size fill the same space.

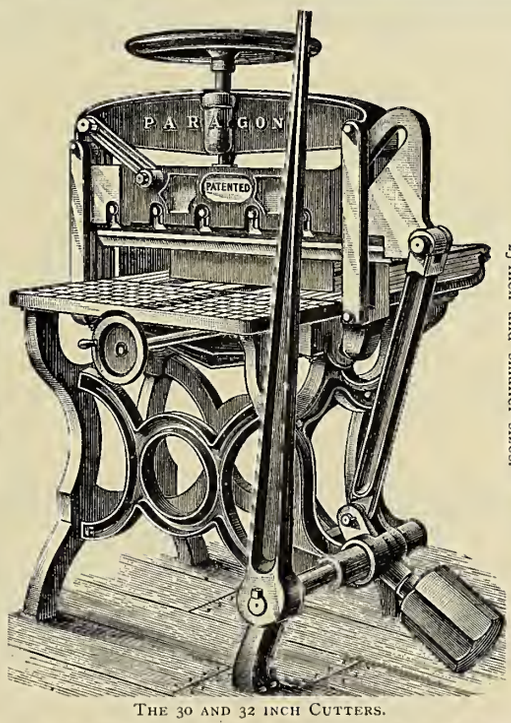
The rule boxes are of such proportionate width and depth that their diagonal is slightly less than the height of a rule, consequently the different lengths are always held "standing." This prevents wear of rule, and also makes it much handier in handling.

The No. 1 will hold two complete fonts of rule of 8 lbs. each.
The No. 2 will hold one 16-lb. font of rule.
The Nos. 3 and 4 are to be used together as one case, and they will hold a 32-lb. font of rule.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR GIVING FULL INFORMATION.

THE PARAGON Paper and Card Cutting Machines.

All sizes have Traverse and Side Gauges. They have broad clamping surface for general use, yet *stock can be ganged to a half inch of the knife* on the smaller sizes, and to within three-fourths of an inch on the 30 and 32 inch.



In use ten years, and today is in every respect the BEST machine made.

Any length of paper can be handled in front of the knife on the 25-inch and smaller sizes.

THE 30 AND 32 INCH CUTTERS.

They Cut Accurately and Easy, having Extraordinary Power.

PRICES,—14 in., $45; 22½ in., $80; 25 in., $110; 30 in., $175; 32 in., lever, $200.
Boxing, $1.00. Skidded free.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Patentee and Manufacturer,

328 VINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR THE NEWS AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL

Stereotype Outfit

IMPROVED AND MANUFACTURED BY

M. J. HUGHES,

10 SPRUCE ST. + + + NEW YORK.

One among Hundreds of Testimonials:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that we have one of Hughes' Stereotype Outfits, and the same has been in our office and in constant use for five years, and is giving and has always given entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,
Feb. 16, 1888. O. A. CARLETON & CO.,
Book, Job, Show and Commercial Work of every description,
Providence, R. I.

THE above testimonial is only one among hundreds elsewhere given. Like large numbers of others, both large and small concerns, it has used for years my quick and superior patented devices of casting and blocking, at one and the same operation, by the use of wooden cores, bars, strips and filling of a *non*-conducting nature. Also, with the same outfit, all other results known to stereotyping is secured by its simple and practical construction. It is an established fact that it is the only simple, practical Stereotype outfit for the printing office in general, and that if not used successfully it is certainly the fault of the operator.

It is a great mistake on the part of the purchaser to defer purchasing *until the outfit is actually needed for some special purpose.* "Procrastination is the thief of time."

It is undoubtedly the best thing, taking into consideration the small amount invested, ever put in a printing office.

Send for descriptive circulars and hundreds of indorsements.

M. J. HUGHES, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER, **10 Spruce St., New York.**

Stereotype Outfits, Press-Stereotyper, Patent-Blocks and Plate-Holders, Circular Saw and Conical-Screw Quoins.

PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY

CYLINDER, JOB AND HAND PRESSES,
PAPER CUTTERS, POWER AND LEVER,

And all kindred Machinery—new or rebuilt, and guaranteed by its makers. Sold on favorable terms.

WILSON FISKE,

102 Chambers St., NEW YORK.

REBUILT PRINTERS' MACHINERY

ON A NEW BASIS.

HAVING neither machinist, workshop nor second-hand warerooms, and dealing only in genuine machinery of standard makers, I send second-hand machines to the shops of their own manufacturers for rebuilding, or to the best available expert on each machine, whose name in every case will be given, whose guarantee goes with it, and on whose premises it is open to the examination of purchasers or of their expert. Some years of dealing on this basis have shown that no other can be more satisfactory to customers or to myself.

Gordon and Universal Presses and Gem Cutters on time, a specialty.

SEND FOR LISTS.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. Established 1804. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.

CHICAGO: 154 Monroe St.
NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES. JOB OFFICE OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND NEWSPAPER **TYPE** *Cast from the BEST QUALITY of DURABLE METAL*

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

——OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS——

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS, GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,

ETC.

CHICAGO BRANCH. } CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. { No. 154 Monroe St.

"IN VARIETY THERE IS CHOICE." CHOOSE FROM THE BEST!

None of these Gauge Pins require to be stuck through more than the top sheets.

"SINGLE PRONG" WIRE GAUGE PINS.

15c. Per Doz. 

FOUR SIZES.
No. 1, low; 2, low, long lip; 3, high; 4, high, long lip.

"HOOK" GAUGE PINS.—Adjustable.

20c. Per Doz. 

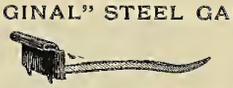
TWO SIZES.
No. 1.....low. No. 2.....high.

"GOLDEN" STEEL GAUGE PINS.—Adjustable.

40c. Per Doz. 

SIX SIZES.
No. 1, low; 2, medium; 3, high; 4, low, short lip; 5, medium, ⅛ in. lip; 6, long lip.

"ORIGINAL" STEEL GAUGE PINS.—Adjustable.

60c. Per Doz. 

FOUR SIZES.
No. 1, low; 2, medium; 3, high; 4, low, short lip.

"SPRING TONGUE" GAUGE PINS.—Adjustable.

40c. Per Set. $1.20 per Doz. 

ONE SIZE.
A low gauge pin with a high, adjustable spring-tongue. Answers for all work.

"EXTENSION" FEED GUIDES.

1.00 Per Pair. Extra Tongues and Guides. 

ONE SIZE.
Particularly designed for gauging sheets at and below the edge of the platen.

If you want to preserve your tympan from absolute defacement, use the Radiating Sheet Supporters, $3.00 and upward. Circulars. SOLD BY ALL TYPE-FOUNDERS AND DEALERS, and by the Patentee and Manufacturer,

E. L. MEGILL, 60 Duane St., New York.

SPECIMENS OF ARTISTIC NOVELTIES IN TYPE

STEREOTYPE PRINTING JAGGED, IN 3 SIZES
WAS SUCCESSFULLY PRACTICED
BY EARL STANHOPE, A.D. 1788

When the heart is out of tune—
The tongue never goes right
18 Point Cursive Script

PIUS II. WROTE A LETTER TO MAHOMET IN 1462, WHICH WAS PRINTED IN 1463, AT THE CONVENT OF WEIDENBACH. THIS LETTER MAKES 108 4TO PAGES. IT CONTAINS BUT THREE PARAGRAPHS
OUTING, IN FOUR SIZES

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY
150 CONGRESS STREET
ITALIC COMB. GOTHIC, EIGHT SIZES *BOSTON, MASS.*

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S
PATENT COMPOSITION
FOR PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS,
Is superior to all others; it lasts for years, and is always ready for use; it does not "skin over" on the face, shrink nor crack, and seldom requires washing. Sold in quantities to suit, with full directions for casting. Give it a trial and be convinced.
ROLLER CASTING A SPECIALTY.
Our PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK—Superior to all others, all colors. In 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. packages.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, New York.

Genuine Wood Type, Galleys, Cabinets, Stands, "Strong Slat" Cases, etc.
FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J.
Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTERS' MATERIALS
Type, Presses, Chases and Paper Cutters,
EAST COR. FULTON AND DUTCH STS
NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Engravers' Turkey Boxwood, Tools and Implements.
Large stock of used Presses, Types, etc., Guaranteed as represented.

THE ELM CITY
COUNTER





Accuracy and Durability Guaranteed.

GEORGE E. IVES,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

STEPHEN McNAMARA,
SUCCESSOR TO AUER & McNAMARA,
MANUFACTURER
P·R·I·N·T·E·R·S,
Anchor  Brand
R·O·L·L·E·R·S,
Hamilton Block, Clark & Van Buren Sts.
CHICAGO.

OUR ROLLERS ARE USED BY MANY OF THE LARGEST AND BEST PRINTERS IN CHICAGO.



BUTTERFLIES.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, by the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge the pleasure of a call from the following gentlemen during the past month: F. C. Nunemacher, Louisville, Ky.; H. P. Hallock, vice-president of the Omaha Typefoundry, Omaha, Neb.; W. C. Gage, of William C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.; R. M. Tuttle, *Daily Pioneer*, Mandan, Dak.; E. F. Rychen, Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. H. Klopp, of Klopp, Bartlett & Co., Omaha, Neb.; J. E. Hamilton, of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wis.; Oscar Freese, Danville, Ill.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Charles A. Gaskell and others have incorporated the United States Publishing House, with a capital stock of $50,000.

Capt. John C. Phillips has filed a bill against John R. and Catherine Coffey, asking for an accounting and settlement in regard to the defunct *Western Catholic* newspaper of this city.

It is reported that the Chicago Paper Company has offered to build a plant to cost $60,000 at Pontiac, if the citizens will furnish the ground and take $5,000 worth of stock.

W. D. Messenger & Co. have removed to 179-181 Randolph street, near Fifth avenue, where they occupy the whole building, and to their former business of wrapping papers have added a general stock.

The Huber Printing Press Company have opened a branch office at 110 Dearborn street, this city, under the charge of Mr. H. W. Thornton, its affable and indefatigable representative. Although a comparatively new competitor, this machine is rapidly forging ahead, and has become a favorite wherever its merits have been tested.

At a meeting of the Pressmen's Union of this city, held on Saturday evening, February 2, Mr. Martin Knowles received the caucus nomination for delegate to the Denver convention. The selection is an admirable one, and, if elected, there is every reason to believe that this gentleman will reflect honor alike on himself and the society which sent him.

H. O. Shepard & Co., 183 Monroe street, have just added to their printing establishment a perfect pamphlet bindery, fitted up with the latest and most approved appliances for turning out at shortest notice, and at as low rates as are consistent with the production of first-class work, all classes of pamphlets, periodicals, check and certificate books, folders, etc. The well-earned reputation of this firm for producing first-class printing will be maintained in this the latest feature and addition to their establishment.

Mr. T. H. Champlin, formerly connected with the press works of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, Westerly, Rhode Island, has recently been appointed representative of the interests of the company in this city. He will be assisted by Mr. V. C. Chase, as salesman, who for the past thirteen years has been associated with Benton, Waldo & Company, of Milwaukee. We hope the success of both these gentlemen will be commensurate with their merits and those of the press they represent.

Under authority from Judge Shepard, receiver George E. Lloyd has sold the plant and property of the Jeffery Printing Company to Burr Robbins, the circus man, who was one of its principal creditors, for $56,000. The court also ordered the receiver to pay off therewith the two mortgages which at present rest on the property, amounting to $37,996.92, one held by the First National Bank for $25,000, and the other by George Mather's Sons, for $12,996.92. An inventory filed showed $23,580.54 worth of stock besides the machinery, which is valued at upward of $75,000.

Mr. Fredeick W. Bidwell, treasurer of the Manufacturers Paper Company, which has its offices in the Tribune Building, New York City, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, in his room, at the Hotel Grace, this city, on Monday, January 24. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon before the suicide, Mr. Bidwell entered the hotel and walked directly to his room. At 11:30 o'clock next morning a chambermaid went to the office and informed Manager Frost that Mr. Bidwell had been hurt. Receiving no response to her raps, she had forced open the door and found him lying at the foot of bed. Manager Frost found Mr. Bidwell dead. His head was nearly severed from his shoulders and a razor lay near his right hand. He was not undressed. Mr. Bidwell left no letter explaining his shocking death. He was about thirty-five years of age, and had had his headquarters in Chicago for the past five years.

Mr. James McMahon, for a number of years a compositor in the printing establishment of H. O. Shepard & Co., has been compelled by the declining health of his wife, to seek a more genial clime, and has selected California as his future home. We take pleasure in recommending him to our craftsmen on the Pacific coast, as a sober, reliable, first-class union printer, and any establishment in need of a thorough workman, who can be depended on under all circumstances, cannot do better than avail itself of his services. He carries with him to his new field of labor the best wishes of his many friends and associates, who will always be pleased to learn of his welfare.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press to the effect that the Chicago *Times* has a million dollar libel suit on its hands. This reminds us of a conversation we heard when a boy, between a stalwart recruiting sergeant of the Forty-second Highlanders and a hind, whom he was urging to accept the shilling, and enlist in a regiment which had shed such imperishable luster on the British army. "I wouldna' be ony good to you if I did enlist," said the countryman, "for I would run awa' the first chance I got." "Weel, that's a' right," responded the sergeant, "there wouldna' be any trouble aboot your running awa', its aboot the *coming back* that we should talk, d'ye see?" So about the million dollars involved—they're all right, but the trouble would be to collect them. Newspapers are not in the habit of paying million dollar suits, and juries are not in the habit of awarding them.

On Monday, January 21, ten confessions of judgment were entered against the Clark & Longley Printing Company, of this city, amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of $50,000. The parties interested are as follows: Fort Dearborn National Bank, $22,000; D. H. Tollman, $5,400; H. Hartt & Co., $4,000; Milton George, $3,500; W. B. Conkey, $3,400; J. W. Butler Paper Company, $3,400; Emmert Proprietary Company, $3,000; Lincoln National Bank, $2,500; A. Zeese & Co., $1,400, and Charles R. Bliss, $1,000. The original concern bought out the printing establishment of C. E. Southard, about five years ago. In 1886 the same establishment failed for $30,000, under the firm name of Clark & Longley, after which the present company was formed, with a capital of $30,000. Mr. Longley, shortly thereafter, however, sold his interest to his partner, who has been the sole stockholder since. The value of the plant is estimated at $60,000, and the stock at $5,000. Among the publications issued therefrom was the *Northwestern Lumberman* and the *Orange Judd Farmer*.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

Glass & Bell, Battle Creek, Michigan. Specimens which show good taste in the selection of material, and ability to properly use it. The firm envelope is both unique and original, and is very creditably executed.

Gies & Co., Buffalo, New York. Several samples of job printing. The fact that Mr. Joseph J. Rafter is superintendent of the mechanical department is of itself a guarantee that all work turned out at this establishment will bear inspection.

G. A. Smith, Lyme, Connecticut. A number of specimens of exceedingly neat and well-worked letter, note and bill heads. The colored samples are especially deserving of commendation, and show what a *good* printer can accomplish with comparatively limited facilities.

Raithby & Lawrence, Leicester, England. This firm, one of the most enterprising and progressive in Great Britain, send a handsomely bound forty-page specimen book, containing a number

of samples of letterpress printing, all of which are works of art. American type, however, is used in the main, which is a recommendation of no mean order. The pages in colors and gold are worthy of special mention, while the presswork is all that the most exacting could desire.

Post Job Print, Lindsay, Ontario. Several samples of creditable every-day work. Our Canadian brethren are keeping their end up in great shape, and are making advances of which they have every reason to feel proud. We have two suggestions to make, however, in connection with the specimens referred to. Some of the designs are much better than the execution displayed therein, especially so when applied to miter joints and rule-twisting, and the presswork can be materially improved.

C. B. Fisk, Palmer, Mass.; S. B. Newman & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Daily Messenger Job Office, Owensboro, Ky.; Boomerang Job Print, Laramie, Wyo.; E. P. Mills, Early, Iowa, a number of specimens worthy of the highest commendation. Will L. Hough, Rome, N. Y.; Observer Publishing Company, Dover, Me., a package of every-day jobwork, all of which deserve a good word. W. H. Travers, South Gardner, Mass.; Vogt Brothers, Morristown, N. J., letterhead in colors. August Becker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Moss Engraving Company, New York; William Johnston Printing Company, Chicago; The Curtis Printing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

The capacity of the Bath Paper Mill, Bath, South Carolina, is to be increased.

A traveler just returned from the South states that an extensive paper mill is projected in the town of Conyers, Georgia.

Diem & Blickle, wholesale paper dealers, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been succeeded by the Diem & Wing Paper Company.

A paper mill is to be built at Lexington, Virginia, to cost at least $50,000. Northern people are the promoters of the enterprise.

James M. Willcox & Co., paper makers, Philadelphia, Pa., have been succeeded by William F. Willcox, under style of the James M. Willcox Paper Company.

The Gilbert Paper Company, of Menasha, Wisconsin, are now running their mill almost entirely on fine writing papers. This company is successfully managed by Mr. Frank Gilbert.

O. C. Barber has closed contracts for the Diamond Match Company, Akron, Ohio, for a new strawboard mill, which will be, when completed, the largest in the country, and will cost about $300,000. It will be located in eastern Indiana or northwestern Ohio.

The Smith Paper Company and the Cleveland Paper Company have been awarded the contract for supplying print to the Cincinnati *Post*, St. Louis *Chronicle*, Detroit *News* and Cleveland *Press* for 1889. The papers are in a league. The price is reported to be 3⅞ cents a pound.

The Troy *Times* fathers the statement that the first paper mill in northern New York was erected by Mahlon Taylor, in 1792, on the bank of the Poestenkill. It soon passed into the hands of others, and became a good market for the paper-rags gathered in all the neighboring country. The second paper mill was built on the site of the present straw-paper mill on Campbell's highway.

John A. Greenleaf, of Lewiston, Maine, recently closed a contract with the Shawmut Fiber Company for the erection of the largest pulp mill in the United States, if not in the world. It is to be built at Somerset Mills, Maine, and ex-Governor A. H. Rice, of Massachusetts, is one of the prominent projectors of the enterprise. The buildings will be nine in number. These buildings will take over 3,000,000 feet of lumber, 2,000,000 shingles, 12,000 clapboards, and about 350 ship's knees.—*Exchange.*

Practical steps have been taken toward the construction of a new paper mill at Constantinople. Early last year the sultan's grand chamberlain, Osman Bey, obtained a concession for the construction of a paper mill near Constantinople, having at the same time secured the monopoly of sales for the whole country. Hitherto Turkey has been indebted to foreign countries, and especially to Austria, for her supplies of paper, the yearly imports amounting to nearly thirty million piasters.

The contracts for supplying paper for the public printing have been awarded by the joint committee on printing to Irwin N. Megargee & Co., of Philadelphia; Raiguel & Co., Philadelphia; Elliot & Co., Philadelphia; Mount Holly Paper Company, Mount Holly Springs, Pa.; J. B. Sheffield & Sons, Saugerties, N. Y.; Train, Smith & Co., Boston; Kastner & Williams, Holyoke, Mass.; Dobler & Mudge, Baltimore; O. F. H. Warner, Baltimore; Armstrong, Craig & Co., Philadelphia; Conrow Brothers, New York; Garrett & Buchanan, Philadelphia; Woolworth & Graham, New York; T. M. Simpson, Philadelphia, and W. M. Singerly, Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

The Washington (D. C.) *Sunday Capital* has been sold for $6,000.

The *Daily Republican* is a new paper published at Salina, Kansas.

The *Bugle Blast*, a farmers' paper, has been started at Jackson, Louisiana.

The *Progress* is the name of a new daily newspaper published at Clarksville, Tennessee.

The *Morning Herald*, a new paper, has just made its appearance at Decatur, Alabama.

A new democratic daily, the *Evening Herald*, has made its appearance at Sedalia, Missouri.

Peck, of *Peck's Sun*, won $4,000 on the election, and is giving it out in sums of $20 to needy widows.

The Providence (R. I.) *Telegram* claims that it was the first paper in the state to introduce a folder.

The *Evening Herald* is a newspaper published at Nashville, Tennessee, with Colonel Cooper as editor-in-chief.

Mr. Henry L. Stoddard, who represents a syndicate of republicans, has obtained control of the New York *Graphic*.

The *Evening Post*, a democratic daily, has recently been started at Columbus, Ohio. It is an interesting and well-edited sheet.

J. C. Calkins has resigned his position as city editor of the Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, and contemplates moving to Colorado.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *Eagle* provides its carriers with whistles, on which they blow a shrill blast at every door they deliver a paper.

The *People's Tablet*, published at Sioux Falls, Dakota, is the name of a new venture, devoted to the interests of agents and canvassers

The La Crosse (Wis.) *News* is to be published hereafter by an incorporated company, with a capital of $10,000, divided into four hundred shares of $25 each.

The New York *Herald* is trying to secure libel laws in every state that will exempt an editor from responsibility when matter over which he has no control slips into his paper.

E. Decker, of Casco, Wisconsin, has purchased the Green Bay *Advocate*, one of the oldest newspaper establishments in the state, having been founded in 1846 by Charles D. Robinson.

In its editorial department, the Detroit *Free Press* has eleven persons whose service averages over seventeen years. The managing editor was engaged in 1865; the editor-in-chief in 1861.

The Richmond (Va.) *Times* has purchased the subscription list, advertisements and good will of the *Whig*, of that city, and the latter suspended publication on December 27 last, after an existence of sixty-four years.

The Butte (M. T.) *Miner* recently published an illustrated holiday edition of ninety-six pages, in which it gives a full description of Montana's mining interests and a concise history of the territory, together with much valuable information regarding the

surrounding country. It is finely gotten up and ably edited, and while being a souvenir of Montana, it is a worthy specimen of the typographical art as it exists in that territory.

THE Emerson (Barton county, Ga.) *Graphic* is a new candidate for public favor. It is a neatly printed, nine-column quarto, and devoted to the interests of northwestern Georgia.

THE *Westmoreland Democrat*, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, began a new volume on January 2. It was founded in 1798, and claims to be the oldest democratic journal west of the Alleghanies. It is a nine-column folio, published by Vogle & Winsheimer.

THE *Journalist* is about to issue an extra number, devoted solely to the women of America. It will be fully illustrated, and will contain portraits and sketches of many prominent literary women, together with articles written for this special issue by them.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the *Widner Star*, published at Freelandville, Indiana. We think it is a first-class botch production. It is fearfully and wonderfully made, both mechanically and editorially. It seems incredible that any community should tolerate, much less patronize such an abortion. The sight of it makes us sick.

THE *Presbyterian Journal*, of Philadelphia, has been consolidated with the *New England Presbyterian*, of Boston. It is to continue to be published in Philadelphia, under the Rev. R. M. Patterson, D.D., LL.D., as editor, with the Rev. T. L. Scott, of Boston, as New England corresponding editor, and with a New England department.

TRADE NEWS.

J. M. PADGETT, printer, Morganville, Kansas, has sold out.

R. & M. MUNK, printers, San Francisco, have dissolved partnership.

THE Blairstown (Iowa) *Press* has been sold to a strong stock company.

SPEAR, JOHNSON & Co., printers and stationers, Toledo, Ohio, have sold out.

ALLEN & SUTTON, job printers, Sioux Falls, Dakota, have dissolved partnership.

THE Rockford (Iowa) Paper Company has incorporated, with a capital stock of $8,000.

H. M. DIAMOND, printer, Indianapolis, has been succeeded by Diamond & Warrington.

THE Compton Lithographing Company, at St. Louis, Missouri, has put in a new $5,000 press.

B. E. LINN & Co., printers, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have been succeeded by Hake & Brunon.

MASON, REYNOLDS & Co., printers and publishers, Ottawa, Ontario, have dissolved partnership.

THE Berry Printing Company, Kansas City, Missouri, has passed into possession of the mortgagee.

CARTER, RICE & Co., of Boston, have appointed Frank S. Thayer their agent at Denver, Colorado.

THE National Fly Paper Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been incorporated with an authorized capital of $25,000.

J. HIRSHBERG, wholesale paper dealer, Atlanta, Georgia, has been succeeded by the Hirshberg Paper Company.

ANDREWS, BAPTIST & CLEMMIT, Richmond, Virginia, have dissolved partnership. The J. L. Hill Printing Company are their successors.

KLOPP, BARTLETT & Co., printers, 11–14–16 Farnam street, Omaha, have just added another latest improved Potter press to their plant.

P. E. DOWE, formerly with C. B. Cottrell & Sons, has severed his connection with that firm, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Johnson & Dowe Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Virginia, which corporation is now ready for business, as electrotypers and dealers in printers' general supplies.

THE Peoria Herald Publishing Company has been incorporated, at Peoria, Illinois, with a capital stock of $8,000, by Andrew J. Bell and others.

WEED & KNICKERBOCKER, of the Syracuse (N.Y.) *Sunday Times*, have made an assignment. Liabilities about $15,000, and assets about the same.

MARTIN G. NEIL and others have incorporated the Missouri Lithograph Stone Quarry Company, at East St. Louis, with a capital stock of $500,000.

CHARLES A. DRACH & Co., electrotypers, of St. Louis, have in press a specimen book, which will contain a very large line of cuts, many of which have never yet been shown in any specimen book.

WILLIAM C. GAGE & SON, printers, of Battle Creek, have recently placed in their pressroom a Cox country stop-cylinder, from the Duplex Printing Press Company, of that city; and have just ordered a four-roller stop-cylinder.

THE Historical Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, are hereafter to do their own binding, and have placed their entire order for machinery, amounting to many thousands of dollars, with Messrs. George H. Sanborn & Sons, of New York.

BENTON, WALDO & Co., Milwaukee, announce the removal of their St. Paul stock, and the transfer of the management of the same to Averill, Carpenter & Co. This will enable printers to order their paper stock and type and materials of one house, thus expediting matters for the consumer, and is a convenience that will be appreciated by all.

THE Photo-Engraving Company, 61 Park Place, New York, has recently issued a handsome book of specimens, embracing portraits, landscape scenes, buildings, groups, etc., the work of their establishment and executed by the various processes for which this firm has become famous. It is needless to add that it fully sustains its well-earned reputation.

C. W. CRUTSINGER, of St. Louis, is working upon a paper which he has promised shall be given to the printers of the world first through THE INLAND PRINTER, and which he says will contain some entirely new points, of great value to the craft. Though patentable, Mr. Crutsinger has determined to give the printers the benefit, without discrimination and without price.

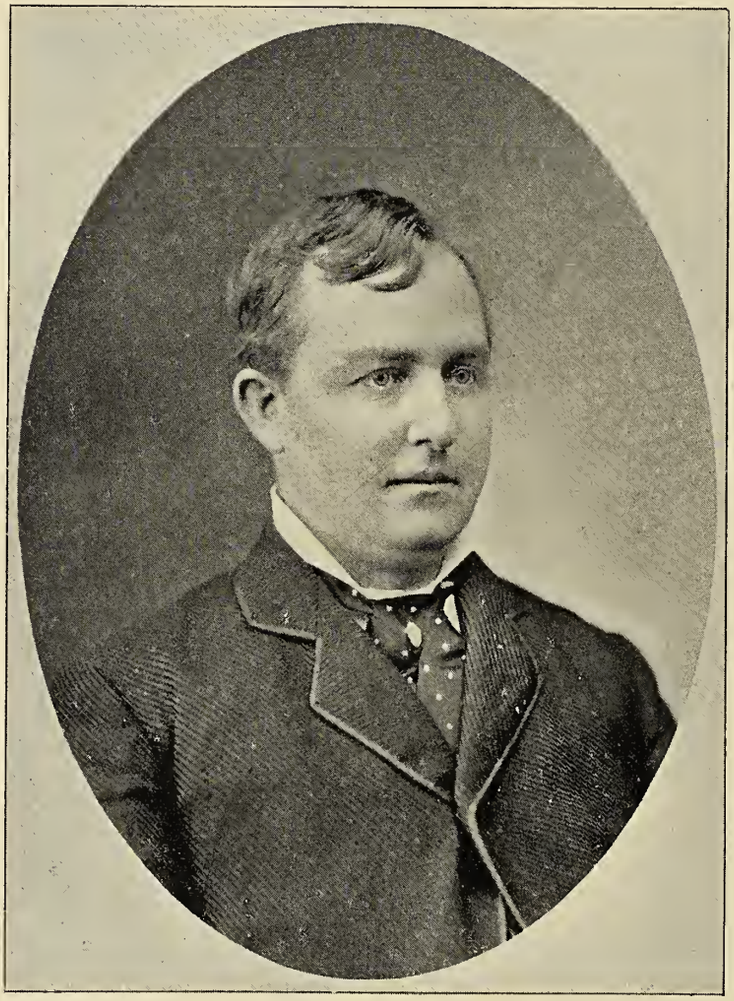
THE Denver branch of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, has, owing to the great increase of business, removed to more commodious quarters, located at 1516 Arapahoe street, where it will carry a full line of printing and lithographic inks of all grades and colors, varnishes, bronze powders, etc. It is under the wide-awake management of R. O. Boyd, a gentleman well and favorably known to the trade, who is prepared to fill all orders with satisfaction and dispatch.

MESSRS. MARDER, LUSE & Co., of Chicago, have purchased the controlling interest in the Omaha Typefoundry, located at 419 South Eleventh street, which establishment will henceforth carry a complete line of their type and material. The capital stock of the concern has been increased to $20,000, so that with enlarged facilities and energetic management, there is every reason to predict for it a prosperous career. Its business interests will be looked after as heretofore by Mr. H. J. Pickering.

THE Times Publishing Company, of Orillia, Ontario, was recently organized for the purpose of publishing a daily paper and carrying on a general printing business. The first issue of the *Daily Times* appeared on February 1, and is a neatly printed, seven-column folio, twenty-four by thirty-six. Mr. A. Murray, the senior member, has been for twenty-two years engaged in the newspaper business, connected with the Orillia *Weekly Times*, now entering upon its twenty-third volume. The prospects of the new company are highly encouraging, and there is little doubt that in a short time it will occupy the leading position in journalism in the northern part of Ontario.

SAMUEL HALDEMAN,

Whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1838. His first experience in a printing office was in 1852, as a "roller boy," in Harrisburg, the capital of the state, and, after serving an apprenticeship of six years, became a member of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2. He was a compositor on the *Congressional Globe* in Washington when the first battle of Bull Run was fought. Shortly afterward he went north, and near the end of the war enlisted in the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the time of General Lee's surrender he was stationed at Nashville, Tennessee, and was mustered out of service at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, in September, 1866. Mr. Haldeman then came to Washington, where he has resided ever since, working at his trade in the capacity of foreman, proofreader and compositor, and speaks with justifiable pride of the fact that during his thirty years' experience as a journeyman printer he has never been without a card "in date."



In 1873 he was elected delegate from Columbia Union to the sessions of the International Typographical Union, held in Montreal, but on account of a business engagement was unable to attend. Owing to the sickness of one of the delegates elected to represent the local union at the session of the International, which met in Washington, June, 1879, Mr. Haldeman was appointed to fill the vacancy. At this session he was elected president of the body, which office he filled to the satisfaction of the craft. The following year he was again elected a delegate from Washington to represent No. 101 at the Chicago convention, where he declined a nomination for reëlection as president, although it was apparent he was almost the unanimous choice of the body for that position.

As a foreman, Mr. Haldeman showed great executive ability. For the young and inexperienced he always had a kindly word of advice, and was most lenient to their defects, taking the greatest pains to impress upon them the absolute necessity of thoroughness in their work. He is one of the most influential members of No. 101, and owes the proud position he occupies in that body today to his earnestness of purpose, to his rugged honesty, rather than to any ability as a talker. Frequently in the past, when about to take hasty action on important matters, has his union been brought back to the sober second thought by his cautious words, uttered with all the earnestness of his most earnest nature. He is a cogent, logical thinker, and takes a most sober view of life, though of genial, social habits. His judicial, cautious temperament has led his intimates to call him "'Squire," to which title he is well entitled by the fairness with which he decides the many questions which arise in the daily routine of a printing office.

Mr. Haldeman is an uncompromising trades unionist, and while always ready to coöperate with outside organizations in advancing the general interests of labor, is utterly opposed to permitting their members a voice in the management of a typographical union. He is an earnest and sensible, though not a frequent talker; is neither an obstructionist nor an agitator, but when he has an objective point in view, no amount of badgering or sharp practice will turn him from his purpose. He has an interesting family, and takes great pride in his home affairs, and is employed as a compositor on the Washington *Star*.

A RAPID GUMMING MACHINE.

There is a law, well defined and widely recognized, which governs the development of new inventions connected with machinery, that, while intricacy and more or less uncertainty mark its progress, yet simplicity and accuracy are the chief features of its final and perfect operation. Much of the machinery now used in envelope making exemplifies this truth. We have machines which unite the process of gumming the sealing flaps with that of making, and in one case even printing the envelope. The desired economy of production is obtained at the sacrifice of appearance, both in the gumming and folding, together with a large amount of waste in the running. As an important move in the direction of simplicity, economy and perfection of appearance, Pellatt's patent gumming machine has been introduced. By it envelope blanks and wrappers are automatically spaced out, gummed, dried and delivered at the rate of twenty thousand to thirty thousand per hour without waste, and with a beauty of finish which no other method can approach. The machine, which is unerring in its action, is fed without stopping, and occupies a space of only ten by three feet, and by its use the ultimate saving of waste covers the cost of the operation. The leading envelope makers in Europe are now using this machine with the best results, and the inventor will be in this country for a few weeks from January 7, and bring a machine with him which he will be prepared to erect and start for the first purchaser. Letters on this subject may be addressed to the *Paper World*.—*The Paper World.*

Typographia No. 1, German Printers' Union of Philadelphia, on Saturday night, January 26, elected the following officers: President, Harry K. Stephan; vice-president, Peter Peterman; recording secretary, R. Fichtl; corresponding secretary, Julius Wayda; financial secretary, Peter Vogt; treasurer, Adolph Uhl; agent, R. Hoffe; librarian, N. Brueggmahn; finance committee, Messrs. Benzenhoffer, Keyler and Pabit; trustees, L. Stoll, O. Simons; committee on probation, John M. Link, Paul Wendler, A. Zeller.

THE LATE JOHN K. ROGERS.

We are indebted to the last issue of the *Printers' Bulletin*, published by the Boston Typefoundry, for the accompanying excellent likeness of the late John K. Rogers, who was so long and so prominently identified with the interests of that institution. The following tribute to the deceased, from *Rounds' Printer's Cabinet*, we deem worthy of a place in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER: "Mr. Rogers' history is typical of the self-made men of our country, for he rose from obscurity to his high position in the world of typography, clearly by his own merits. It was not his fortune to follow in the wake of another who had pioneered the way and made 'rough places smooth' for him in the battle of life. He was his own pioneer, as he was the architect of his own fortune. In manner he was quiet and unobtrusive; yet his opinions were graced with that spirit and resolution which are characteristic of men of his class.



"Mr. Rogers was devoted to literature, and was an unusually well-informed man, besides being an art critic of unusually fine perceptions. This was of great value to him in the prosecution of the typefounding art, for as his natural proclivities lay in grooves that were calculated to its promotion, so they were of great assistance to him in the higher development of an art that has done so much for the elevation of the human race. Indeed, it will not be denied that in this relation the Boston Typefoundry, under Mr. Rogers' management, has produced some of the most artistic faces in scripts and job letters that have ever yet been offered to the trade; and true it is, also, that they maintain their place and position today, even under the opposition of the ablest men in the business. It is well known that the typefounder's art is full of technicalities and endless detail, and that suggestions for improvement in every department are of daily occurrence. Mr. Rogers was always ready to receive any advice in this relation, and was quick to adopt any commendation of value and significance.

"Mr. Rogers never was engaged in business outside the limits of his own native heath. He went to Boston early in life, and entered the counting room of the concern that he afterward purchased and incorporated, and continued with great success until the time of his death. His name will ever be remembered for his sagacity and downright integrity, and will be chronicled among the typefounders of the United States as one who left the world better than he found it. *Requiescat in pace.*"

IT is announced that a school of printing will shortly be opened at Brussels. The committee, which consists partly of master printers and partly of journeymen, has selected five printers to act as technical professors, and the use of three extensive apartments in the Palais du Midi, Boulevard du Hainaut, has been granted by the municipal authorities, and these have been fitted up to suit the requirements of the school.

ATTACHING LABELS TO TIN.

This is one of the constantly recurring queries, and as it has not been replied to in detail for some time, we will quote a number of the methods recommended or used for the purpose.

1. If the paper is well sized and will resume its original color when the paste is dry, use a solution of balsam of fir, 1 part; in oil of turpentine, 2 or 3 parts.

2. Soften 1 part of good glue in water, then pour off the excess, and boil it with 8 parts of strong vinegar (about 8 per cent). Thicken the liquid, while boiling, with enough of fine wheat flour, or dextrine.

3. Make starch paste; add to it, while warm, a little Venice turpentine, so that the latter will become evenly distributed through it.

4. Add to starch paste, or any other similar aqueous paste (except that made from gum arabic) some solution of shellac in borax. The quantity may be easily determined by trial.

5. Paint the spot where the label is to be put with solution of tannin, and let it dry. Affix the label previously gummed and wetted.

6. Paint the spot over lightly with a camel's-hair or other brush dipped into chloride of antimony.

7. Make a dilute solution of white gelatine, or, better, of isinglass, about 1 in 20. This is said to adhere without the addition of anything else. We have not tried it.

8. To mucilage of acacia, starch, dextrine, or tragacanth-paste, add a little ammonia.

9. Or, add a little tartaric acid. A trifle of glycerine may be added besides.

10. Mucilage of gum arabic may be rendered much more adhesive by heating 100 parts of it with 2 parts of sulphate of aluminium, previously dissolved in hot water, to boiling, and then allowing to settle. A little tartaric acid and some glycerine added to the clear liquid, after it is decanted, will improve it.

11. Make a mixture of mucilage of tragacanth, 10 parts; honey, 10 parts; and flour, 1 part. We have no experience with this.

12. Roughening the spot with fine emery paper, wiping the place clean, and then attaching labels with ordinary paste, or such as have been rendered more adhesive, is one of the surest ways we know of.

The difficulty of insuring the permanent adhesion of labels on tinned iron, or "tin," as it is usually called, has induced many manufacturers to abandon the use of plain tinware, and to substitute therefor the so-called japanned tin, which can be had (in plain tints) at almost the same price as the naked tin itself. There is no difficulty whatever encountered in making labels adhere to the japanned tin by any of the usual kinds of pastes.—*American Art Printer.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. West, of the Washington, (D. C.) *Daily Post* for the use of the illustration of the Franklin statue, which appears in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS.

Walter Lodia, formerly correspondent of THE INLAND PRINTER in South America, returns to Paris about the middle of April next, in order to make a prolonged study of the Grand International; and being desirous of doing business at the same time, he offers his personal services to any firm or firms in the printing and allied trades contemplating exhibiting, and desiring a competent, reliable representative. By engaging his services they would have the assiduous attention of a practical printer, with perfect impartiality and strict reserve, superintending their individual interests, and this at a moderate charge. Parties desiring to negotiate with him should address 370 West Eleventh street, New York.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.
INDIANAPOLIS, January 26, 1889.

To the Officers and Members of Subordinate Unions:

GENTLEMEN,—Your attention is respectfully directed to Article II of the Constitution, and particularly to the following sections thereof:

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 5. The election of delegates to the International Union shall be held on the last Wednesday of March preceding the meeting of the International Union.

SEC. 6. Returns (under seal) of such delegates-elect must be made to the secretary-treasurer within fifteen days after an election.

SEC. 7. The secretary-treasurer, before the meeting of the International Typographical Union, shall prepare a roll of the delegates-elect, and place thereon the names of those persons, and such persons only, as shall be shown to have been elected in accordance with the laws of the International Union and of subordinate unions. In cases of contests, the names of the parties claiming election shall be submitted to the International Union for decision. Where unions have not complied with the laws of the International Union, the names of delegates from such unions shall also be submitted.

The object of the above sections, as will be observed, is to remove the necessity for a committee on credentials (except in contested cases and in cases were unions have not complied with the laws) and thus allow the convention to utilize the time heretofore necessarily consumed awaiting the report of such committee.

There is no discretionary power vested in the secretary-treasurer, and it is therefore requested that the sections above quoted be strictly complied with, namely:

That delegates be elected March 27, 1889.

That returns (under seal) of such delegates-elect be made within fifteen days therefrom.

That all indebtedness to the International Typographical Union be promptly paid. (See Section 96, General Laws.)

The failure to comply with any of the above provisions by any union will cause the credentials of the delegate or delegates from such union to be submitted to the convention, thus debarring said delegate or delegates from participation in the proceedings pending the decision of the convention. Fraternally,

[SEAL] W. S. MCCLEVEY,
Secretary-Treasurer, I. T. U.

THE CHILDS-DREXEL FUND.

The Denver *Times* of January 25, contained the following:

"Senator Noble yesterday introduced a bill to authorize the sale of a tract of school lands on which to erect a National Typographical Institute. The object of the bill is to establish a home for aged or disabled typographers. Beyond this there is the hope of drawing to Denver, as an endowment for the institute, the Childs-Drexel fund, either in whole or in part. This fund, established by George W. Childs and one of the Drexels for the establishment and maintenance of such an institution as is contemplated in the bill of Senator Noble, now amounts to $30,000.

"It is known that the trustees of the fund favor Denver as the location for such a home. There is also to be considered this fact: The International Typographical Union holds its annual meeting in Denver next summer, and the undoubted advantages of Denver for such a home will be made apparent to the fraternity of typos at large. The object of the bill is a commendable one, and in view of the exceptional circumstances at the present time, it is particularly desirable that favorable action should be taken now.

"The bill meets with the approval of all the typographers in Denver, and they consider the chance of obtaining aid from the Childs-Drexel fund more than a probability. Senator Noble is to be commended for introducing this bill, which is not only for the particular benefit of a deserving class, but also for the general benefit of the state."

JOURNALISTIC JOTTINGS.

In 1662 the first newspaper was started in England.

In 1744 the *Advertiser*, of Philadelphia, the first daily, made its appearance.

The first newspaper in the world was printed in 1457 in Nuremberg, and was called the *Gazette*.

The *Graphic*, of New York, is the first illustrated daily of the world; it was established in 1873.

The *Republican*, of St. Louis, which was started in 1808, was the first newspaper west of the Mississippi.

The first permanent newspaper in the United States was the *Boston News Letter*, published in 1704.

It was in 1822 that the *Price Current*, of New Orleans, the first commercial paper, made its appearance.

The first political paper started in the United States was the *Journal*, of New York, published in 1733.

New York claims the honor of publishing the first penny paper. This was the *Morning Post*, started in 1833.

The New York *Herald*, started in 1835, has the honor of being the first independent paper in the United States.

The *Gazette de France*, published in Paris in 1731, was the first French newspaper. It was issued daily after May 1, 1792.—*Exchange*.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1889.

395,499—Printing cards, etc., Machine for. S. McAuliffe, Rochester, N. Y.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 8, 1889.

395,934—Printers' galley. F. Wesel, Ferdinand, N. Y.
395,728—Printers' rules, Machine for cutting. F. Wesel, Ferdinand, N. Y.
395,966—Printing machines, Sheet-delivery apparatus for. R. Miehle, Chicago, Ill.
395,710—Printing machines, Means for reciprocating the ink distributing rolls of. H. C. A. Frost, Sydney, New South Wales.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 15, 1889.

396,288—Printing machines, Feeding apparatus for. W. Nurse, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 22, 1889.

396,387—Printers' inking rollers, Composition for. J. T. Baylis, Philadelphia, Pa.
396,390—Printers' cylinder. W. Berri, Brooklyn, N. Y.
396,612—Printing machines, Inking apparatus for. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.
396,592—Printing machine, Rotary. J. Michaud, Paris, France.
396,502—Printing presses, Gripper for platen. R. Mingay, Jr., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ISSUE OF JANUARY 29, 1889.

396,896—Printing machines, Sheet-delivery apparatus for. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

THE school for printers' apprentices at Leipsic now numbers 200 pupils, who are divided into six classes. Eleven teachers, three of whom are compositors and two pressmen, instruct on four week-day evenings. Besides instruction in the technicalities of the trade, the German and Latin languages are taught, as well as accounts, drawing, and geometry. Several times during the year the pupils are conducted over paper mills, machine factories, and other establishments connected with printing. The school is under the directorship of Professor Dr. Nieper, the head of the Leipsic town schools.—*London Printing Times and Lithographer*.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE speaker of the Texas House of Representatives is a printer.

Mr. A. R. HART, of New York, is a candidate for the position of public printer.

THE owner of the Columbia (Pa.) *Courant*, Paschall & Stultz, have launched the *Evening News*.

THERE is a move on foot to get up a typesetting contest in Boston, and Joseph McCann has been invited to participate.

Two Philadelphia compositors have been made happy and comfortable by securing a prize in a lottery, from which each realized $7,500.

THE Los Angeles union has indorsed the Hon. Henry Q. Osborne, of the *Evening Express* of that city, for the position of public printer.

THE *Union Printer*, New York, has changed hands, Mr. William S. Rood retiring and Mr. George Brown assuming the management. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes the *Union Printer* unbounded success.

THE Louisville Typographical Union, at a meeting held January 6, passed a series of resolutions requesting the President-elect to appoint a member of a typographical union to the position of public printer.

THE union printers of San Francisco have a mutual aid society. The initiation fee is $15, payable at $1 per week until the full amount is paid. Its benefits are $10 per week, and it also furnishes a physician and medicines.

AT a recent meeting of Vancouver Typographical Union, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, A. A. Anderson; vice-president, George Spiers; secretary, M. Garvey; treasurer, S. J. Peake; guard, W. Saunders.

THE Hon. Philip Coughlan, Sr., the printers' representative in the Missouri general assembly, from St. Louis, has been placed on two important committees, the committee on retrenchment and reform, and committee on rules. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

THE Newspaper Stereotypers' Union No. 2, of Boston, has elected the following named officers: President, G. W. Williams; corresponding secretary, F. W. Bigelow; financial secretary, W. H. Worthing; treasurer, W. B. Chase; trustee (for three years), G. R. Boodry.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York assembly, establishing a state printing office, creating the office of superintendent of state printing, at a salary of $4,000, and calling for an appropriation of $200,000 to fit up a building at Albany for use as a state printing office.

AT a regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 6, held on Sunday, February 3, a resolution was adopted asking President-elect Harrison not to do violence to the feelings, or alienate the sympathy of the organized toilers of the land by the appointment of Whitelaw Reid to any office within the gift of the incoming administration.

SANSOM SCRIPT.—We herewith republish the two pages of Sansom script, one of the most handsome and serviceable designs we have ever shown, the production of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordon Typefoundry, which appeared in the December issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, owing to the fact that the former were seriously injured in transit to Chicago.

THE Boston *Herald* says: "The Franklin Typographical Society of Boston, with its three hundred and odd members and its splendid record as a benefit association, has about $16,000 in hand toward 'a local habitation and a name,' and its ripe age of sixty-five years entitles it to consideration, not only from members of the printing fraternity, but from all good citizens. The printers stand in close relations to the body politic, though they leave their work mostly to speak for itself. But a society which has counted in its long existence some of our foremost citizens among its members, and has an unrivaled reputation for the care of its sick and suffering, should be better established than St. Paul was when he lived in his own hired house at Rome, and its members are starting none too early toward locating themselves where they shall be their own landlords and have opportunity to expand their usefulness according to their opportunities."

AT a stated meeting of Denver union, held on January 3, the attendance embraced fully one-half of the active members—a good indication of the interest manifested in craft matters, particularly in the work of the committee of arrangements for the June convention. Denver union has now on its rolls the names of over three hundred printers—the largest in the history of the organization. The arrangement committee presented an outline of entertainment for the delegates and visitors who will assemble during the convention, which was approved of by a decided vote of those present. If successfully carried out in detail, Denver will continue to sustain all that is implied in the phrase, "western hospitality."

THE following is a copy of the memorial drafted by Denver Typographical Union, No. 49, and forwarded to President-elect Benjamin Harrison, in relation to the candidacy of Captain William M. Meredith, of Chicago, for public printer:

MEMORIAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY BENJAMIN HARRISON, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The members of Denver Typographical Union, No. 49, hereby join the many other sister unions in indorsing the candidacy of Captain William M. Meredith, of Chicago, for the position of public printer.

That we recognize in him all the qualifications necessary to conduct the affairs of our national printing establishment in a manner that will promote accurate and prompt service.

That his standing among the printers of the nation for a period of thirty-five years deserves this recommendation from the printers of Colorado.

That an engrossed copy of the foregoing be prepared, with the seal and proper signatures, and forwarded to His Excellency Benjamin Harrison, President-elect of the United States, earnestly praying for the favorable consideration of this our petition for an honored citizen, a brave soldier and a thorough printer. Respectfully submitted,

[SEAL] WM. H. MILBURN, *President*.

Attest: JAS. P. HADLEY, *Secretary*.

FOREIGN.

THE printing establishment of M. Schultz, Paris, France, has been formed into a company, with a capital of 175,000 francs ($35,000), and will in future be known as the Strasburg Works, under the direction of M. Schultz.

IN the Austrian Budget the sum of 525,000 florins is set down as a first installment for the erection of a new building for the Austrian state printing office, the whole cost being expected to reach 1,725,000 florins, or more than £170,000.

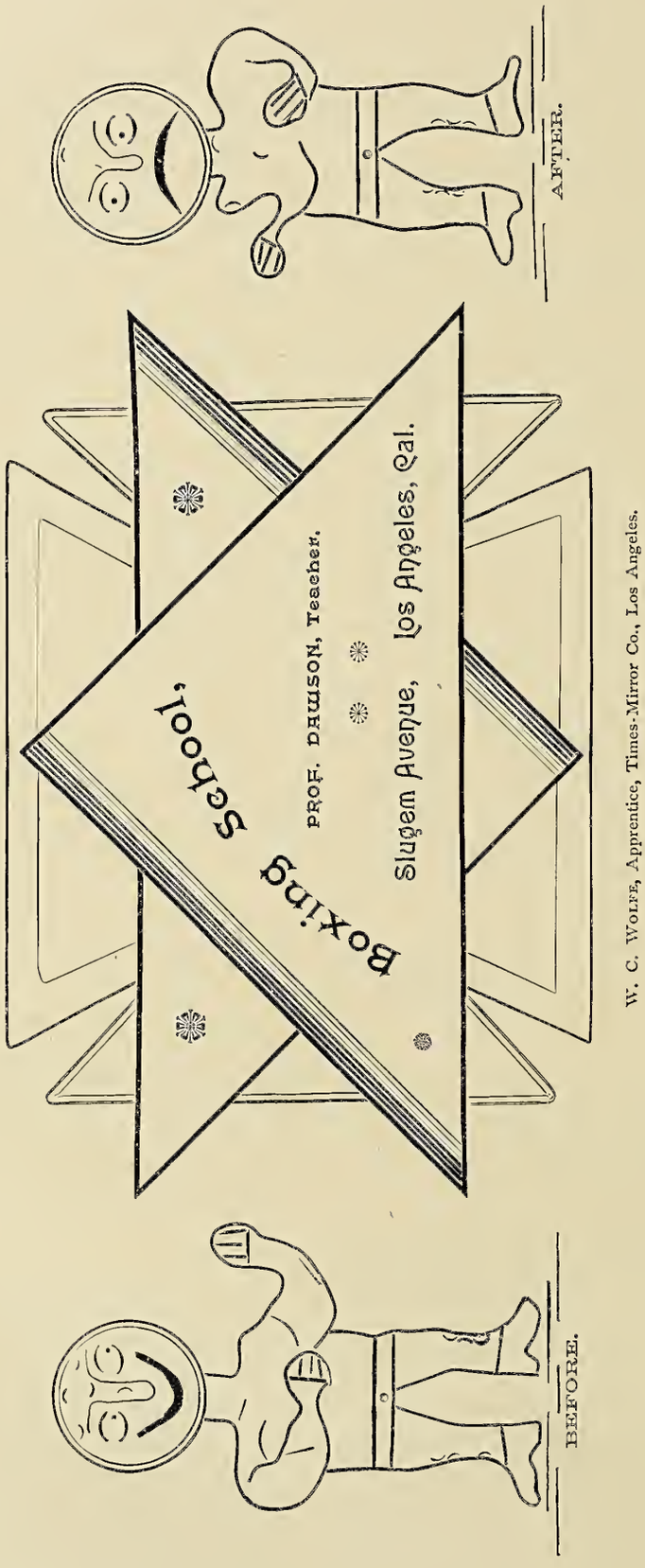
TRADE reports from Australia are as follows: Brisbane, very quiet; Sydney, slack; Launceston, very slack; Adelaide, fair; Newcastle, very dull; Wellington, looking up somewhat, except in the Auckland district where affairs are dismal.

IT is understood that James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, has purchased the old *Globe* office, in the Strand, London, with the intention of shortly starting a morning daily on the lines of the Paris *Herald*, which has proven a financial failure, and an expensive luxury.

THE compositors employed in the principal printing offices at Vienna, with the exception of the newspaper offices, have decided to strike for an increase of wages to 12 florins, or rather less than 20 shillings weekly, instead of the 11 florins at present paid, and a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to nine and a half.

THE final sitting of the Intercolonial Printers' Conference was held at the Trades Hall, Melbourne, on Saturday, December 8. Among the business agreed to was a resolution in favor of appointing missionaries to travel the country districts, with the object of augmenting the membership and acquainting parents with the resolutions passed by the conference regarding the apprentice question. It was also resolved to recommend the establishment of an intercolonial journal. It was decided that the next conference should be held in Sydney, two years from date. In the evening the delegates were entertained at a banquet at the Trades Hall.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



W. C. WOLFE, Apprentice, Times-Mirror Co., Los Angeles.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.

Office of

BERNHARD STEIN,

Importer

....OF....

Wines, Brandies and Cigars.

638 WEST MADISON STREET.

Chicago, ... 188

No. 21.—G. W. P., Chicago.



CHICAGO, ... 188....

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BOUGHT OF SCHWEITZER & BEER,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Toys, Dolls, Games

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NOVELTIES

OF

LATEST PRODUCTION.

BISQUE FIGURES,
BRONZE ORNAMENTS,
PLUSH & LEATHER GOODS,
FANCY GLASSWARE,
OLIVE WOOD SPECIALTIES, ETC.

BABY CARRIAGES,
TRICYCLES,
VELOCIPEDES,
BOYS' WAGONS,
FIREWORKS, ETC.

No. 111 STATE STREET.

Shipped at your Risk and Expense by

No. 22.—C. J. T., Chicago.

NOTES FROM ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Curran, formerly with S. F. Myerson, in the capacity of foreman, has entered the firm of Noble, Fox & Co. as a partner.

Business is generally good with all offices in the city, a great many being compelled to work overtime, and the outlook is very bright.

Messrs. Little & Becker have moved from the building on Pine street, which they had occupied for many years, to 314 North Third street, and have fitted up a fine place.

The Johann-Palmer Printing Company, since removing to their elegant quarters on Pine street, have purchased a large new cylinder press. This firm is having a good patronage.

The *Star-Sayings* has recently removed from the third to the second story of their building, and have fitted up elegant quarters thereon. This evening paper is enjoying a good patronage.

H. B. Crale & Co. and Miller & Spalding have each increased their facilities within the past month by addition of job presses, and Woodward & Tiernan have added a large cylinder to their already extensive plant.

A company styled "Continental Publishing Corporation," with offices in New York and St. Louis, has opened the St. Louis office with J. E. Mangan & Co. They will do a general publishing business. We welcome all such.

Business with the typefounders is very good, the demand for additions to old offices being brisk, and many new offices are being started. Collections are fair, and prospects for a year of great activity in the printing trades lines are excellent.

The Nixon-Jones Printing Company, since being damaged by fire, have removed their pressroom from the third to the first floor of their building. Immediately after the fire this firm leased the presses of the Star Printing Company and got out all their work on time.

F. F. Gottschalk & Co., who became embarrassed about a year ago, have perfected the organization of a stock company, under the style of Gottschalk Printing Company, with Frederick F. Gottschalk president, and Ferdinand G. Gottschalk secretary and treasurer. They will continue the business at the old stand.

The Star Printing Company has been purchased by Mr. James Hogan, of the James Hogan Printing Company, after a short and rather eventful career. We are much pleased to see Mr. Hogan secure this plant, as it consists of the latest and most improved machinery and a fine line of type and materials, and all being situated in one of the finest arranged and furnished buildings for a printing office in the country. Undoubtedly he will make it a model "printery."

D. A. Hailman, who suffered a large loss by fire a few weeks ago, has purchased new material and presses and is now doing business, in the heart of the printing territory, on North Third street. Mr. Hailman now has an office much larger than the one burned. He is a fair example of the success that will come from printing when it is conducted on a business basis, as he started into the business some five years ago, with his brother, they having a very small office. During the five years he has been enabled to purchase his brother's interest, and his plant is now very large and valuable. His brother is engaged in the business in Kansas City.

The local Typothetæ held a banquet and ball at the Mercantile Club on the evening of January 17, and had a large attendance, there being about eighty-five plates laid. Mr. Richard Ennis responded to the toast "Franklin," making a fine speech; Colonel D. P. Dyer responded to "Missouri" in a humorous vein, which completely captured the company; Mr. T. Dimmock responded to "The Press," as only he can; Mr. R. S. Elliott to "St. Louis," in a happy manner, and Mr. Samuel Slawson treated "The Craft" in an able address. After the banquet, all who desired took part in a hop. A noticeable feature of the meeting was the large number of ladies present. Altogether, it was a very enjoyable affair, and we hope it may be repeated soon. The Princess.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The new course of journalism at Cornell University is pronounced a great success.

The birthday of Benjamin Franklin was celebrated by a banquet by the Typothetæ of St. Louis and the Typotheæ of Chicago.

Mr. Pulitzer has accepted the plans for the new *World* building. It will be two stories higher than the New York *Times* building.

To remove mildew from white silk, dip a piece of flannel in alcohol and water, and well rub the place; iron on the wrong side, putting a piece of damp cotton cloth between the iron and silk.

A thermographic printing press, capable of turning off four hundred impressions an hour from hot type on wood, is a new French production. It is said to yield results equal to lithography.

It requires 1,400 thicknesses of gold leaf to equal a sheet of thin paper, and 280,000 to form an inch. It is said that one establishment in Cincinnati each year beats out 21,000 gold dollars into gold leaf.

The first newspaper printed in Germany appeared in Strasburg in 1609, and one year later a newspaper was published in Berlin. The oldest German newspaper now in existence was published in 1684. Its name is *Der Postillion.*

George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, possesses the original manuscript of Dickens, "Our Mutual Friend." It is the only manuscript of Dickens, with the exception of a few short stories, outside the Kensington Museum. Mr. Childs has refused $6,000 for it.

Some famous German oculists have given it as their opinion that writing paper ruled with blue lines is injurious to the eyesight; and therefore an order has been issued to all the school boards within the grand duchy that from January 1, 1889, every copy book shall be lined with black lines instead of blue.

In an engraving published by Jodocus Badins in Paris, 1520, showing the interior of a printing office, there are three people at work—one man pulling the press, another man rocking the ink balls and one woman sticking type. It would, therefore, seem that woman forced her way in this "domain" at a pretty early date.

The following is said to be a good formula for making tracing paper: Melt 6 parts lard and 1 part yellow wax, and triturate the mixture in a heated mortar, with 1 part of fine lampblack. The melted mixture must be added gradually, and the trituration thorough. While still apply, fluid with brush or otherwise, a thin coating to ordinary tracing paper, and wipe off the excess.

Hugo Friebel's brass-type factory in Leipsic-Reudnitz announces brass types in one piece with hollow foot. The advantages which this innovation offers over the wooden types, which are a constant source of complaint, will doubtless commend themselves to printers. A. Waldow, of the *Archiv fur Buchdruckerkunst*, says that he has tried them and found them clear, durable, and cheap.

Thomas H. Senior, for many years associated with Andrew Campbell in the manufacture of printing presses, died January 11, in Brooklyn, from heart troubles. Printers of Chicago will ever remember Mr. Senior from the generosity shown at the time of the great fire in 1871. He had openly challenged the world to a contest at the Industrial Fair to be held in New York that year. Type and mixed forms of the most difficult character were designed to test the merits of competing presses, and a committee was selected to decide which press was entitled to the award of superiority. Pending the settlement of the dispute the news of Chicago's calamity reached Senior, who at once decided to donate his two presses on exhibition to the Relief Committee, to be sold for the benefit of the sufferers. That action may be truly stated to mark the dawn of the success of the press he represented. He was a dignified gentleman, of warm-hearted impulses, and will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

REPORT OF PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION.—THIRD QUARTER.

LOCATION OF UNION.	No. of Members in Good Standing.	No. of Members in Arrears.	Total number of Members.	No. of Members Employed.	No. of Members Unemployed.	No. of Pressmen Non-Union.	Scale of Wages.	Members received since last report.	Condition of Trade.	SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.
1. Washington, D. C	85	.....	85	81	4	3	40c. per hour.	.....	Fair.	Frank Fraser, Tenth street, S. E.
2. Detroit, Mich	23	2	25	25	.....	6	$15 00	1	Fair.	G. A. Ray, 69 Antoine street.
3. Chicago, Ill	79	20	99	88	11	.....	21 00	8	Dull.	J. H. Bowman, 489 Hermitage avenue.
4. Philadelphia, Pa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00—18 00	.....	.....	C. W. Miller, 420 Eustis street.
5. Ottawa, Ont	19	.....	19	17	2	1	11 00	1	Good.	J. B. Hanson, 493 Ann street.
6. St. Louis, Mo	36	3	39	38	1	8	20 00	.....	Fair.	E. Gayou, P. O. Box 149.
7. Milwaukee, Wis	16	11	27	24	3	5	15 00	.....	Dull.	C. Harrison, 74 Seventh street.
8. Boston, Mass	130	40	170	150	20	.....	13 50—18 00	4	Fair.	P. P. Tayne, 55 Franklin street.
9. Helena, Mont	7	.....	7	6	1	.....	21 00—30 00	1	Fair.	R. W. Murphy, Box 144.
10. Toronto, Ont	24	9	33	31	2	.....	12 00	1	Fair.	J. W. Williams, 211 Markham street.
11. Cincinnati, O	30	18	48	47	1	.....	18 00	.....	Fair.	M. W. Mathasz, 190 West Fourth street.
12. Galveston, Tex	8	.....	8	7	1	2	15 00—18 00	.....	Fair.	Theo. Ramaker, Strand, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth.
13. Pittsburgh, Pa	43	2	45	45	.....	2	16 00	7	Fair.	W. H. O'Brien, 47 Fifth avenue.
14. St. Paul and Minneap's, Minn.	21	.....	21	.....	1	10	18 00	1	Fair.	Henry Lehman, 1610 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis.
15. New Orleans, La	9	2	11	11	.....	10	12 00—21 00	.....	Fair.	Samuel Forshee, *Picayune*, 66 Camp street.
16. Kansas City, Mo	11	.....	11	10	1	2	18 00	.....	Slow.	Theo. R. Kennedy, 101 James street.
17. Indianapolis, Ind	26	9	42	36	1	1	15 00	.....	Good.	Joseph Maudlin, 21 West Washington street.
18. Memphis, Tenn	20	4	24	.....	.....	.....	13 00—25 00	2	Dull.	B. F. Donnelly, 17 Union street.
19. Little Rock, Ark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Baltimore, Md	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	W. E. Brooks, 1720 Harford avenue.
22. Troy, N. Y	5	1	6	6	.....	2	.....	.....	Fair.	F. S. Burrell, Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
23. Albany, N. Y	29	5	34	32	2	.....	15 00	5	Slow.	John Hamilton, 8 Genesee street.
24. San Francisco, Cal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Newark, N. J	15	.....	15	13	2	4	15 00	1	Fair.	John M. Baker, 224 E. Fourteenth street, N. Y. City.
27. Buffalo, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John O'Connor, 262 Fifth street.
28. Louisville, Ky	8	8	16	14	2	.....	.....	.....	Fair.	James McCloud, 1805 West Main street.
29. Los Angeles, Cal	10	2	12	12	.....	1	21 00—30 00	.....	Dull.	Henry M. Bruning, 24 West Twelfth street.
30. Montreal, P. Q	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Cleveland, O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32. Omaha, Neb	15	13	28	26	2	4	16 00—21 00	.....	Fair.	Ed. M. Birch, 1019 Howard street.
33. Rochester, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. New York, N. Y	30	126	156	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	Dull.	James Gelson, 34 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
35. Topeka, Kan	14	.....	14	13	1	3	15 00	2	Poor.	Charles J. Hawkings, care Hall & McDonald.
36. Atlanta, Ga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	W. M. Davies, care Byrd & Pattillo, 15 E. Hunter St.

COLORED INKS.

It is not possible to give any satisfactory table to cover all classes of colored work.

Upon fine work, the price of the ink used is generally double and often treble that of the ordinary black used for presswork. When two or three light-faced lines are used in a job, the extra expense of colored ink is trifling, and may be reckoned as covered in the charge for cleaning up the press and the rollers.

It is a well understood fact among printers, that fancy colored printing on the average scarcely pays the expense of doing the work. Everything about a fancy job kills time, and the real value of the work done is so disproportionate to the price of plain work, that if the printer asks but a fair price, he is regarded by his customer as endeavoring to take advantage.

Color work, when made a specialty, may be brought to a paying basis; and the ordinary run of job offices in cities would make money by transferring all that class of work to a special office.

TABLE OF PRICES FOR COLORED INKS, TO BE ADDED TO THE USUAL CHARGE FOR ONE-PRESS WORK,

on the sizes of forms designated; but the prices do not include a charge for making up the extra color forms, which charges must be added thereto, if taking up much time.

To be Added to the Complete Prices on Black Ink.	⅛ Med.	¼ Med.	½ Med.	Med'm.	Double Med'm.
Extra for blue or green instead of black, first 100	$ 50	$ 50	$ 50	$1 00	$1 50
Additional 100 copies	2	3	3	7	15
Extra for good red instead of black, first 100.	70	70	80	1 25	1 50
Additional 100 copies	5	5	8	12	25
Extra for two colors, black and red, first 100 (2d impression added)	1 00	1 20	1 50	2 00	3 00
Additional 100 copies	12	15	25	40	70
Extra for two colors, neither black	1 50	1 75	2 00	2 50	3 50
Additional 100 copies	15	20	35	50	75
Extra for two colors, one black	2 00	2 25	2 50	3 00	4 00
Additional 100 copies	24	30	50	80	1 20

The above figures, being extra to one-press work, will serve as a guide to the additional expense of colored ink over black, using inks of a value not exceeding $3 per pound.

As a rule, colored work should be done on time, so that the printer who takes pains to do his work well may be paid for his labor.—*From David Ramaley's Price List for Job Printers.*

APPARATUS FOR CASTING ROLLERS.

A recent American invention is an apparatus for casting printers' rollers, where many rollers are required, by which the operation is facilitated and provision is made for injecting the composition into the molds from the bottom instead of pouring it in at the top, so as to thoroughly expel the air. The usual perpendicular cylinder and mold tubes are provided, but the cylinder is made to revolve on an axis, over the base plate. Perforations in the bottom of the cylinder correspond to the mold tubes in a line from the center. A gutter extends from the center of the plate to its edge, terminating in a connection with the reservoir of melted composition. The cylinder is turned till the gutter is under the perforations, above which are the molds. The composition is forced through the gutter and upward into the mold tubes till they are full. Then the cylinder is turned till an empty row of tubes is brought over the gutter, and the process is repeated. The base plate prevents the escape of the composition from the molds till it cools and hardens.—*Paper World.*

DENVER TYPO. UNION ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE

—FOR—

I. T. U. CONVENTION IN JUNE.

O. L. SMITH, Chairman. J. D. VAUGHAN, Secretary.
WM. H. MILBURN.
C. W. RHODES. J. W. HASTIE.

Address Secretary, 1516 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Col.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16 cents; bookwork, 18 cents; job printers, per week, $7 to $12. Subbing on morning papers is rather slim, and printers may well give us the go-by.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16.20. Bookwork has been good, but is now dull. Paper offices crowded with subs. City directory being finished, has thrown thirty men out of employment.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. The *Evening Times*, a new venture in the newspaper line, is a decided success. This makes four dailies here, one morning and three evening, and all doing well.

Bismarck, Dak.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The *Tribune* employs forty men at present—legislative work; bill room, small pica, 45 cents day, 50 cents night; house and council journal, in news room, 43 cents.

Buffalo, N. Y.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not much better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, per week, $15; job printers, per week, $15. Bookwork is mostly done by the week; otherwise, 35 cents per 1,000. Lots of printers in town.

Butte, M. T.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, $24.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, $15; job printers, per week, $18 to $20. THE INLAND PRINTER cannot be beaten.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26½ cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. The *Daily Independent*, our one-cent paper, has suspended publication.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50. While state of trade is fair, there are plenty of printers here for all demands.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $15. Dwight H. St. John, secretary of Kalamazoo Union, No. 122, died December 25, after a week's illness, aged thirty-one years. I have just found these blanks, and that is why you have not heard from us before.

Lincoln, Neb.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwook, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15. The state legislature being in session causes considerable increase in the amount of work.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $11. The remains of the late J. H. Robinson, who died last week, in Denver, were followed by members of No. 133. "Johnny" was well and favorably known here. The funeral took place on the third. Alex. Davidson and Jack Fletcher departed the other week for British Columbia, where they intend permanently locating. Idle men are numerous.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Owing to the suspension of several papers in the southern part of the state, our city has been flooded for some time. Printers throughout the country will profit by keeping off the coast this summer.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Joseph L. Adams, a member of No. 116, died on Sunday, January 27. This is the first loss by death since our organization, nearly three years ago.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, good; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, $14 to $18. Printers who "learned the business last winter, and can average 7,000 a day, on brevier," are looking for jobs here.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair, not as good as last year; prospects, reasonable till June; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Business improved a little since my last report, and is now in a fair condition, and will be good while the directories last inPrice, Lee & Co's.—that is till June.

Ogden, Utah.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better in spring; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18, minimum. There are sufficient "subs" to fill all calls, at present; three applicants for admission to the union—one resident, two respectively from Michigan and Wyoming.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, good at present; prospects, fair; composition on morning paper, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. Nothing of importance has occurred since last month's report.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. The *Pacific Christian Advocate* has been declared unfair.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. There is some talk about a new Republican morning paper, which, if started, will help No. 90 considerably, as we have had no legislature this winter business is duller than it ought to be.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, rushing; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $12. It is rumored that a new daily is soon to be given to our citizens, who are perfectly willing to have a little more variety in their reading matter.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Movement on foot for federation of trades unions, and much interest and enthusiasm manifested will likely prove of great benefit to all concerned. Typographical union gets the presidency and chairman of executive committee. Number of members to our union now foot up forty-seven. INLAND PRINTER in great favor.

Seattle, W. T.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Publications: one morning, daily except Sunday; one morning, daily except Monday; one Monday morning; two evening; three Sunday; one weekly, religious; one weekly, caricaturist; one monthly; job offices, six. Rumor has it that the *Daily News*, recently suspended in Portland, Ore., will be revived in this city. A rush of printers here last month has made the supply far in excess of the demand. Number of members at date, ninety-three.

St. Johns, N. B.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10. Everything is running along smoothly. No trouble of any kind. All hands employed.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Trade in job offices has been good during the past month, but the newspapers are crowded, and men are still coming into the city.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 to 43 cents; job printers, per week, $16. The legislature is now in session, but as nothing but local bills are being passed, the printers' work does not amount to much. As soon as both houses get in active session, business will pick up. Prospects of trouble or a raise in the large book office.

Syracuse, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Our jobrooms have been having plenty of work for the past month, and there are fair prospects of its continuance for some time.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, very good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $15; job printers, $15. While the printing business in its various departments is in a very flourishing state, the session of the legislature has drawn many tourists to the town, and there are now some idle men.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There has been no evening paper here since the *News Letter* went under in November, and there is not likely to be for some time to come.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, extra good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Another "boom" is expected here this spring, and if it should come to pass, Wichita will be the print town of the West. Also the opening of Oklahoma interests us not a little.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AMONG the many useful appliances connected with the printing business, the Universal Paper Scale or fractional sheet measure deserves special mention as being a complete innovation on old methods. By it any job can be quickly measured from the size stock which will cut with the least waste, without the use of a foot-rule or liability to mistake by complex figuring. The chart is geometrically perfect. The price, $1, is reasonable, considering its value. The St. Louis Printer's Supply Company, of St. Louis, are the agents.

MARDI-GRAS—NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

February 25 to March 3, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, Evansville Route, will sell tickets to New Orleans and return at $25, and to Mobile and return at $23, which will be good returning until March 23.

It is the only route running coaches, and Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Nashville, without change, and is eight hours quicker than any other. Daylight ride through Nashville, Decatur, Birmingham and Montgomery. Fast train leaves Chicago (Dearborn station) 3:35 P.M., daily.

For further information, address City Ticket Office, Evansville Route, 64 Clark street, or William Hill, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 501 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

THE HAMILTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This firm succeeds the well-known firm of Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, manufacturers of printers' wood goods of every description. They manufacture and keep constantly in stock end-wood type, holly-wood type, wood border, wood rule, engravers' boxwood and maple, reglet, furniture, cases, stands and cabinets, roller cores and frames, mallets, planers and coins. Printers needing anything in their line would do well to write to them. The holly and end-wood type made by the Hamilton Manufacturing Company is especially commended by all who have tried it. Try it next time you find it necessary to have wood letter.

THE LEADER PAPER CUTTER.

The Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company call attention to the merits of the Leader cutter in the advertising columns of this number. The application of power in this cutter is direct, and a saving of one-third of the usual amount of strength required is claimed for it. Then the back gauge, which comes close to the knife, is moved by a lever, and the fine adjustment only is made by the screws, saving again in both labor and time. Sales are reported to be rapidly increasing for the Leader, which has won its way thus far on its merits, as it has been little advertised.

This firm also report a brisk sale of the new automatic job press which they are placing on the market.

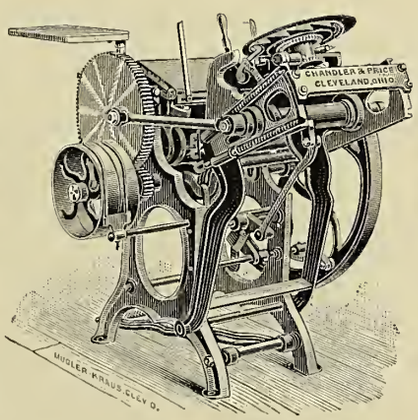
CHANDLER & PRICE.

The full-page advertisement of the above firm appears in this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. They gave it a three-month's trial advertisement of a half page, and now, at the expiration of the trial, have contracted for a full page. They know a good thing, and want more of it.

By reference to their advertisement it will be seen they are manufacturers of printing presses, printing machinery and appliances, and are located at Cleveland, Ohio.

This firm commenced business about three years ago, but in this short time have achieved results of which they may justly feel proud. They are owners of the building in which they have their offices and factory, as well as the lot upon which it stands. The cut in their advertisement is a faithful representation of the building.

The most important of their manufactures are, of course, their old-style Gordon presses. These presses, as made by Messrs. Chandler & Price, have many special features which must commend them highly to the craft. Among the special features mention may be made of the throw-off, which is claimed to be the most positive and practical yet introduced; steel shaft and steel side-arms, forged from solid bars, without seam or weld; hardened tool-steel cam-rollers; depressible grippers; best materials to be procured, and the most carefully finished machines throughout. Besides these special features, Messrs. Chandler & Price have greatly improved their machines over the original old-style Gordons, by enlarging and strengthening the parts and so arranging the disk and roller carriers as to largely improve and increase the distribution, and they assert their machines are unequaled in this respect by any press now manufactured. Their machines are made entirely under the sole, personal supervision of Messrs. Chandler & Price, from the *very best* materials the markets provide, with the latest and most approved machinery and tools, numbers of the machines used being of their own special construction, for the sole purpose of securing the best possible results in their products.



A valuable attachment for the presses manufactured by this firm, and almost a necessary part of the machines, is their Buckeye fountain, which was invented by them and patented June 5, 1888. It is a short roller fountain which feeds the ink uniformly on both large and small jobs, and its small size makes it practicable to use expensive inks, as it can be done without waste, the bottom being so constructed as to permit *all* the ink to run down to the roller. It can be changed from one press to another without removing the attachments, and the roller is easily and readily removed for cleaning. The price of the Buckeye is $10. They also manufacture a full-length fountain designed for classes of work requiring a greater supply of ink than can be obtained from the Buckeye. It is known as the Chandler & Price fountain, and sells for $20.

Besides presses and fountains, Messrs. Chandler & Price manufacture mitering machines, proof presses, steam and overhead fixtures, lamp brackets, shooting sticks, galley rests, job and proof roller cores and frames, composing sticks, etc.

The manufactures of Messrs. Chandler & Price are carried by all first-class dealers in printers' materials, and printers cannot go amiss by designating them when making purchases.

A FEARFUL FALL OF THE UNION CLUB'S ELEVATOR.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the elevator of the Union Club took a downward plunge from the top story of the building to the basement floor, a distance of seventy feet. There were three persons in the elevator at the time of its fall, but strange to relate they all escaped unhurt, not one receiving even the slightest bruise or jar. Their escape from instant death was undoubtedly due to the fact that at the bottom of the shaft was one of Ellithorpe's air cushions, upon which the heavy elevator landed as lightly as a snowdrop touches the earth. The gentlemen who occupied the elevator when it fell were W. C. Van Osdell, of Chicago, and Walter Birch and H. C. Biggs, of the firm of William H. Birch & Co., who are the sole agents and builders of the elevators in California. Among those who witnessed the plunge of the elevator were many prominent architects and builders, and members of the Union Club, who were there in response to an invitation extended by the agents of the Ellithorpe air cushion and air brake, to attend a test of that invention. The 3,500-pound cage was hoisted to the top story of the Union Club building, where Foreman Green, of William H. Birch & Co's establishment, detached the four wire cables, each capable of sustaining a weight of five tons, and fastened in their place a single rope. Then eggs were placed on the floor of the elevator, together with several glasses of water. The gentlemen who had volunteered to make the dangerous descent into space shook hands with their assembled friends, said their last fond adieux, and stepped into the elevator. Despite the fact that all present knew that the drop was to be a test, the cold perspiration gathered in large beads on the foreheads of the spectators as they saw Mr. Green test his keen blade. The knife touched the rope, and a shudder passed through the crowd, while some turned away so that they could not see the fall. Zip! The knife passed through the rope, and the spectators uttered a gasp of horror as the huge cage flashed with tremendous velocity down the shaft. Around the door of the elevator at the bottom of the well the crowd soon gathered, half expecting to see the mangled remains of the three daring men brought forth, but when the door opened, and the occupants of the elevator stepped out of the car with smiles upon their faces, and not a hair displaced by the descent, a sigh of relief, followed by a cheer, went up from the group of spectators, and the hands of the voyagers were shaken with a will. The elevator had landed on the air cushion with a jar so slight that not an egg was cracked, and of the water in the glasses not a drop was spilled. The agents of the air cushion, whose elevator works are situated at 119 Beale street,

were heartily congratulated on the success of the test to which their air cushion had been put. The Ellithorpe air cushion is a Chicago invention, which has received many severe tests in eastern cities, and is now in use in many large buildings. It has already been the means of saving several lives in cases where elevators have fallen from great heights, while loaded with people. In every case where an elevator has fallen on one of the air cushions the occupants have not failed to emerge from the car none the worse for their tumble, and sometimes hardly able to realize that they had fallen. It is impossible to realize how many lives have been lost in elevators that did not possess the air cushion. William H. Birch & Co. intend to make an effort to have them introduced into every elevator in this city. There can be no doubt that in the introduction of these air cushions into the elevator shafts of high buildings in this city, lies the only sure road that leads to absolute security against such fearful accidents as those, the recurrence of which startled San Francisco a few months ago. Had one of these air cushions been at the bottom of the shaft of the elevators which fell in this city a short time since, the passengers who took the fatal trip would have stepped out from the cages in the same condition as those who fell in the Union Club's cage yesterday. It will be short-sighted policy if house owners fail to have the air cushion put in their shafts immediately.—*San Francisco Chronicle, January 25, 1889.*

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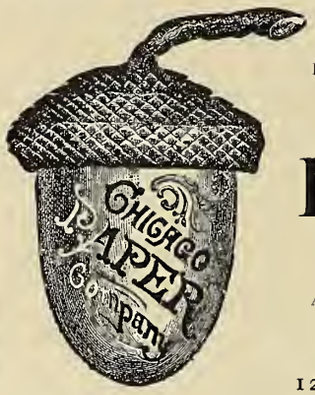
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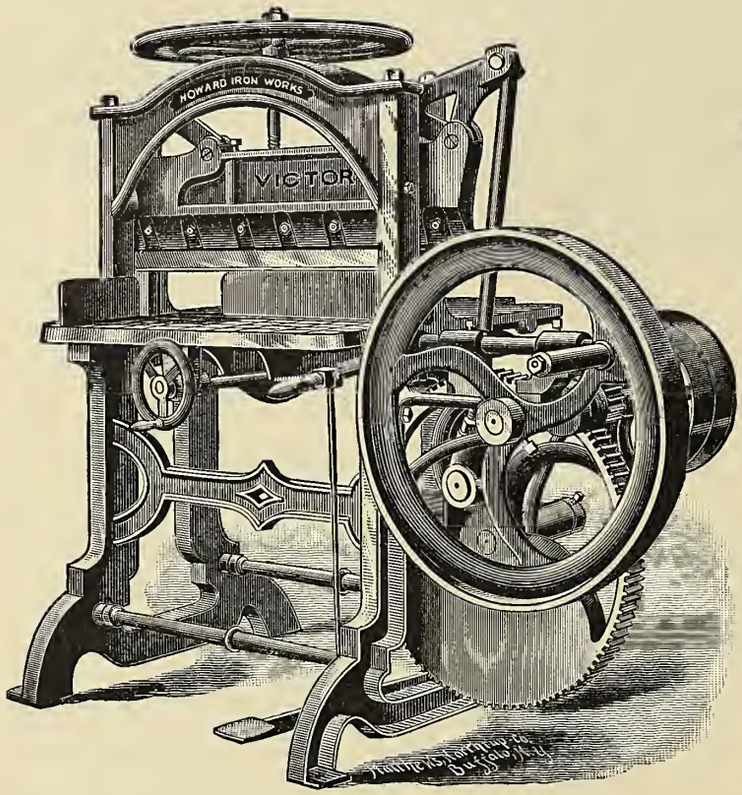
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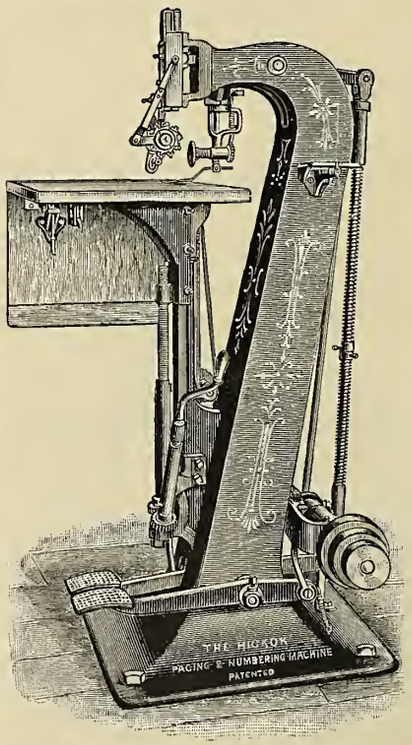
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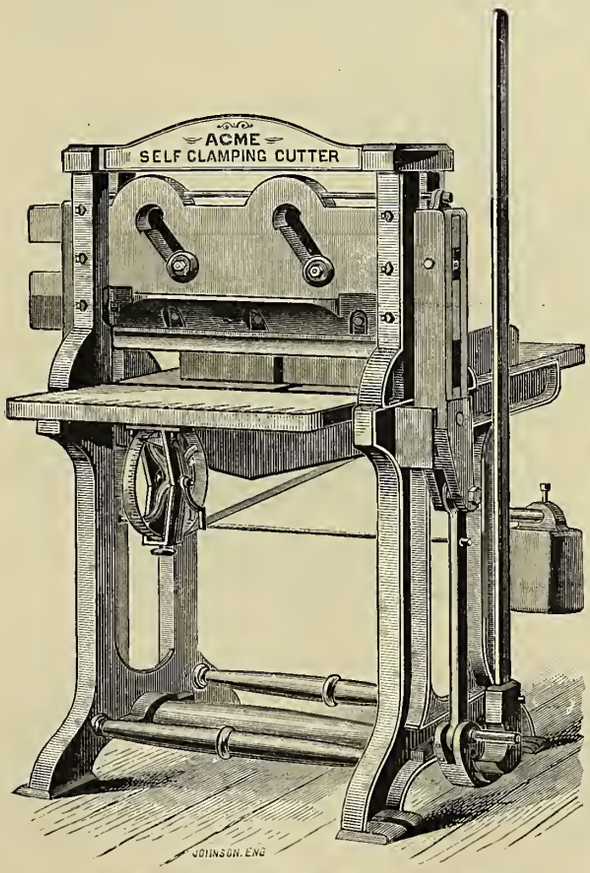
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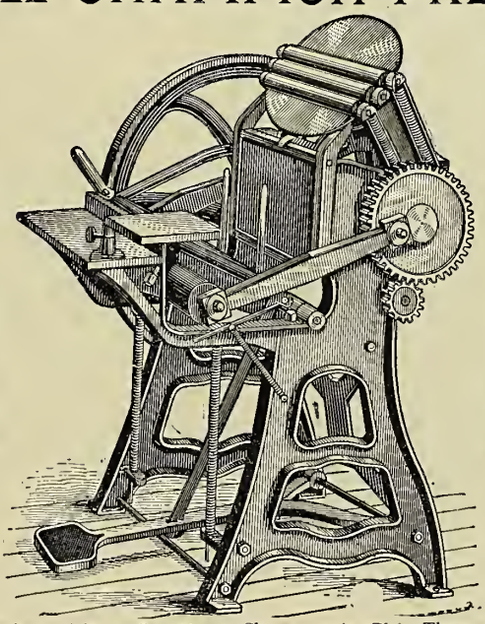
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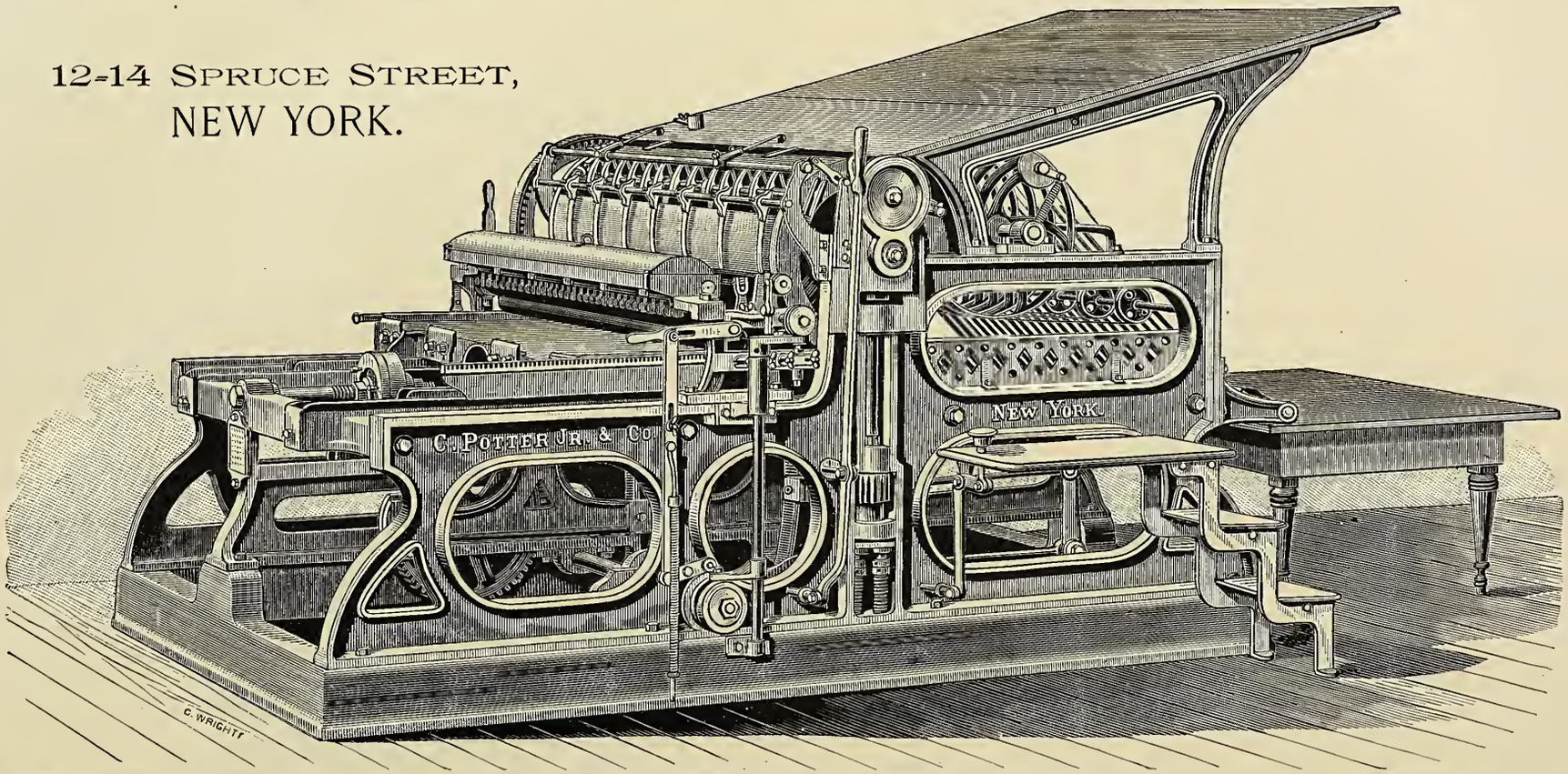
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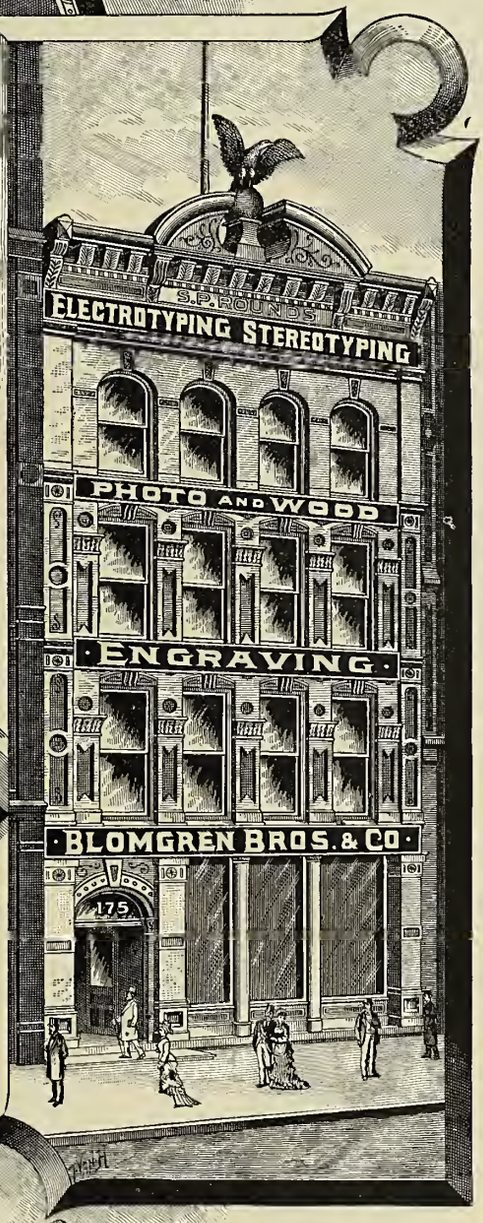
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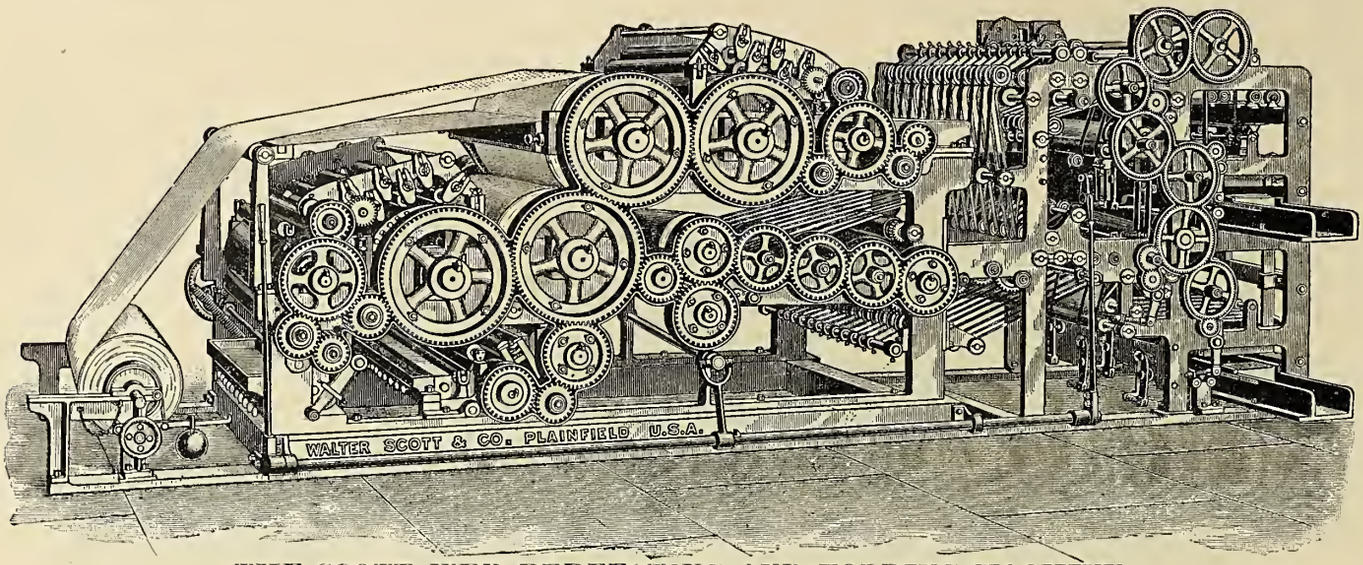
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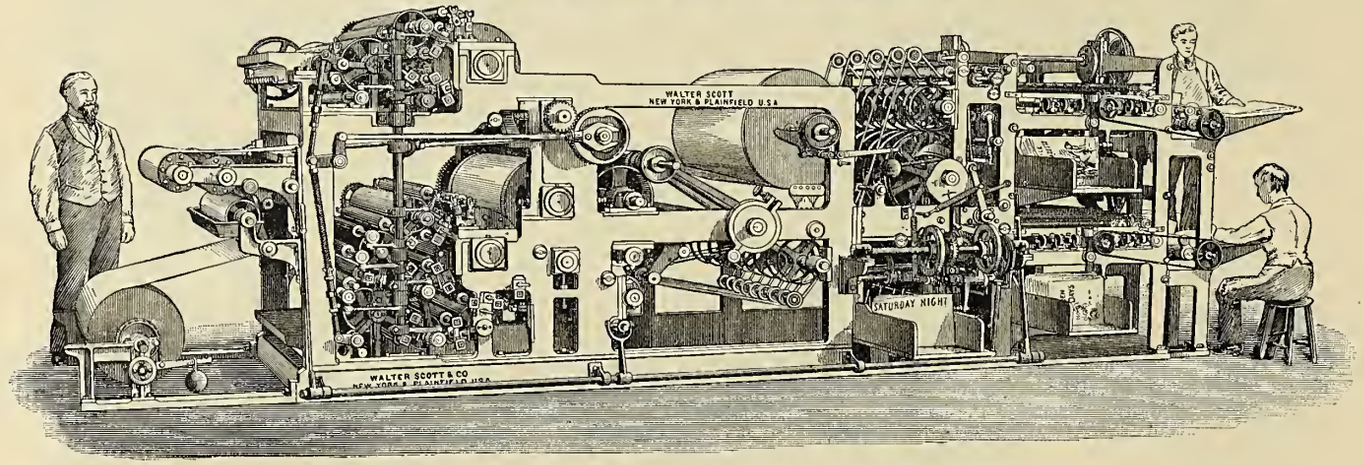


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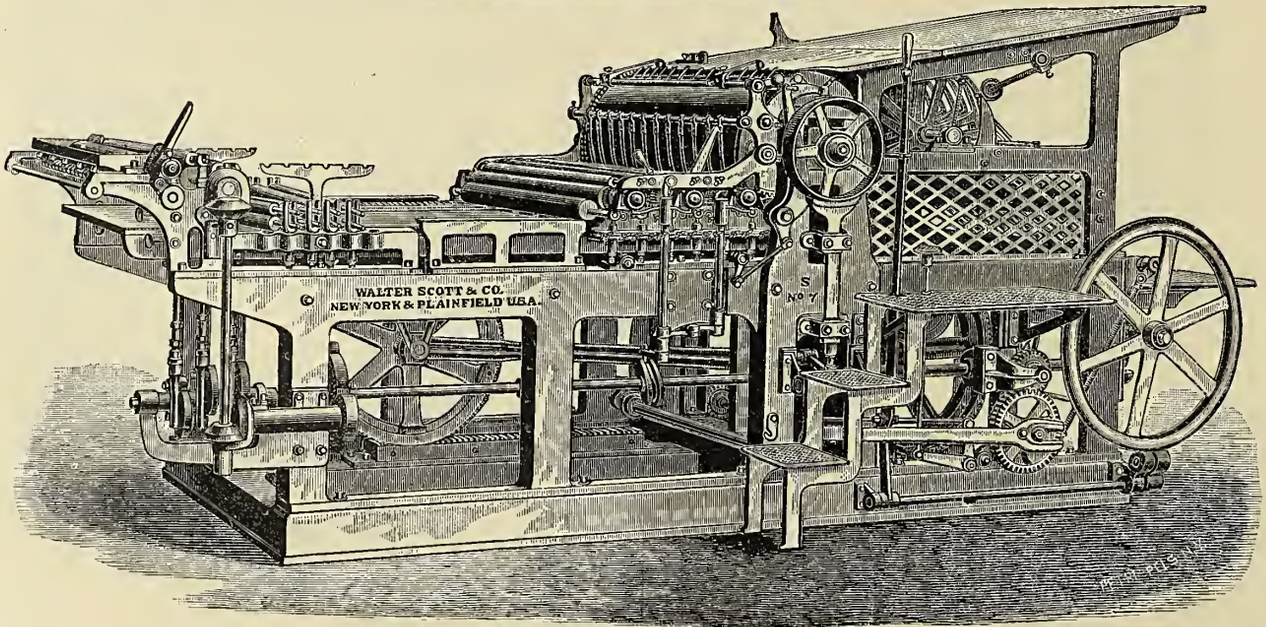
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VOL. VI.—No. 7. CHICAGO, MARCH, 1889. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

THE MANAGEMENT OF A PRINTING OFFICE.

AN ADDRESS BY A. C. CAMERON,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE ILLINOIS STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION, AT DANVILLE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1889.

NAPOLEON'S definition of genius—*success*—like most of his aphorisms, possesses more truth than poetry; for, no matter how much we may apologize, extenuate, defend or explain, the world is more interested in unmerited triumph than in heroic failure; in successful results than in fruitless endeavors, and this applies as equally to the business as to the social and political worlds. Investigation proves, however, that the success to which we all aspire, contrary to the opinions entertained by many, is, as a rule, more the result of unwearied industry, the exercise of common sense, and the observance of recognized business principles than the possession of special advantages or brilliancy of intellect—of systematic endeavor than pyrotechnic display. It is true that despite all precautions, "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee," and that misfortune sometimes overtakes the efforts of the most deserving, but it is equally true that in a large majority of instances the tombstones in the graveyard of "Failure" are evidences of criminal carelessness and utter disregard of necessary business precautions rather than monuments of deserving, unavailing effort. While a life insurance policy in and of itself is no assurance of longevity, tabulated estimates, founded on practical experience, furnish a rational basis upon which to *average* the lives of the insured; so, while a non-failing business system cannot be guaranteed, there are certain fundamental principles, which if observed where no insuperable difficulties exist, justify us in expecting success to crown our efforts in the financial and mechanical management of a printing office.

The men or firms which expect to succeed in this age of excessive competition, must realize that they live in an age of progress; that they must keep pace with the demands of the times, and that in no branch of business has this progress been more clearly developed than in the printing business. This statement is verified by a cursory glance at the improvements made therein in a few decades—inventions and improvements which have superseded the old token Washington and Columbian, with the perfecting press, moving like a thing of life, capable of turning out the almost incredible number of 96,000 sheets per hour; which, by the aid of improved machinery, material and processes, produce designs which challenge the efforts of the photographer, and by which a forest tree may be cut down, sent to the paper manufacturer, ground into pulp, made into paper, sent to the printer, and on which the following morning may be read the latest events of interests occurring in every portion of the habitable globe. The effects of this material progress are distinctly observable, having permeated all ranks of society and all sections of the country, to a greater or lesser degree; elevated public taste, diffused knowledge, relegated the antediluvian to obscurity, and placed the advantages secured within the reach of those to whom a short time ago they were unattainable.

There is no longer excuse for slovenly work, or reason why the country merchant should not be able to get his printing done as satisfactorily at home as in the larger cities; no reason why a country printing office should not be as well equipped, as well conducted, and turn out as acceptable work as a city printing office. That such can be the case I may mention the fact that many of the best specimens of typography I receive are the productions of so-called country printers. In fact, there are mushroom towns in Kansas and Nebraska, and even in the British northwestern territories, managed by progressive workmen, which turn out jobs that many a city office would be proud to father. In this, as in other examples which could be cited, it is not as much the craving after the impracticable as the proper appreciation and use of what is possessed that shows the inherent qualities of the man or develops his resources. Contrast, for example, the complaint of the chronic croaker, who always makes a mountain out of a molehill, or the shearer who never gets a good hook, with the man who accepts the situation; who utilizes to the best advantage the material at his command; determines half a loaf is better

than no bread, and that necessity is the mother of invention, and I will show you the difference between success and failure. Indeed, a country printing office is one of the best training schools to show the material of which a workman is composed. Let us take a common example: A display line, set in wooden type, lacks a certain letter. The "croaker" curses fate and folds his hands, deploring his lack of opportunities; the other takes an impression of the letter desired, pastes it on the bottom of one of a similar width, and with the aid of a sharp blade of a pocket-knife, duplicates, in a short time, the character required. A tint-block is indispensable: the "chronic" growls about his want of facilities; the other, equal to the emergency, procures a piece of patent leather, glues it to an old electrotype block, or in its absence, manufactures one, and secures what is needed; if an outlined tint is preferred, a piece of lace pressed into the leather with a hot iron obtains the object in view. A new roller is required. The old fogy, never-learn-by-experience printer putters over the old glue and molasses compound, and wastes more time in turning out an inferior article than it is worth; while the wide-awake workman secures, without fuss or delay and at less expense, a composition roller made to order, specially adapted to climate and the season of the year when used. Another press is demanded; one picks up a discarded rattle-bang, foolishly imagining he can save a few dollars by so doing; the other selects a modern improved, trusting to find his recompense in increased patronage, and the means at his command, to retain it—and his judgment is generally correct, because in the pressroom, as in other departments, the best will be found the cheapest in the long run. I might continue, but the examples cited are sufficient to illustrate the idea I desire to convey.

The country compositor, educated under proper auspices, is, in truth, the hope of the trade, so far as the production of a good all-round printer is concerned. The mammoth establishments in many of our large cities which adopt the department system or which confine themselves to a certain class of work have their drawbacks as well as their advantages, because the learner and journeyman employed therein alike move from day to day in the same old rut; and even in the smaller offices the *specialty* system is gradually superseding the "general run of work," hence the necessity for the proper training of the country printer. The specialist is well enough in his sphere, but change the character of his work or base of operations, and he feels and acts like a fish out of water. Instead of being able to perfect himself in every detail, as formerly, the subdivision and creation of special departments limits his practical knowledge and too frequently destroys his opportunities for future advancement. He may be able to produce a railroad card in colors and yet unable to impose a twelve-page pamphlet; to cast up and set a rate or tariff sheet, and powerless to produce a creditable letter or bill head from manuscript; to compose a business card and unable to justify and lock up an intricate blank, and so on to the end of the chapter. I do not claim, however, that the most careful, varied or persistent instruction, under the most skillful master, will develop equal ability in all learners, because in the printing, as in other trades, will be found those who have mistaken their calling; neither do I claim that equal tastes or adaptation for all classes of work will be equally displayed, but I do claim that under the system pursued in many establishments a great injustice has been done, and is being done the printers of the future by the practices referred to, and that it is to the country printing office we must look to furnish the corrective.

So much has been said and written, and so much can be profitably said and written on the subject to which I have been assigned, "The Management of a Printing Office," that I have preferred to present a few plain, practical, unpretentious, common sense suggestions, gleaned from and based on experience rather than strive after anything original or specially attractive, and briefly refer to some of the rules and regulations which should be observed, the enforcement of which, in my humble judgment, would be conducive to success; and as you have been saturated with ideas regarding the management, business, editorial and financial, of the newspaper, my remarks will be directed in the main to another and equally important feature—the management of the job department. Among them I would suggest:

Whenever practicable, furnish your office with type bodies cast on the point or self-justifying, interchangeable system, even if you have to make a temporary sacrifice to do so. The eventual recompense will amply repay both yourself and customers; and I have yet to meet the first printer making the change who would go back to the old order of things under any circumstances. The delay, annoyances and time wasted in paper and cardboard justification alone, which have so frequently rendered perfect register impossible, will be avoided, while your facilities for turning out work will be increased at least *one-fourth*. Have your rules and leads cut to regular lengths, placed in proper cases, and insist upon their being kept so. Some compositors seem to have a penchant for chopping, no matter what the character of the job given. Such men sometimes waste more material than their services are worth, and the sooner they receive their congé the better.

Exercise judgment in the selection of type faces. There are certain standard serviceable series which never grow old, which in the hand of the intelligent, qualified compositor are rendered becoming in all classes of work, and which are indispensable in every office. Gothics, antiques, clarendons, celtics, etc., are certainly more appropriate even in so-called fancy jobs, and can be used to more profit and advantage therein than half the fantastic, grotesquely absurd, nondescript productions, yclept "art faces," the use of which offends good taste and depletes the pocket. Better half a dozen available series, and fonts in series are always preferable, than a score which simply lumber up the office. But it does not follow that the country printer must play second fiddle to the city graduate, even in art printing. If the

use of the curving or mitering machine or wrinkler is impracticable in the average country job office, their choicest productions are now available, and can be kept in stock. The wind has been tempered to the shorn lamb; and to know when and where and how to use them to advantage depends as much on the taste of the artist as his ability to produce them.

Secure the best presses the market affords, because good presswork is essential to good work, newspaper or job; and because the best is invariably the most economic in the end—and see that you get men who know how to take care of them. Get rid of your wheezing, whooping-cough machinery—the sooner the better. Good presswork can make an inferior job a passable one, while the production of the most artistic compositor can be and is too often ruined by defective machinery or incompetent workmen. A pure stream does not flow from an impure fountain, and good work cannot rationally be expected from apologies for machines which would appear to better advantage in the junk shop than in the pressroom. Tastes and preferences will vary; nor yet is it my purpose to advance the interests of one manufacturer at the cost of another, but when presses capable of turning out first-class work can be obtained at present prices and terms, no excuse is afforded for the retention of worthless machinery.

Don't spare the sorts. It is a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy—which too often prevails in small as well as in large offices—to keep compositors continually on the hunt for leads, leaders, rule, metal furniture, etc., or, in fact, sorts of any kind which are in general demand, instead of providing a supply sufficient for all emergencies. Were a correct account kept of the time thus needlessly consumed, and, consequently lost in one year, it would be found to represent a sum more than sufficient to provide for all legitimate requirements. And yet, there are employers who denounce as extravagant a requisition to supply material which is absolutely necessary, who pay without a murmur, in twelve months for *lost time* more than twice the amount requisite to supply all deficits, with literally nothing to show for such expenditures. Common sense suggests that work produced under such disadvantageous circumstances must either be turned out at a nominal profit, or an overcharge allowed for extra services; and when business is conducted on business principles this needless waste of time is certain to militate against the competing establishment which is blind to its best interests.

Avoid hap-hazard estimating. The mal habit of guessing at a cost of a job instead of demonstrating it, has long been the bane of the printing trade, though the man or firm indulging in the luxury generally comes to grief. Yet, despite this fact, there are comparatively few who learn wisdom by experience. All such should take a lesson from the elephant, which runs no risks, but *tests* the bridge before he crosses. A variation of twenty-five per cent on an estimate is a matter of daily occurrence; and there have been cases brought to my attention, when the discrepancy on an estimate for the same job has amounted to no less than eighty per cent, and this, too, in the same city, where wages, expenses, material, etc., are supposed to be, for all practical purposes, the same. Now, it certainly requires no argument to prove that either criminal carelessness or gross ignorance is to blame for such variation. While circumstances may alter cases, and the expense account in different offices vary somewhat, no excuse can be offered for accepting a job at less than actual cost, no matter what the amount of wages paid may be. It is safe to say that at least twenty per cent over cost should be allowed as the minimum business margin, a fair working margin when wear and tear of material, rent, insurance, taxes, interest on investment, bad debts, spoiled jobs, distribution, clerk hire, fuel, light and the hundred and one incidental expenses connected with the successful running of a printing office are taken into consideration. Above all it must not be forgotten the expenses connected therewith are constantly absorbing the profits. Again, some men foolishly accept a job at a loss in the expectancy of making it up on a future order, a short-sighted, unbusiness-like and dangerous policy—one which seldom, if ever, succeeds. No, no, honesty is the best policy. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. If you wish to make a present, well and good, make it outright; but don't do business on an expectancy that is not destined to be realized. And this advice applies equally to the country as the city office.

Have a price—a paying price—based on correct estimates, and stick to it. And by a paying price I mean a price which does not lead to the sheriff's office; a profit which allows for and which includes the incidental and incurred expenses referred to, and which shows a balance on the 1st of January on the right side of the ledger. Never mind what your competitor is willing to do a job for. If you cannot make the profit you desire at the rate he charges, let it go elsewhere. If he is willing to work for glory, give him his bellyful. Send him all the work you cannot profitably accept. Possess your soul in patience, pursue the even tenor of your way, and the probability, if not the certainty, is that you will one day become the owner of his office as well as of your own. Of course, legitimate competition is the life of trade, and a man who is unable to hold his own under such competition is evidently the wrong man in the wrong place; but there is a vast difference between active, honest rivalry and cut-throat competition, which means ruin to those indulging in it; and, unfortunately, this class of individuals is neither far to seek nor hard to find.

Have a place for everything, and keep everything in its place. Practically recognize the fact that order is nature's first law, and that cleanliness is next to godliness. Show me an establishment where a happy-go-lucky system prevails, where order is unknown, where each workman is a law unto himself, and where little, if any, attention is paid to so-called details, and I will show you an office where good work is the exception, and where the blacksmith is monarch of all he surveys. A tree is known by its fruits. Cause and effect go hand-in-hand. A slovenly arranged composing room and a slovenly

compositor generally keep company. Birds of a feather flock together. In fact, put a man accustomed to work in a hog pen into a well-regulated office, and he will feel as uncomfortable as a professional tramp in a bath tub. In no business does system or economy in small things count for so much, or is a verification of the proverb that "every little makes a mickle" more evident than in a printing office. It is as often the small as the large leaks which sink the ship. A stitch in time saves nine. Save a step whenever you can, and in the course of a month these steps will give a good account of themselves. Bunch as far as practicable your rules, slugs and metal furniture. I have seen offices where a compositor was compelled to box the compass to reach these companions, where the time thus needlessly lost became an important factor in the cost of composition. Properly label your cases, keeping the display, script and roman fonts together, and when supplied from one typefoundry it is preferable to have a special sort-case for quads, spaces, etc., instead of being necessitated to go to half a dozen racks to obtain them. Avoid the too common practice of placing more than one font of different type in the same case, especially scripts. The habit of tying up sorts as an old woman saves the remnant of her Christmas loaf, and forgets where she puts it, should be avoided; and when the necessary convenient receptacles for their safekeeping, where they are always accessible and can be secured, at an almost nominal cost, no excuse for such carelessness can be presented. The practice of storing cuts, etc.—and every establishment has its greater or lesser proportion—over racks or under the stone, in fact, any place where they are most likely to be battered or where they must be hunted for, is both reprehensible and expensive. Labeled and indexed, and placed in proper appliances they are free from danger and can be found, when desired, at a moment's notice. In brief, arrange your office in such a manner that you can invariably put your hand on what you want, and get what you go for; and the result will amply pay for the time expended, and justify the adoption of the so-called much despised red-tape system.

Pay due attention to distribution. There are fewer criterions by which to judge the manner in which an office is conducted, than by the system or lack of system of distribution observed. In the lesser offices where fonts are small and material limited, you cannot afford to let jobs stand from week to week. A commendable practice is to devote an hour each day to distribution, and to see that the stones and boards are cleared of dead matter every Saturday afternoon. What more provoking than to find the first job placed in a compositor's hands on Monday morning necessitates picking a letter here, and hunting for another somewhere else, which a little foresight would have avoided. I know of no more disgusting sight than an imposing stone covered with half-picked, half-pied litter—generally the result of bad management, which costs twice as much to eventually find its way to the cases and racks as it would had time been taken by the forelock. See that all forms are properly washed and thoroughly rinsed when taken off the press, and no ink left to dry thereon. In handling body type, a good practice is to blow out both upper and lower cases before distributing, especially when seldom used. Reduced to a system, this practice will prevent accumulation of poisonous dust and matter injurious alike to the lungs and hands of the compositor and the material itself.

When the services of a foreman are required select a qualified workman who knows how to control himself as well as those under him; who is neither a sycophant nor an eyeservant; who will protect the interests of the employé as well as your own; who realizes his obligations to both, and who will fearlessly perform them; and who recognizes faithful performance of duty as the only road to preferment. Give him control of the composing room, at least make him the medium through which your desires shall be promulgated. Uphold his authority. Make him foreman in fact as well as in name, so you can consistently hold him responsible for its management. Remember, too many cooks spoil the broth. Honor his requisition for material; place confidence in his judgment and integrity, and the likelihood is that cliques and cabals—too often the bane of an office—will be unknown, and system and harmony prevail. Treat your employés courteously. Remember, they have feelings like yourself, and like to have those feelings respected. Show them you take an interest in their welfare, and appreciate honest stewardship. I have known employers who claimed that in ten years they never recognized a workman. It is needless to add, such men pursued a short-sighted, selfish policy, and that if, as they charged, their employés cared for nothing but their wages, they had themselves in a great measure to blame for such a state of affairs.

Don't dig your own grave. Don't crowd into a town or section of country already fully occupied. The farmer who places half a dozen kernels of corn where but three should be planted, cannot expect to gather a profitable crop. The publisher or printer who selects a locality already preëmpted, not only injures himself, but the community at large, as failure is the sequence of such action.

In conclusion, give your business your personal supervision, and never deputize to others what you should perform yourself. Work for a living profit. Study the tastes of your customers. Always furnish stock equal to the sample shown. Avoid sharp, dishonorable tricks, remembering a good name is better than riches. Keep your composing and press rooms clean, and free from litter. It is astonishing what effect cleanliness has on the moralé and taste of the workman. Never promise a job when you know the promise cannot be fulfilled. Study economy. Be systematic. Remember civility costs nothing. Make your imprint your trade mark, and a guarantee of good work. Keep pace with the demands of the times, and it is safe to say, the name of the printer observing these suggestions will seldom, if ever, appear among the list of bankrupts, or those who have been "foreclosed by mortgage."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MECHANICAL DEVICES IN TYPE.

NO. IV.—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

ORNAMENTS and ornamental letters are older than typefounding itself. The earlier manuscripts and some of the block books are beautiful examples of what can be done in ornamentation. In most of these the text was plain, but the initials were handsome and appropriate, being often drawn in after the work was printed. For a time initials dropped into disuse, and are not even now popular in this country. In Europe, and particularly in Germany, they are again in great favor, and the foundries are producing series after series. With the exception of the Johnson Typefoundry, whose Mortised, Mortised No. 2 and No. 43 series, shown in Figs. 10 and 12 in the last article, combine modern faces with new ideas, and the Central Typefoundry, whose series of Art Initials has been quite popular, little of merit has been produced in this country in late years, but some of the other foundries, notably the Cincinnati, have copied a number of the more meritorious European designs.

It is extremely difficult to produce faces having ornaments running throughout the background, as is often done in lithography, the difficulty being to carry out the scheme of ornamentation in the different widths of letters, so that the design shall be uninterrupted. Perhaps the first face of the kind was the Filigree, produced by the Johnson Typefoundry, a little over a decade ago, and the same foundry's Arboret, shown in Fig. 9 of a former number, and Arboret No. 2, shown in Fig. 16, are the best examples of what has been done in this line. The Fresco Initials and the Lady Text, by the same foundry, although beautifully drawn and engraved, cannot be said to have been as successful as those last named. The Claytonian, of the Chicago Typefoundry, though very elaborate, has hardly a pleasing effect, and has never become popular. None of the other foundries have produced anything in this line worth remarking.

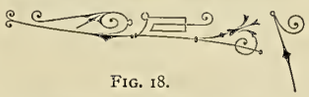


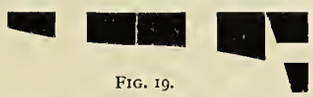
FIG. 16.

Ornaments furnished separately, and having no analogy to anything in the letter, but capable of being introduced between the lines, have often been designed. Particularly praiseworthy are the card ornaments, series No. 4, of the Johnson Typefoundry, and another very good idea is that exemplified in the Interline flourishes of the Cleveland Typefoundry, shown in Fig. 17. Although having no corresponding continuations in the letters themselves, when used with faces which fill the body the effect is much the same as though the lines passed through the letters.


FIG. 17.

Word ornaments, pure and simple, are very old, and the earlier books abound with crude ideas; but little attention was given to possible combinations, and with the crude appliances known to the art of typefounding it was impossible to produce anything such as is shown in modern times. The first modern word ornaments, and for a long time the only ones, were those produced by the Cincinnati Typefoundry, and called "Card Ornaments." In late years the Johnson Typefoundry has produced many agreeable novelties. Prominent among these are the Elliptical ornaments shown in Fig. 18 and reversed in Fig. 19, cast on curved bodies, thus allowing curved

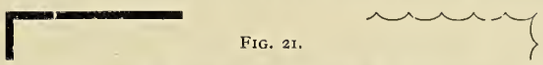

FIG. 18.


FIG. 19.

lines to be set and locked up tightly, with the ornaments close to the letters. A layman can hardly realize the amount of work and thought required for the designing, casting and finishing of such a face. The Sloping Ornaments by the same foundry, cast on triangular bodies, a few characters of one of the styles, right side and reversed, shown in Fig. 20, are also in this line. Even


FIG. 20.

young printers will recollect the time when the only ornaments at hand were the cumbersome and many characted Minionette and Emerald borders, copied from European faces. The facts that these were cast on bastard bodies, and therefore difficult to justify with the work, and that they did not correspond in character with the type faces, were perfectly apparent, but for a long time none of the foundries produced anything worthy of remark. The Cincinnati Typefoundry was the first one to produce nonpareil and pica borders in long sections, and with corners cast on L bodies to facilitate locking up, and also the first to cast thin borders on half nonpareil, or 3 point, so as to admit the ornaments being brought in juxtaposition to the type. A specimen of one of these borders is shown in Fig. 21, the characters


FIG. 21.

on the right hand showing sections of the type. There is now scarcely a foundry which does not make numerous borders. The Japanese border of the Johnson Typefoundry, produced about ten years ago, was elaborately designed and beautifully executed, and was extremely popular. Scarcely an office in the country did not possess some of it. It was almost as many-characted as the older series, and some of the grotesque effects produced by the compositor may still be seen in the work of the smaller offices. This foundry followed its success with a number of borders on the same idea, and some of the others, notably the Bruce, have also furnished new designs. The Cleveland Typefoundry, in its card ornaments, confined itself to a few characters, and this idea, owing to the low price at which fonts could be sold, proved very popular. Almost all of the foundries now furnish a few ornaments with their modern job faces, and sell these separately. Many faces of the Chicago, Cleveland, Central and Boston foundries are thus equipped, and it is worth remarking that the

Schwabacher, or German Old Style series, a very old face, which never had much sale in this country, when equipped with a few ornaments and dubbed Sylvan Text, enjoyed a very good sale.

While hardly coming under this heading, brass rule has of late years been prominently brought forward in job printing. Not only has the accuracy of the rule been increased, but the variety of the faces, which are now almost without limit. Within the last few years labor-saving rule has been introduced to a great extent, and tools for manipulating it are now made at such a moderate price as to make their use a necessity. Mitering machines and curvers can now be found in almost every job office, as also several ingenious devices, made especially for the job depositor. The accuracy with which very thin rules are now made has induced a number of printers to twist all kinds of curious designs from them, and the Earhart wrinkler, a little machine recently introduced, allows the compositor to do the same thing with heavier rule.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

BY NOREMAC.

"Turn to the press; its teeming sheets survey,
Big with the wonders of each passing day;
Births, deaths and weddings; forgeries, fires and wrecks;
Harangues and hailstones; brawls and broken necks."—*Sprague.*

THE printing press! How wonderful was its conception! How marvelous has been its growth! What strides it has made during the past half-century! How rapidly has it adapted itself to the increased demands made upon it! Fifty years ago we wondered at the thousands of sheets that could be printed in a year; but now we behold billions of sheets turned out in a single day! Where there were a hundred presses then there are thousands now!—their make improved, their dimensions increased and their speed multiplied a hundredfold.

The printing press! To what noble uses has it been put! Out from its revolving cylinders have come books on every conceivable subject. The scriptures, which had previously been chained in isolated places to be perused by the few, are now circulated in millions throughout the whole earth. The writings of ancient philosophers are now to be found in all parts of the civilized world. Educational works are brought within the reach of every man, woman and child that desires to obtain them. The works of the historian, the biographer, the explorer and the scientist are no longer the exclusive property of the wealthy few, but are sold everywhere at the lowest market value. The writings of dramatists, novelists, poets and literary men of all shades of thought are being run through this vast multitude of presses with such speed that before they themselves have ceased to feel the vibrations of the thoughts to which they have just given expression, that vibration has been communicated to millions of readers.

The printing press! In what an immeasurable degree has it contributed to the spread of civilization where barbarism prevailed! How has it helped to plant purity and holiness where licentiousness and idolatry reigned supreme! To what an extent has it brought the inhabitants of the whole world into closer relationship with each other, and given them to see that they have many interests which are common to all! Each nation has been furnished with the best productions of the ablest writers from all parts of the world, and that, too, in its own language. Nothing has done so much toward making all nations into one common family as has the printing press. Statesmanship, diplomacy, commerce and religion are dependent upon it for more than half their power. It is the force that alone can break down bigotry and superstition; that can give entrance to the light of knowledge and progress in the dark continents of the unknown world; that can substitute arbitration for war, peace for destruction, confidence for mistrust, love for hatred, freedom for slavery and right for might.

The printing press! What monuments it has built! Monuments more lasting than the pyramids of Egypt, the Tower of Pisa, Trojan's Pillar, or those of London, Washington and Bunker Hill! Monuments not built of stone, but of intellect—not of muscle, but of brain—not of dark superstition, but of light and truth! Its work stands for eternity; its heroes are immortal; its influence reaches through all time, beyond all death, right into the everlasting ages. The monuments it has erected cannot be measured by the thousands of feet, but are so vast and magnificent that their bases are immeasurable and their tops reach to the heavens!

The printing press! Who can tell what its future may be? If its achievements have been so great in the past half century, what may it accomplish in the next fifty years? Who will venture to measure its progress or define its possibilities? What Alexander will arise to say to it, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther?" Who will dare to limit its speed, or say that where thirty thousand newspapers can now be printed, cut and folded in one hour, ten times that number shall not be possible in the near future? Who can say what part electricity may yet play in connection with the printing press? So much that appeared "impossible" has already been accomplished that the word seems out of place when thinking of the future of printing.

The printing press! What an immense number of people are employed in connection with it! What an army of skilled and unskilled helpers are attending to its requirements! What immense piles of paper it uses, what vast quantities of ink it consumes, and what an enormous amount of coal is required to keep up its momentum!

But words fail us and we are compelled to leave its praises only half sung. May future generations be blest with a wide and deeper and higher appreciation of its merits, and find among their poets and orators some who can more worthily extol and magnify its wonderful powers.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WOOD VERSUS PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

BY THOMAS W. ELLIOTT.

ON looking over THE INLAND PRINTER of January, 1889, I was pleased to read the protest of your Philadelphia correspondent on page 329. I do not know what your correspondent follows as a business, but he evidently has got the tricks of the photo-engravers down to a fine point, and he is not afraid to speak out what he thinks. With your permission I will back up what he says, and I will also as a draftsman, wood engraver and photo-engraver, give each his due. I have on the table before me about six catalogues of photo-engravings from different firms. On looking over them, what do I find? The first on the page is a portrait; how done? First of all, it is a wood engraving, over which a few *pen* lines have been put; it has then been photo-engraved. Below we find these words, "*drawn and photo-engraved from a photograph*" (excuse the lie in type).

Again, the best in all the catalogues are taken from very fine (German) wood cuts, both landscape and figure. These imitators take good care to pick good subjects, so that the uninitiated will say, "What beautiful specimens of photo-engravings; why, they are better than wood cuts!" little thinking that the productions of the wood engraver are pirated. Not only that, but the same catalogue tells you that the process used is cheaper and *better* than wood engraving. (?) It is impossible for the photo-engraver, or his artist in pen and ink, to produce the fine, wavy and free line that the wood engraver makes with his graver or elliptic tool, or to draw the graduated and flat tints produced by the ruling machine on wood. I also received a calendar today from a firm, in which a piece of poetry or verse says, "wood engraving goes to the wall." (?) Perhaps it is going, according to the idea of its editor. The same firm are very glad to get wood engravers to deepen their process plates, or were, when I lived there. This same firm, I will say, turn out some very fine specimens, both in line and half-tone; but they require in all cases to be printed on good paper, good ink, hard rollers and a good press. All photo-engravings require this. This is the reason that they will not do for the ordinary run of commercial work. I could mention firms who have been deluded into patronizing photo-engravers by their circulars, who have got bit, and don't intend to try it any more. How do they get bit? In this way: a proof is sent on very fine paper, it is then sent "C. O. D.," so, of course, the orderer has to pay for it, with the result that when he takes it to a printer for printing on common paper, it comes off the press all blurred, on account of being so shallow in the whites. Just here is where the wood cut takes the cake. I am of the same opinion as your correspondent, that there is more wood engraving done today than there ever was. In Canada, fifteen years ago, there were only about six wood engravers, now there are nearly if not quite fifty. Go to Buffalo, Detroit, and even your own city, and you will find eight now to one ten years ago. To read some of our trade journals and photo-engravers' circulars, you would think the grave was dug for the poor wood engraver, only waiting for him to drop in; the rooster, photo-engraver, waiting to give a crow.

I remember, some sixteen years ago, when in London, England, the Graphotype Company brought out a (good, as they thought) process; even the illustrated papers gave it a trial. It was going to run every wood engraver out; but he is still there as busy as ever. Graphotype—oh where is it? Ask those who got bit as shareholders. Every little while we hear of some new (old) process going to do wonders; it starts, and, like others before it, fades out of sight. Photo-engraving by washout gelatine is very good for reproductions of other prints or pen-drawings, or drawings on grained or crayon paper. In my opinion it is the best (I have used it for the last two years in illustrating the paper with which I am connected). It is cheaper than wood cuts. I may mention here is a place photo-engraving fills which does not hurt the wood engraver. Five years ago we used to put in the newspaper about two wood cuts (small) a week, at a cost of about $5. Now we put in the same amount of cuts, if not more (mostly portraits in a hurry). Photo-engravings we put in about one a day and about three on Saturday (no Sunday edition), at a cost of about $12 to $15 a week. Now, to do these on wood, the newspaper could not afford it, for the price would be about three times this amount. Half-tone work cannot be printed in a daily or weekly paper with satisfaction, unless, as I said before, upon good paper, etc. Zinc-etching is very good for open work and work wanted in a hurry, without wanting sunlight (gelatine always wants the sunlight), but it requires a great deal of experience, care and a good *man* to work it successfully, hence so few go into it to any great extent. Even after a plate is etched, it may be spoiled by the last or final etching, to take away the steps formed by the preceding etchings. I have seen a zinc-etcher of twenty years' standing spoil a plate after spending six hours on it.

Again, zinc-etching will only pay when a large plate is done at once, with five or six jobs on. Pen and ink work for zinc-etching (especially lettering and views) has to be done very carefully; in fact, a great deal more so than the same need be done for the wood engraver, so that for small work the latter would be the cheapest and best. Some very good results are made on zinc and copper by the asphaltum method, which are so fine in *detail* that it is impossible for the wood engraver to make such a finished result as regards the fineness of line, but still there is a hardness about the pen and ink work I do not like to see. Half-tone work is too much of one color. Still, beautiful, soft effects are obtained. Refer, for example, to illustrations in THE INLAND PRINTER.

Photo-engraving (washout gelatine) does not require as skilled labor as zinc-etching; it can be learned in as many months as years for the latter, but you have to lay in an electrotype plant, or send it to an electrotyper to get it finished for the press. Nearly all process cuts have to be touched up by the wood engraver (here he steps in,

even if he is abused) before it is ready for the press. I have often wondered why wood engravers have never entered any protest against process engravers, but they are a meek, mild class of men; they don't let these things trouble them; or, perhaps, they never see a trade paper. Poor devils, they can't spare the money for such, yet they will spend more in a week in waste than would pay for a year's subscription to a good trade journal. The wood engraver should study up photo-engraving, zinc-etching, etc.—persevere, as your correspondent has endeavored to do—then he can be equal to, if not better than, the photo-engraver, for he will then have a double advantage and can do both photo-engraving and wood engraving, and so make him (the photo-engraver) take the other side of the wall. Good drawings, then *a very good negative*, is required (which takes a good photographer to make, by the wet process of photography, and requires good instruments, etc.) to make a good photo-engraving. Often it has to be made two or three times, if very fine work, before it is a perfect success, hence why so many give it up after trying for a time. The writer will, in another article, give some points in favor of wood engraving (with illustrations of both) over photo-engraving and like processes, if the editor wishes. I hope to hear from some other of the craft on the subject.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOMETHING ABOUT MAIL LISTS.

BY J. B. CALDWELL.

ONE of the most important things about a newspaper office is the subscription list. Properly kept, it becomes a source of profit and pleasure. Improperly or negligently kept, it is a source of serious loss and vexatious annoyance, which are far from being conducive to the happiness of the business management or the success of his journal from a pecuniary standpoint.

It is very well to insert a notice, stating that subscribers changing their residence must give both their former and present address, in order to secure the change desired; but such advice is neglected by a large and respectable number of patrons—many of them good pay, but rather negligent about some minor business points. So the names come in to be changed, to be credited, and sometimes to be discontinued, without address.

If the list is arranged alphabetically, and name and postoffice are correctly given, little trouble will be experienced in finding and making the necessary change. But when the name alone comes, with no address, and postmark unreadable, there is a gloomy prospect of reading over the entire list and not finding the name, or the other alternative of filing the matter or depositing it in the waste basket.

Either of the latter methods will entail loss—direct loss to the establishment. To retain influence over people, the business of the newspaper must be attended to promptly, correctly and politely. These qualifications are valuable stock in trade, and must not in any instance be neglected. They cannot be neglected without serious loss.

But to answer all questions and keep the business in good shape will require extra help. Well, it is business, and better give it up than to play at it and neglect it.

System—a good system—adhered to strictly, will obviate much that is unpleasant relating to mail lists.

One important point is the alphabetical arrangement, which applies to states, towns and subscribers' names. This causes extra work at the time, but is not so trying or exasperating as to lose from half an hour to an hour hunting for a name.

We have three lists: First, the receipt book, with blanks for "date," "No.," "name," "address," "time paid," "from and to" and "amt." The last column shows the receipts for any day, week, month or year, though we only balance books the first of each month.

The "Nos." follow each other in consecutive order, 1, 2, 3, 4, and refer to list No. 2, which is arranged, not only alphabetically, but under each letter there are pages and spaces as necessity indicates for second letters. For instance, take the letter "M." As is well known, were there not some plan to prevent, the "M's" would soon become a task to look over. To obviate this, under "M" we have "Ma," "Mc," "Me," "Mi," "Mo," "Mu," "My." For larger lists the third initial letter can be used, and so on.

Enter the name on book or list No. 1, and then in its proper place on the index list, with its number. Suppose, then, that Mr. G. Mahoney wishes his paper changed to Chicago, but fails to give his present address. Instead of looking over his entire list and distracting his mind, or giving the matter into the hands of a clerk (and a clerk's time costs money), the manager takes his index book, opens at "M," first page, "Ma," finds "Mahoney, G., No. 1889," turns at once to No. 1889, on receipt book, and finds this entry:· "Jan. 1, 1886. No. 1889, Galva, Ill., Mahoney, G., Pd. 1 yr., $1.50," and these additional remarks, "Renewed No. 3472," etc., showing that subscription is paid and the place its receipt is recorded. If book No. 1 is used to write names from, either make the change at the first entry or state where the correct address may be found, clearly indicating that first entry is not to be used.

One man should attend to the subscription list, superintend and be responsible for its correctness. Put the most careful man in the office in charge. Instruct him to take corrections from receipt book with care, and then compare his copy with the original. Have new names set up, changes made and proof taken of all, to be carefully compared with the copy, before it is made up and arranged in galleys or form.

The galleys or forms must, to secure the best results, be arranged alphabetically and kept so. It takes time to put a dozen names in the right places, and it is so easy to put them in a vacant place in galley or form that the temptation is great, and more than the ordinary printer can resist, unless his superior gives him clearly to understand the importance of adhering to the system.

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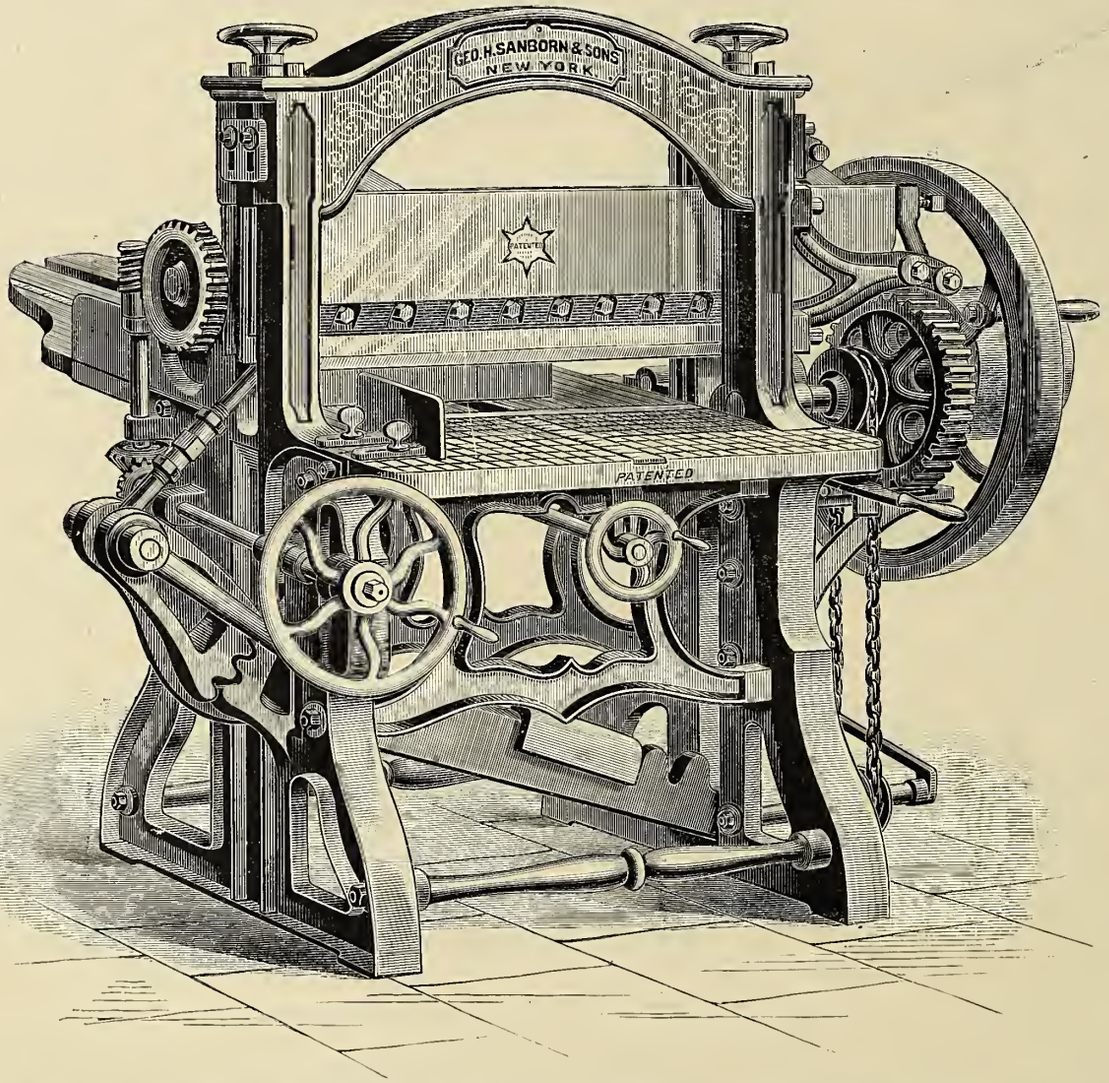
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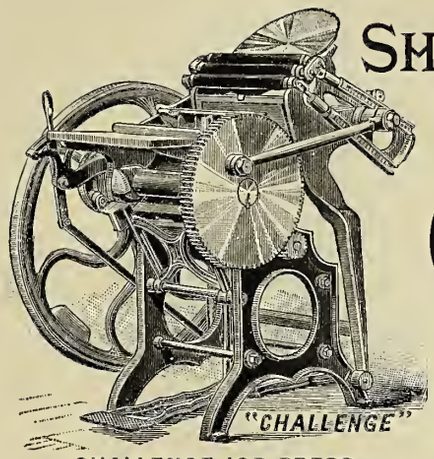


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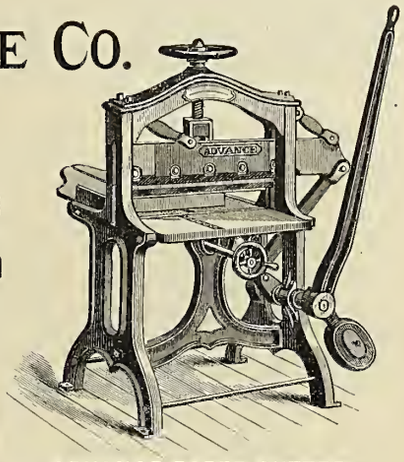
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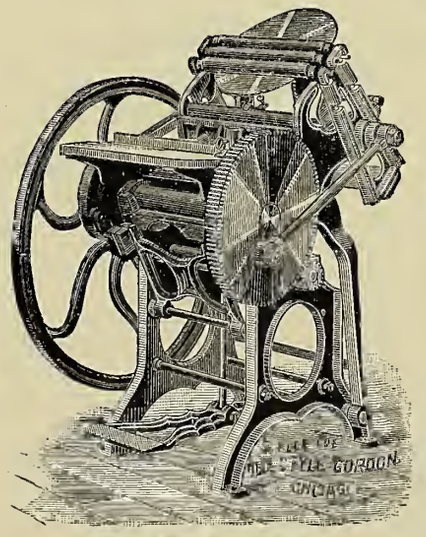
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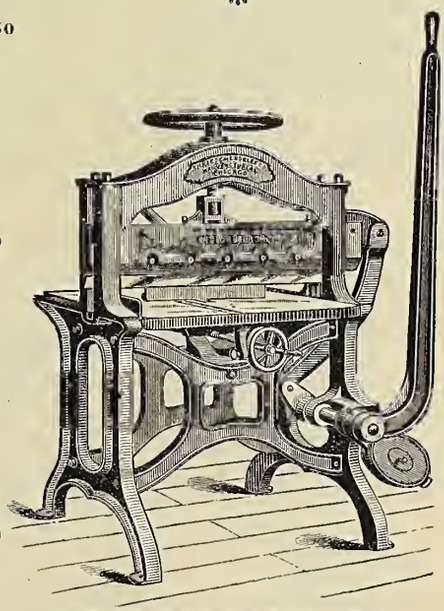
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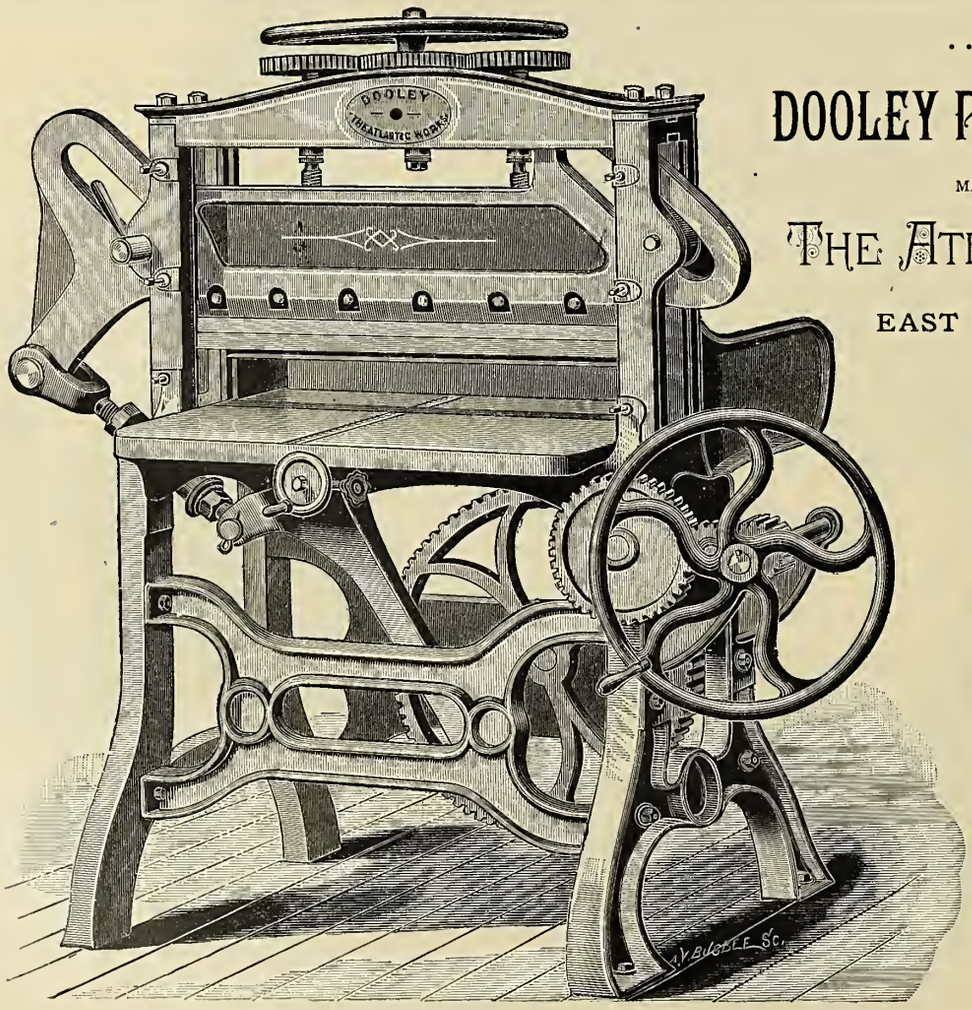
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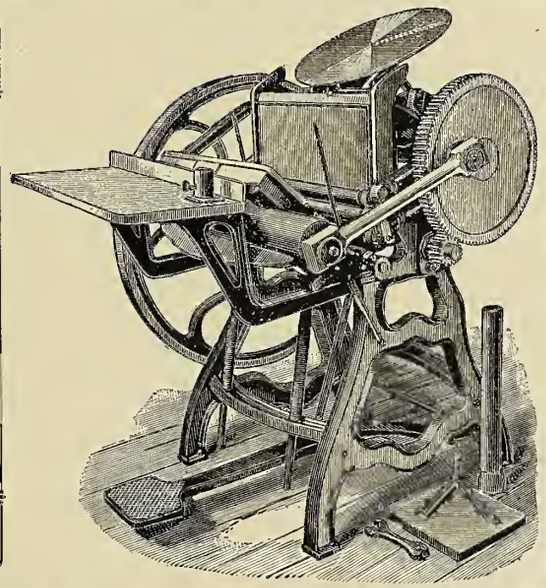
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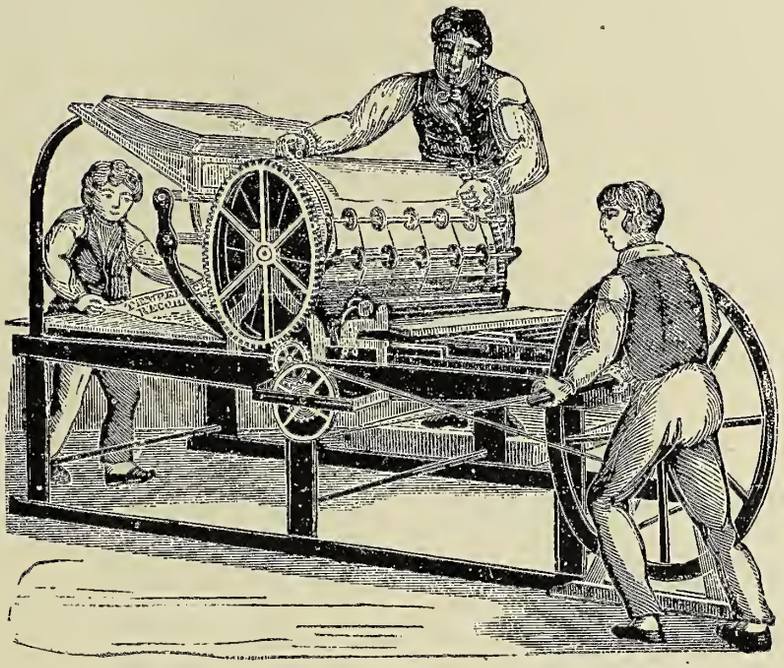
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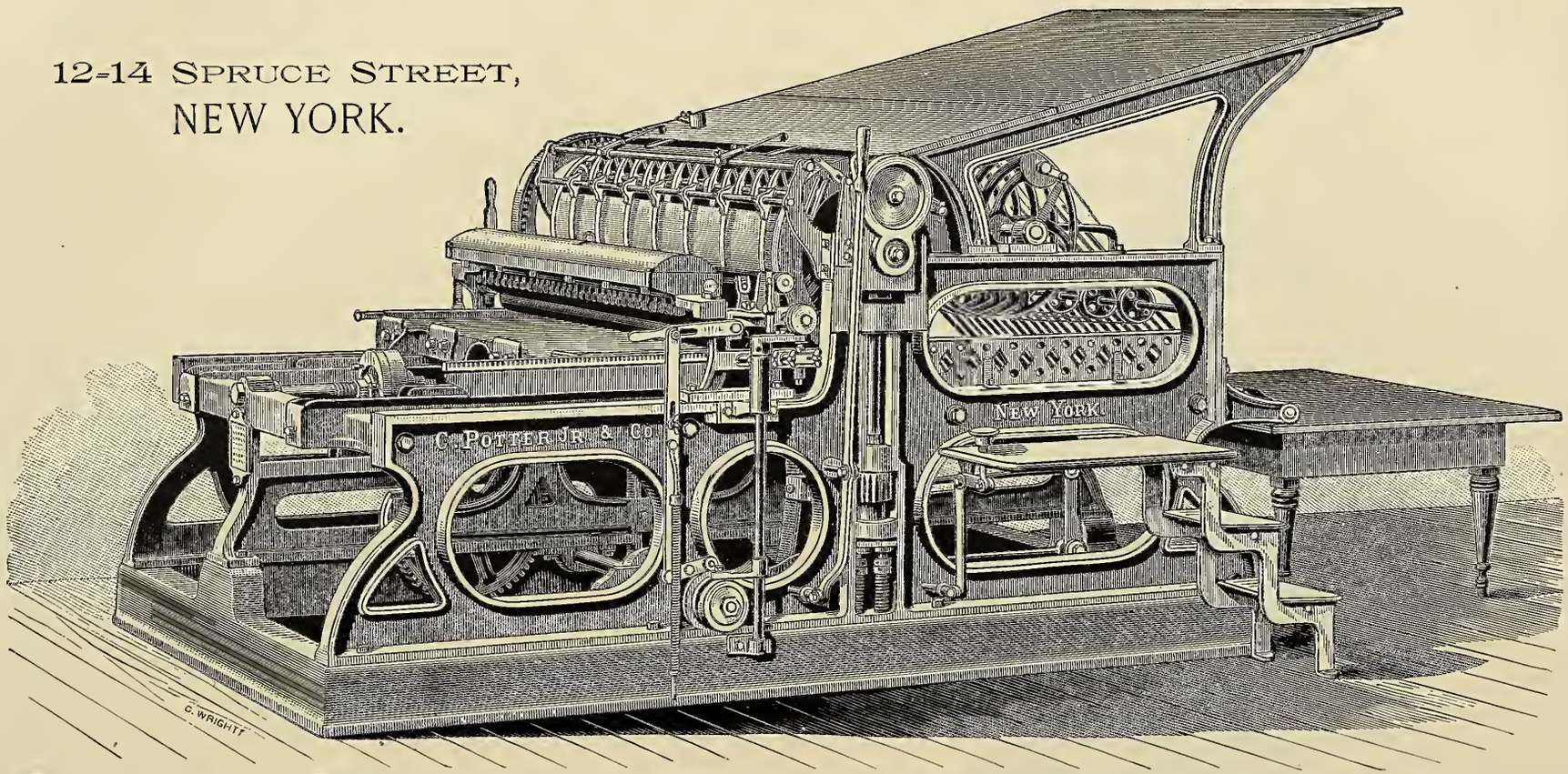
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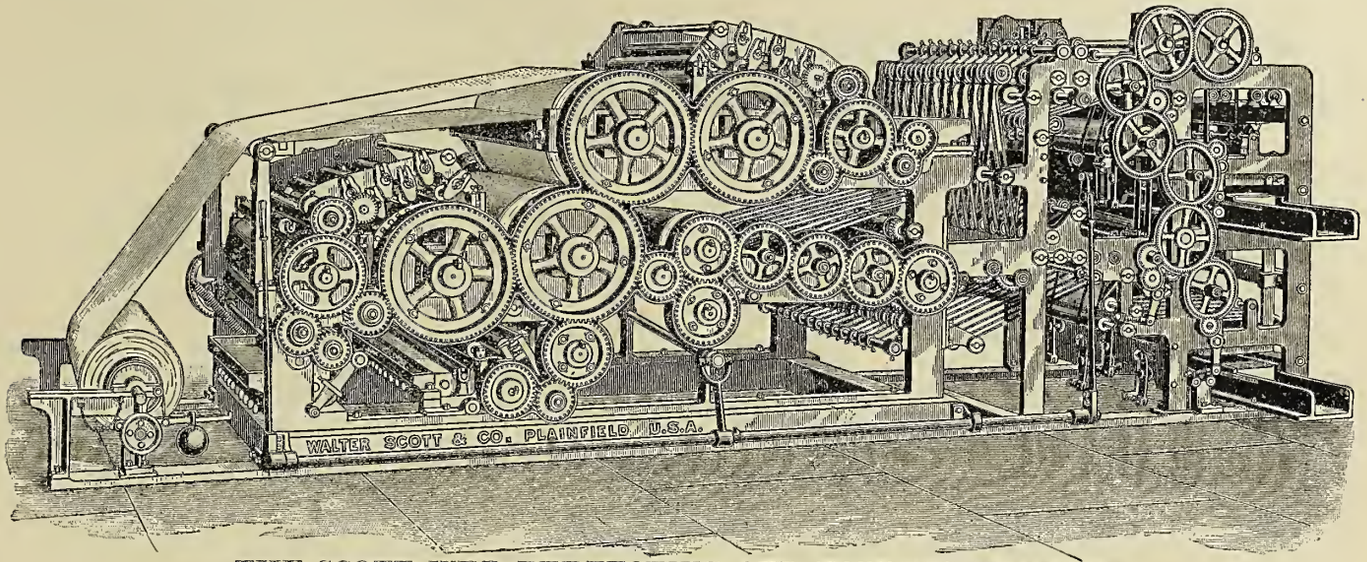
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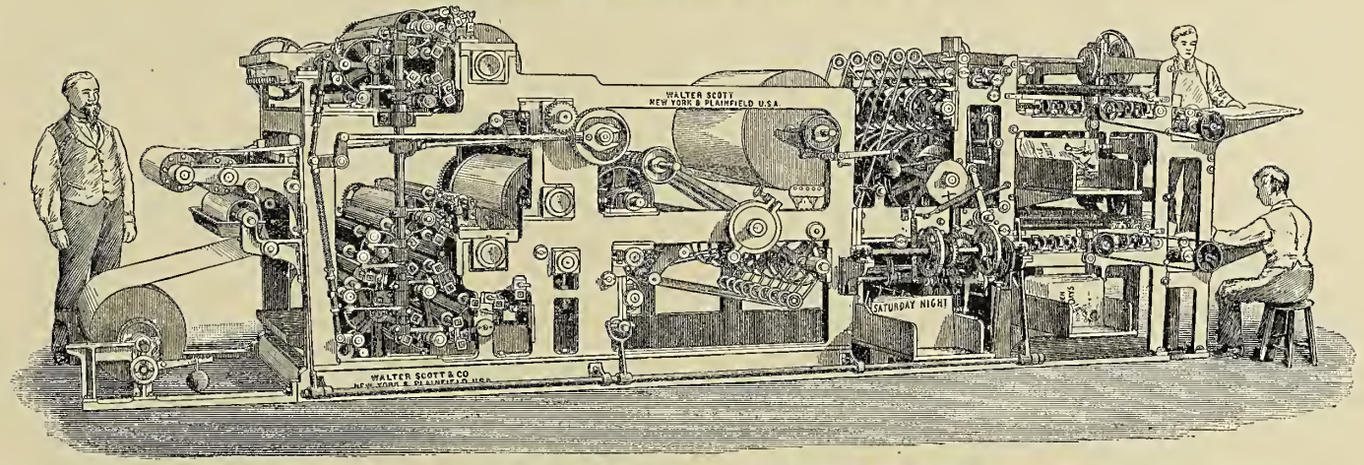
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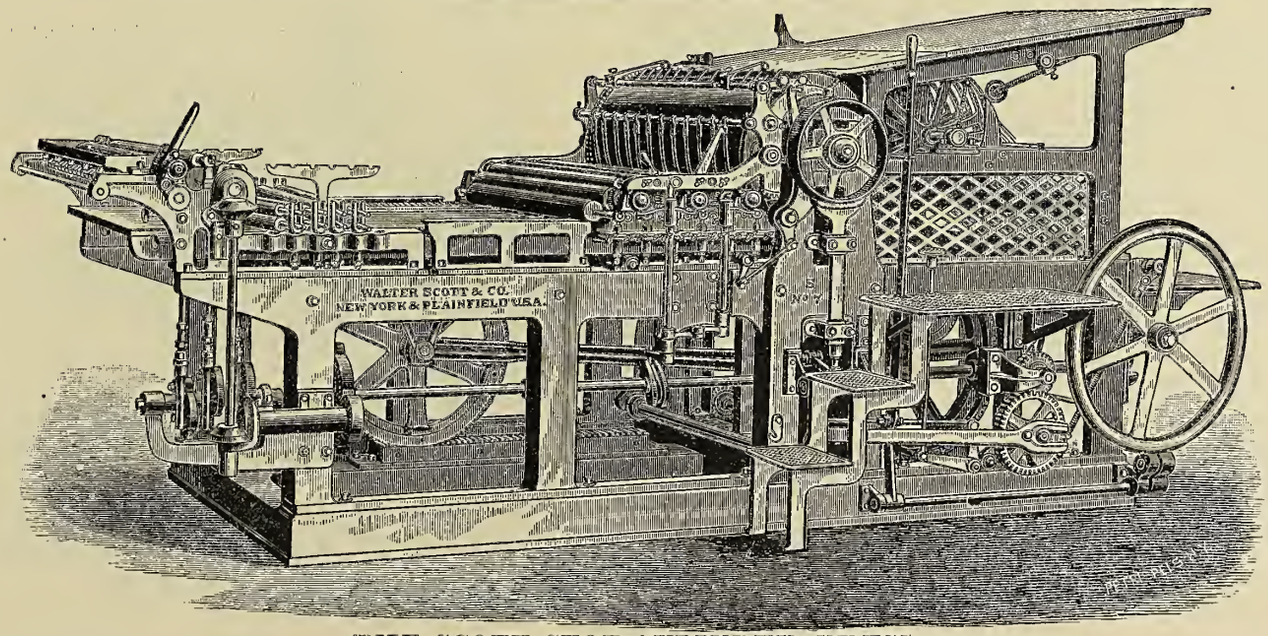
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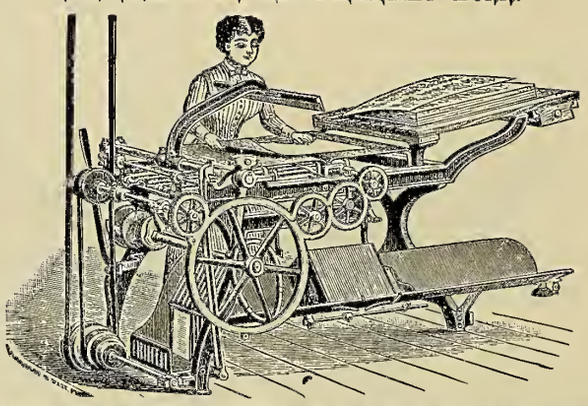
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THE INLAND PRINTER

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CHICAGO, MARCH, 1889.

FOR some time past there have been grave charges of gross extravagance and mismanagement brought against the State Printing Commissioners of Wisconsin, and a joint committee, consisting of three members of each branch of the legislature, has been appointed to investigate the same. This committee is empowered to subpœna witnesses, take testimony, compel the production of books and accounts, and inquire into any matter in connection with the public printing. It is, however, claimed by those who profess to know, that there is nothing in the charges.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

IN our last issue, under the caption of "Time to Call a Halt," we referred, in not very complimentary terms, to the too common and pernicious practice of bolstering up bankrupt concerns at the expense of solvent firms, and protested against its continuance, claiming that such indulgence was little less than an incentive to crime and a violation of honorable business rules. We emphasize all we then said, because its injustice has been appreciated by the trade, and also because it is time to enter a protest in no uncertain voice.

But let us see how this system, if system it can be called, affects and demoralizes the trade from another standpoint. Men who are between the devil and the deep sea, are not very apt to haggle about prices. If they cannot get what they want they generally accept what they are offered, no matter if such orders are filled at a positive loss. All is fish that comes into their net. If worst anticipations are realized, they have comparatively nothing to lose. From their standpoint they can afford to do work for less prices than their solvent competitors, and why? *Simply because they are doing business on other men's capital.* If they can scrape enough together once a week to meet personal expenses, wages, rent, etc., they are satisfied; their creditors can wait. Well, they eventually run the length of their tether; the bubble bursts; the inevitable collapse occurs, and their customers are compelled to go elsewhere. *But* they have been accustomed to get their orders filled at rates which no legitimate business firm could accept, and when a proper estimate is furnished they say, "Why, this is out of all character; Messrs. So-and-so have been doing this same work at twenty-five per cent less than your prices. If they could afford to furnish it at such rates, why cannot you?" oblivious of the fact that the expression "afford" is a *misnomer.* They care nothing about the circumstances under which it was produced; the result is what they are after. If they pay the rates demanded, they growl like a bear with a scalded head, though the likelihood is they will skirmish till they find some party or parties placed in a similar situation, who are willing to accept their patronage so long as paper makers, ink manufacturers, and printers' supply houses are willing to furnish material, on their I. O. U's.

Again, we insist it is a vicious policy for any responsible party to "bid in" a bankrupt establishment with the intention of again placing it in the field as a menace to legitimate trade, because in such a case it is sure to be "disposed of at a bargain," or run as a cutthroat institution, and every printer knows the significance of the phrase. When an abandoned hulk is found in the pathway of commerce the instructions to naval officers are to destroy it at all hazards, because it is preferable that one wreck should be sent to Davy Jones' locker than that a dozen "common carriers" should be jeopardized thereby. So in the examples referred to. Better scatter their contents to the four winds of heaven than allow them to remain as wreckers in the hands of irresponsible adventurers, and this is just what a "continuance"

means under the circumstances referred to. It will certainly pay better to give the corpse decent burial, and fumigate the premises, than attempt to resuscitate it, and thereby spread the epidemic. And this practice is doubly reprehensible when the purchaser, or backer of the purchaser, of such an enterprise, is in the main dependent on the patronage of those who meet their obligations by paying one hundred cents on the dollar. We make no reference to individuals. There is a vital principle involved in this matter, and the trade at large is in no humor to be hoodwinked by shilly-shally explanations.

An ounce of prevention, however, is worth a pound of cure. We are more interested in providing a present or future remedy, than in referring to the errors of the past. This remedy depends, in a great measure, in the exercise of intelligent and consistent discrimination between solvent and insolvent creditors; between men who are able to pay and who intend to pay, and men who cannot pay and who do not intend to pay, if they can avoid doing so. So long as the latter are favored at the expense of the former, or placed on a par with them, of course the present state of affairs will continue; but if a new leaf is turned over, and a line of demarkation drawn between the bogus and the genuine, the adventurer and the solid man of business, the same policy followed, in fact, as governs our wholesale dry-goods and grocery firms in their lines of credit, the evil complained of will soon disappear. Those who dance should pay the fiddler. If paper and ink manufacturers, etc., are willing to give unlimited credit to irresponsible parties, it is eminently proper they should pay the penalty for so doing when the day of retribution comes, instead of shifting the burden on the shoulder of those who have persistently protested against their doing so.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS AND THE TYPOTHETÆ.

IT pleases us to note that the senseless estrangement which has unhappily existed for some time past between the members of local typographical unions and the local typothetæ is gradually giving way to a mutual desire to bury the hatchet, to arrive at a better understanding, to acknowledge and respect each other's rights. This is the proper spirit to manifest, and it is to the interests of both to foster it. Gentlemen, you may kick in the traces for twenty years, and you will find that the advice of THE INLAND PRINTER pays best in the end. Your interests are the same whether you acknowledge the fact or not; neither can afford to agree to disagree, to remain at dagger's point, and the longer this feeling of antagonism prevails the more difficult will the reconciliation become. The *will* and the *won't* policy is a non-paying investment. There is ample room for both in carrying out the *legitimate* objects for which they were organized, but there is no room for either as an avowed enemy of the other. Workingmen have the right to associate for mutual protection, and employers have an equal right to do likewise. Self-preservation is nature's first law. The most successful business enterprises, both in the old and new worlds, are those in which these respective rights are recognized and respected. And when difficulties arise, as arise they will in the ordinary course of events, experience has proven that the most rational as well as the most profitable method of settling them is by conference and concession, instead of by arbitrary dictum, or a refusal to listen to the requests of the "other side." A compromise (!) effected under such circumstances will be much more likely to be honorable and lasting than one secured under the "stand and deliver" policy—only effective under pressure—which will be discarded whenever an opportunity offers. We are aware it is sometimes claimed by both parties that no ill-feeling exists; but actions speak louder than words, and an armed truce gives the answer to the denial.

While it is true, as stated, a kindlier disposition is being gradually developed, there are some who still adopt the tactics of the ostrich, put their head in the sand, in the belief that indulging in bravado, and shutting their eyes to the inevitable, will carry their point. Said one of these individuals, a few days ago, when referring to this subject, "I am now master of my own office. I have men who study my interests, who do what I wish; the outlook is favorable, and everything is running smoothly." Yet the very opposite of this is true, more work and material having been ruined in his office—and we know whereof we speak—during the past twelve months than in the previous five years. And, again, a correspondent, a journeyman, writes, "The last kick was an unfortunate one for me. Although I was opposed to the demand, which my best judgment condemned, I have been made a scapegoat ever since. Why, I cannot tell."

Let us hope that the next time a dispute arises the reckless blatherskite, the bane of labor organizations, who is here today and away tomorrow, will not have so many listeners or followers; that the conservative element will exhibit a little more decision of character at the right time and place; that employers will be willing to admit there are two sides to the question, and that workmen have rights as well as themselves.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THE twenty-fourth annual session of the Illinois Press Association, which convened at Danville, February 12, was conceded to be a success in point of attendance, the spirit of good fellowship which prevailed, and the practical character of the addresses delivered and discussed, all of which we expect to publish in the present and succeeding issues of THE INLAND PRINTER. As at the preceding convention, the feature which pleased us most was the development of a healthy determination to place the country press in that position to which its importance entitles it, by making it a positive factor in molding public opinion, instead of being as heretofore a mere reëcho of the metropolitan journal, a determination which, if lived up to, will increase its power at least a hundred-fold. Its readers have a right to expect that the country editor has a personality and opinion of his own, and an ability to make them felt and respected;

but this cannot be realized so long as he is content to act as an intellectual (?) automaton. Hence these annual reunions and interchanges of opinion cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence, both on himself and the community he represents, alike from a moral, intellectual, social and business standpoint.

The officers elected for the ensuing term are gentlemen of ability and experience, eminently qualified for the positions to which they have been chosen, and under their administration we shall look for the continual prosperity of the association.

The recognition of THE INLAND PRINTER as the technical trade journal of the craft is an honor which is duly appreciated, for which we return our sincere thanks, and, at the same time, give the assurance that we shall endeavor to merit the confidence thus kindly expressed.

To the citizens of Danville—one of the most prosperous and progressive cities in the state—and especially the committee of reception, for the courtesies extended, many thanks are due. No efforts were lacking on their part to contribute to the enjoyment of their guests, a fact which was duly appreciated by all present.

WONDERFUL USE OF PAPER.

THERE does not appear to be any limit to the use to which paper will be devoted in the future. Already it has been utilized to subserve purposes never dreamed of a generation ago, and every day reveals new and important uses for it. Houses are constructed of this material, and car wheels, boxes, tubs, plates, boats, cars and other goods are made of it. Last among the discoveries is its preparation in the form of and purpose of being used for window glass.

The process of preparation is very simple and interesting, and is as annexed: "A window-pane is made of white paper, manufactured from cotton or linen, and modified by chemical action. Afterward the paper is immersed in a preparation of camphor and alcohol, which makes it like parchment. From this point it can be molded into remarkably tough sheets, entirely transparent, and can be shaded with almost the whole of the aniline colors, the result being a transparent sheet, showing far more vivid hues than the best glass." Nothing is said about the cost, but if a sheet as transparent as glass can be made at the same cost from paper it will possess a quality which glass does not, toughness. There is on exhibition at Worcester, Mass., a portable house to be used by the Harvard College astronomical party in their South American expedition. The building is constructed of heavy paper and canvas sheets, being stretched upon a frame of pine scantling three-quarters of an inch wide and half an inch thick. It is built in small sections, so that it can be easily and cheaply transported.

The building when ready for occupancy will be 18 by 22 feet, with eight-foot posts, and covered with a third hip roof, thus elevating the center of the roof about fourteen feet above the floor. The top is surmounted by a handsome galvanized iron cupola, in the center of which is a large pipe which can be used as a stove funnel in cold weather. The cupola is made in movable sections for the purpose of affording ventilation. The sections are worked with chains, and can be regulated as the occupant wishes. The building is divided into three rooms, and lighted by six large windows; and has two entrances, one on either side. It will be taken down, packed and shipped to New York, where it is to be transported to Peru as soon as the necessary arrangements can be perfected with the Peruvian government to pass through the custom house, in bond. This is the largest paper house ever constructed in the United States, and probably in the world. It is regarded as a revelation by all who have viewed it. Corn must look out for its laurels, or paper will tread on its corns, as the "uncrowned king."

ELECTRICITY IN THE PRESSROOM.

WE have received from time to time at least a score of letters asking for an effective remedy for electricity in the pressroom. Knowing the annoying character of the grievance complained of, we have, as far as in our power lay, given to our readers the experience of those who claimed to have discovered and designed agencies for overcoming the same, without vouching for their correctness. Candor compels the admission, however, that we know of no positive, unfailing remedy, because we have been assured, from what we deem authentic sources, that while in some cases they have for the time being proved successful, in others they have proved abortive. For example, one correspondent asserts that he has followed the advice given in a certain issue with perfect satisfaction, and another avers that it had no effect whatever. But we live and learn. The American mechanic knows no such word as failure. The problem must and will be solved, and THE INLAND PRINTER hopes to be the medium to announce it. Let us hear from the pressmen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

READERS if you are not satisfied with the quality and quantity of the correspondence in the present issue, you must be hard to please. Many valuable suggestions will be found therein well worthy of your attention. Several communications are, however, unavoidably laid over, which will appear in April issue.

THE article on the "Use of the Hyphen," now going the rounds of the press, published in the February issue of the *Phonographic World*, and credited to the *National Educator*, was expressly written for THE INLAND PRINTER by Mr. P. Root, of Medina, Ohio, and appeared therein in February, 1888. Honor to whom honor is due.

THE special attention of our typefounders is called to the communication of Mr. James E. Munson, of New York, on the subject of "Unit-made Type Bodies," published in the present issue.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

OBSERVATIONS AND ADVICE.

NO. II.—BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

IN my last paper on the subject of "Observations and Advice," I have tried to warn printers from relying too much on *brisk business at any price*, without consulting their mathematical faculties as to the remunerative qualities of this, frequently imaginary, flourish. I believe I have shown where the sore spot with firms who think they do a good business while they are actually earning nothing is located, and have pointed to the fact that a steady moving of the presses does not always mean a profit to the proprietor.

Today I will endeavor to speak of a few of the hardships experienced by the second-class printer — this term, once for all, has the same significance in which I have used it before: for printers with a certain expense list and the inconvenience of the competition with the small concerns — hardships which one is apt to experience if out for *observations*, and which are well worthy of consideration and *suggestions*.

The first of all is of a *capital* nature. Business men do not care to speak of their financial matters to everybody unless they have a handsome bank account to speak about, and this class of typographers, alas, is not exactly within the range of my observations. It is well known that fluent capital is generally not very "fluent" with printers. Their wealth is represented by their plant; their machinery, their type; their tools require considerable cash, and they have sunk their money in it. The printer is not compelled to carry a large stock. His manufacture is not of an *a priori* character — that is, he is not forced to manufacture fall goods in the spring whether we will have a fall or not, for in this climate of uncertainty the seasons fail at times to set in. He manufactures to order. He need not carry any dead stock, but is only supposed to buy what he needs after he has already sold the article, or, in other words, accepted an order. It is this method which induces many to go into business if they only have enough cash to buy the machinery and type. They are under the impression that they need no capital to run the office, as the work they will do is already sold before it is done. I may here mention the fallacy of this supposition is frequently the cause of a succession of innumerable days and nights of misery, if he who is a victim of it has any feeling of decency and honor in his soul. Goethe, I believe, the greatest German poet, says, somewhere:

"Wer nie die Kummervollen Nächte
Auf seinem Bette weinend sass,
Der kennt euch nicht ihr himmlischen Mächte,"

(or similar) the translation of which would read about, that he who has not spent his nights in tearful trouble cannot judge the power of destiny. This passage of the great poet finds its realization with the unfortunate who has started in business in the false belief that the plant is all he will need to do business. Pitiable mortal! thou did'st not think of the committees of lodges, of societies and the like, and their manner of doing business. Let me explain these methods which may become the source of incalculable trouble to your heart.

Suppose you are a printer in one of the smaller towns. Your chief trade consists in furnishing the printing for entertainments of lodges, churches, etc. Your business is based upon a cash principle, that is, you pay cash for your goods and expect to receive cash payment when your work is done. Your capital is invested in your plant; you cannot afford to give long credit. Now let us investigate the business methods you will encounter.

First, there is the committee which calls for an estimate. They intimate from the start that there are others getting estimates from other printers, and that you must figure very low if you want the job. They exonerate their own personality for their shabby demands with the excuse that it is not for themselves that they are working but for the interests of the lodge. Well, you consider the matter; you desire the work, and in calculating give them the benefit of all your cash discounts on the stock, and figure very closely on the labor. You are yet "green" in experience and take the principle "quick sales and small profits" as a basis. If you are the lowest bidder, a circumstance in itself a proof of the smallest margin, you will get the work. You hurry the same, deliver it when promised, and, handing your bill to the committee, expect to be paid at once, because the principle upon which you have based your price, as already mentioned, reads: quick sales and small profits.

You must be able to handle the money rapidly in order to live on small profits. But now comes the disappointment; the committee, "cool as a cucumber," — to use a familiar phrase — pockets the bill and announces to you that you must wait until the meeting of the society to have it passed. In many cases you are even expected to wait until the ball, or whatever it may be, is past, before you get paid. You protest; you mention your low figure and the necessity of getting your cash back as quick as possible. You remind the committee that they received an estimate on the work; that they reported this estimate to the lodge, and that it was found satisfactory; why wait for the sanctioning of what the society has already sanctioned by awarding the work to the lowest bidder; what more is there to pass on the bill, which comes up in every respect to the stipulations of the estimate? Will it be of any use? Never. You must wait and lose weeks and months before you get a chance to handle the money again.

Now this method, although of general practice, is a nuisance; it is unbusiness-like, ungentlemanly; it almost borders upon the verge of acquiring goods under false pretenses. Remember, ye societies, that it makes the printer the *entreprenant* of your enterprises; that he must put his money in the entertainments which you are giving; that you arrange them upon the strength of the credit which you force him to grant. There are cases in which one printer runs the entire ball season of a town with his money, and while the true arranger reaps material profit, he receives nothing but the pittance which his low figure allows him for a margin. I would

suggest that this system be abolished as quickly as possible wherever it reigns. Make your estimates conditional to the cash payment of bills. I cannot understand for the world why a printer should be expected to do the printing of ball work — tickets, for example — in January, and wait for his pay until the ball has taken place, as a rule, two to three months thereafter. Would it not be more business-like for societies who accept the estimate handed in by a committee, and consequently learn all the particulars of the transaction from the report of that committee, to empower the same to pay for the goods on receipt thereof, at the terms stated in the estimate, than to compel the printer to await a second resolution, which they are so kind as to style, "the passing of the bill." Oppose this system. Combine and oppose it. Do not suffer the injustice to let a society withhold your money without paying interest for it. Lodges and the like will soon enough accept the modus of C. O. D. if they cannot get their work otherwise. It cannot do as much harm to them to lay out the money as it will harm you to have it withheld. Besides, they are the enterprisers; they are the sharers of the profits, if any, and they ought to run their own chances without the aid of your capital. This, I believe, is no extravagant demand; it is simply justice, common sense.

Another observation open to suggestions is the question of working for the trade. I believe, during the late meeting of the Typothetæ of New York, this question came up for discussion. I do not know what the result was, but should suggest that it be stopped, the quicker the better. The phrase, "working for the trade," generally implies doing work for a party who takes your profits while you invest your capital. The stationer, who comes in prime consideration in this question, expects that the printer should deliver his work at a lower rate than he does to his other customers, so that he can make the profits which originally belong to the printer. Everybody in the printing business knows that trade work does hardly allow any margin. I have spoken to a prominent stationer of New York, lately, whose orders for printed stationery are quite considerable.

"Mr. S.," I asked, "why don't you put in your own presses and type?"

He smiled. "Presses and type?" was his reply, "My dear sir, do you know that I must invest $10,000 before I could commence printing my orders; do you know that I could not produce the work with my own plant any cheaper than I can get it now at trade price?"

I was astonished, amazed, at the coolness with which this honorable gentleman assured me that "he knew that he actually saved the interest on $10,000" by getting his work done outside. Don't you think, my printer friends concerned, that it is about time to stop making investments for the benefit of the stationers? Let these gentlemen sink their own capital in plants if they desire to make the profits of the printer, or let them at least be sufficiently decent to pay a value for a value received.

"Working for the trade," as the term is understood at present, is almost insanity.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

THE point of a correspondent against THE INLAND PRINTER, with regard to vacations, with pay, in the government printing office was not well taken. The equity of any employé being granted such leave was not under discussion; the equity of the craft being placed upon the same footing with others working for the government is an entirely different matter, and the result should be a subject of congratulation rather than criticism.

The battle was long and hard fought, but justice triumphed in the end. *A large proportion of the brains of departments is to be found in the government printing office*, the men labor as faithfully, for more hours, as a rule for smaller remuneration, lose time by sickness and furloughs, and why they are not entitled to the same recognition, the same gratuity, if you please so to call the thirty days' leave, passeth our comprehension.

For years clerks were thus favored to the exclusion of others; had sick leave (with pay) in addition granted to them; many more holidays and privileges. Why this was the case was a difficult theory to answer; why, when right is at last recognized, there should be fault-finding by any of the brotherhood still more so.

Right, we say, for if there is any in the matter it belongs not to one class, but to all. There is no justice in making fish of one and fowl of the other. If Mr. George W. Childs chooses to give each of his employés a valuable Christmas present, have those working for others just reason for complaint? If the government finds it to be to advantage to keep up the health and vigor of its trained corps of workmen by granting annual recreation, have the workmen in private offices just grounds for grumbling?

The discrimination against the craft was unwise, unjust; should have been done away with long since, or what is more to the purpose, never permitted. The equity of the giving does not enter into the calculation. Those who are wise by experience in department work, who best know the necessities of the case, so decided. That is sufficient. All craftsmen demanded *was to be placed upon the same footing with others;* not be ignored or trifled with, and, having succeeded, are to be congratulated.

In this, I am certain, all who know the "true inwardness" of the matter will agree and fully sustain the position taken by THE INLAND PRINTER, with its customary advocacy of strict and impartial justice. To it we give most hearty indorsement, so will the craft at large, and join in the wish that "long may she wave."

***

IT is somewhat singular that men possessed of at least ordinary intelligence fail to comprehend the fact that editorial rooms and printing offices are busy places and require silence. But so it is. Writers, proofreaders, copyholders and compositor are considered legitimate prey for the idle and gossiping; business is delayed,

errors cannot be avoided, patience is strained to the utmost and financial results sadly diminished.

Said a United States senator to me the other evening, after the departure of a visitor who, without the slightest excuse of business, had "buzzed" (the word is expressive if not polite) him for over an hour, "I have only one caller who appreciates how onerous are my duties, and how valuable my time. He is an old friend whom I respect, admire, and would gladly chat with. About once a month he drops in, and, without taking a seat, remarks, 'Glad to see you, senator; thought I would call and pay my respects. Busy, as usual. Hope you are quite well? Good evening,' and bows himself out. I wish there were many more like him."

Editors and printers will echo the longing, and perhaps some of the bores who infest offices may read this and take the hint that their room is very much more to be desired than their company. Hope so.

* * *

It is pleasant to record the utterances of one, a Christian minister, who is above the bigotry of littleness and littleness of bigotry, who keeps abreast of the times, who is not blinded by superstition and intolerance and is willing to acknowledge good work done, even by those not of the same "household of faith." Therefore "let it be recorded" in the most fitting of all places, the pages of The Inland Printer, that the *Rev. Robert McIntyre*, of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Chicago, says, when speaking of Sunday papers, "The press and the pulpit are one. God has joined them together. I do not agree with ministers who denounce the daily papers and regard them as foes—workers of iniquity. The editor is a more powerful man than the preacher. He speaks to 100,000, 300,000, 400,000, we to but few hundreds. If congregations forsake the churches for the Sunday paper it is because the papers have what the preachers have not, the power to touch the people. I cannot speak against the Sunday newspaper. It is with the people; its workers are among and of them. It touches every chord of life, and is the greatest power for good on earth. It is practical, not theoretic, like the minister's expressions. It is real, not a specter like him. It is almost the only reading and education I had (at an early day); it kept me from the card table and the beer garden. I know that the Sunday paper does far more good than evil."

When ministers recognize and practice the great truths proclaimed in the above extract it will be a better and brighter day not only for the religion of humanity but that other and better one of which the Holy Exemplar was given to earth when the stars of the morning sang a jubilant anthem.

The master printers of Berlin recently appointed a commission to regulate the question of apprenticeship. The outcome of their deliberations has been that no apprentices will in future be taken unless properly bound by indenture. After having served his time the apprentice will be subjected to an examination before the commission. Of course, the American boy, who can "pick up" a trade, will laugh at such red tapeism.

PHOTO-MECHANICAL PRINTING.

BY D. WINSTANLEY.

THE PROCESS MEISENBACH.

I HAVE before me about a couple of score of prints by the photo-mechanical process Meisenbach, one of the Meisenbach plates just as it was received from the makers of it, and several descriptions of what is said to be the "process Meisenbach." I propose now briefly to re-describe the process, and then to criticise it and its results in the new light I have thrown upon the subject of photo-mechanical printing in my former article (p. 717, *P. P.* 1888).

This is the process as described on page 29 of Mr. Burton's book on *Photographic and Photo-mechanical Printing*, and on page 514 of *Wilson's Quarter Century in Photography*.

"A transparent plate is hatched or stippled in parallel lines. A transparent positive is made of the object (which it is desired to depict—Burton). The two plates are joined, preferably face to face, and from the combined plates a definite negative is photographed in the ordinary way. In order to cross-hatch and break the lines of the shading, the hatched or stippled plate may be shifted once or more (or twice—Wilson) during the production of the (said definite—Burton) negative. This negative is transferred in the usual manner to form a typographic block."—(Burton.)

"The photographic negative thus obtained may be either applied direct to a zinc plate, or a lithographic transfer may first be made in the usual manner, and the plate subsequently bitten by acid to form a block in relief. Considerable importance is attached to the shifting of the hatched or stippled plate, this being the part of the process which is especially sought to be protected by the patent."—(Wilson.)

The process is also thus described by Herr Hermann Gunther on page 99 of the present volume of the *News*:

"In the Meisenbach process, the part which is especially sought to be protected by the patent is the production and use of the lined transparent glass screen, which has for its purpose to break up the half-tones of the photographic image. This is effected in about the following manner: A white screen of large dimensions, provided with a series of parallel lines, is photographed, and hereby as much reduced that on the resulting negative the lines are very close together. A negative is now made of the object, the lined negative being placed between the object and the negative, at first so that the parallel lines are in a vertical direction to the axis of the lens, then it is shifted once during the exposure so that the lines are now in a horizontal direction to the former ones. By this way an intersection of lines is obtained, and the photographic half-tones are broken up. The negative thus obtained is transferred in the usual manner to a zinc plate, and subsequently etched by acid to form a block in relief."

Herr Gunther, having thus described the process Meisenbach, proceeds to consider that supposed to be employed by Messrs. Angerer and Göschl, of Vienna, which does not differ materially from that of Meisenbach. In this latter description, however, he makes the following very important remark, which clearly applies as much to the one process as to the other. In alluding to the cross-lined screen, he says, "*It is important that the transparent lines on it representing the black lines of the reproduced screen are narrower than the opaque lines forming the intermediate spaces.*" He also states that "the lined plate should have at most six black lines to a millimeter"—i. e., 150 to the inch—as "otherwise it would be difficult to transfer the image to the zinc plate, and to etch it, and also in printing the finished block many difficulties would be met with. It is, therefore, better," he continues, "to use a cross-lined negative with only four or five lines to the millimeter"—i. e., 100 to 125 to the inch—and this, he says, "may be placed before the sensitive plate *at a distance* of one and a half to two millimeters"—i. e., not "joined," but with an interval between of from one-seventeenth to one-twelfth of an inch.

So much for my quotations.

It will be seen that these descriptions of the process do not exactly coincide. Messrs. Burton and Wilson agree that the lines

should be "hatched or stippled," while Herr Gunther says they should be "provided." Probably they all three mean they should be ruled. "Hatched or stippled" lines would, I apprehend, be discontinuous, and present one of the appearances here subjoined:

Herr Gunther lays stress upon it, and most properly, that the transparent lines on the negative should be narrower than the opaque lines forming the intermediate spaces. They should not only be narrower, but they should be much narrower, and here is the reason why. The size of each aperture in the grained screen —or in the network screen, as it would be more correct to call it —directly determines the size of the smallest dots seen in the ultimate print obtained, which dots are of the same magnitude as the apertures of the net, and constitute the lightest kind of shading. Were the black lines which separate the apertures or spaces of the same width of those spaces only, clearly the largest dots producible by the divergence of the rays of light would have but twice the diameter and four times the area of the smallest, as when they had reached this size coalescence would take place, and the shading would become a continuous mass.

This fact is rendered evident in Fig. 1, in which the thick horizontal lines represent the opaque parts of the network, and the lines which pass between them at various angles the diverging rays of light which produce the dots, differing in magnitude according to the different depths to which they penetrate.



FIG. 1.

It is of no consequence at what angle this divergence may take place so far as our present consideration is concerned, nor how that divergence may be effected or controlled; the fact remains that the largest dots will have only twice the diameter and four times the area of the smallest, if the lines of clearness and the lines of blackness in our network are of a common width, and the effect will be that if there are in it any areas of black at all larger than a single dot, the whole picture will be heavy and overcast as with a cloud, excepting where a few pure high-lights disport themselves sporadically amid the general gloom. This defect exists, to a greater or less extent, in many photo-mechanical prints which are now before me, and among them are some of the earlier examples of the process Meisenbach. The remedy is obvious. It is to broaden the opaque lines of the network granulator, as depicted in the final negative, or rather to increase the proportion which their breadth bears to that of the spaces which intervene between, and thus bring the intercepting screen nearer to the optical centers, from which, for theoretical purposes, the diverging rays may be supposed to spread.

As it is in the lightest shadings of a picture that the more delicate gradations are most perceptible, it will be necessary, in order to get an agreeable rendering, that the disparity in the width of the obscure and transparent spaces shall be somewhat considerable, and at a guess I should say that their proportions should be as ten to one. There must, however, be a point—and not a very indefinite one — at which this disparity of width becomes an evil and not a gain.

In Fig. 2 we have a surface in which two systems of black lines of equal width cross each other at right angles, and leave spaces between as broad as the lines themselves. The whole square which is formed by this device is eight units in length on every side, and has, accordingly, an area of sixty-four square units. The clear parts, however, number sixteen only, and each is one square unit in its area.

It follows, then, that if we photograph a transparency through a screen like this, it is not the whole of it we photograph, but only samples of its parts taken with such impartiality as is afforded by equality of distance, but amounting in the aggregate to twenty-five per cent only of the whole. If our black lines are twice as broad as are our clear ones, this small area of twenty-five per cent becomes diminished to eleven per cent, and if our black lines are ten times as broad as are our clear ones, the actual quantity of our transparency visible through these latter will amount to only 0.826 per cent of its total area, or less than one-hundredth part. It is evident that though the laws of probability indicate that such a method of selecting samples would, in the multitude of cases, give an aggregate which was sound, yet in the instance of any individual photograph discrepancies from the literal truth must not only exist, but in some way or other must become apparent, and that the number of these discrepancies must also increase with the disparity in the width of the lines. Hence it follows that the wider our black lines, and the narrower our clear ones, the larger the number of half-tones we obtain, and the larger the number of appearances, hereafter to be considered, which are fictitious altogether, and unlike anything whatever in the negative. The process Meisenbach, however, is further complicated by the very thing which its author emphasizes in his claims—the shifting of the one-lined screen. Suppose we have a transparency, and a one-lined screen "joined face to face," and ready to be photographed, and suppose ten seconds to be the time which will give the best result, and suppose further that five of these seconds have been given, the clear parts of the transparency, even where crossed by clear lines, will have been but half exposed, and on development would yield only half-tones instead of blacks. Suppose, now, that we shift the screen, and having, without altering the position of its plane, turned its lines in a direction at right angles with that they occupied before, and "joined it face to face" with the transparency again, complete the exposure we have given. The results will be that the clear parts of the transparency will only be fully exposed where they have been twice crossed by the clear line screen, and they will be represented in the negative by areas of which one-fourth only are up to density, one-half of which are half-tone, and one-fourth of which are clear, as indicated in Fig. 3.

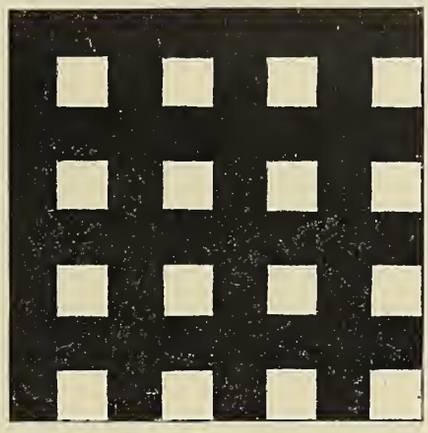


FIG. 2.

The half-tones will be represented by areas of which one-fourth part only is in half-tones, one-half of which is quarter-tone, and one-half of which is clear, as indicated in Fig. 4, while the dense parts of the transparency will be given in clear glass alone. This is certainly no faithful way of rendering the different shades of the original photograph employed.

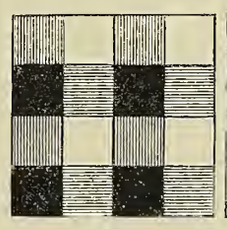


FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

I will next proceed to consider what the results of this rendering will be, and subsequently to show how the theory advanced in my former article may be more accurately applied.

P.S.—The matter of the preceding article and its immediate successor was written in May last, but for various reasons its appearance in print has been delayed. In the interval, as I gather from the *Photographic News* of August 24, "one of the Meisenbach patents (No. 2156 of 1882) has been declared in the official journal of the patent office to be void." This is the patent of the process under criticism now. The voidance of the patent I expected, but did not apprehend it would take place so soon.—*Photographic News.*

P. E. DOWE,

Secretary and treasurer of the Johnson & Dowe Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Virginia, whose portrait is presented on page 491, was born February 17, 1860. His career has been a somewhat varied one, his first business venture being an investment at the age of twelve years, in a printing press and a few fonts of type. Finding it uphill work to get a job under way he visited a newspaper office daily until a sufficient knowledge was gained to help him execute what was considered fairly good work, at least in his own estimation. At fourteen he found employment as errand boy in a store, from which position he successively rose to clerk, assistant bookkeeper and cashier in different establishments. When eighteen, finding that a few hundred dollars had been saved during his first four years' business (occasionally part of night, and sometimes nearly all night being spent at work on press), he became proprietor of a country general store, at the same time purchasing a larger jobber and several additional fonts of type. After a year's experience he sold out at an advance of a few hundred dollars.

His next move was in the nature of a larger business venture in a thriving village in northern New York, where he remained but a few months, however, as he was tendered and accepted a position as traveling salesman, in which capacity he met with remarkable success. For the past four years he has been connected with the well-known press-building firm of C. B. Cottrell & Sons as its traveling representative, being recognized as one of the most popular men on the road. As stated, he is now the secretary and treasurer of the Johnson & Dowe Manufacturing Company, electrotypers and printers' supply dealers, of Richmond, an establishment which fills a long-felt want in that section of country. He is emphatically the right man in the right place, and THE INLAND PRINTER wishes this new enterprise abundant success.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PLANTIN'S POLYGLOT BIBLE.

BY ADOLPHE SCHOLL.

FOREMOST among the productions of the printing press of three centuries ago stands Plantin's Polyglot Bible, a monument to its compiler's and publisher's untiring energy and perseverance, and a fine demonstration of the high standard to which the printing art had attained in the sixteenth century. Christopher Plantin was born near Tours, in 1514, but removed to Antwerp, where he founded what afterward became the most famous printing establishment of the day. The Polyglot Bible is printed in four languages—Hebrew, Chaldean, Greek and Latin—and consists of eight volumes. Its publication was commenced August 2, 1568, and was completed August 10, 1573. A complete and excellently well-preserved copy of this interesting work is on exhibition in the British Museum, and the visitors look with a sort of awe at the spotless pages of this now very rare book.

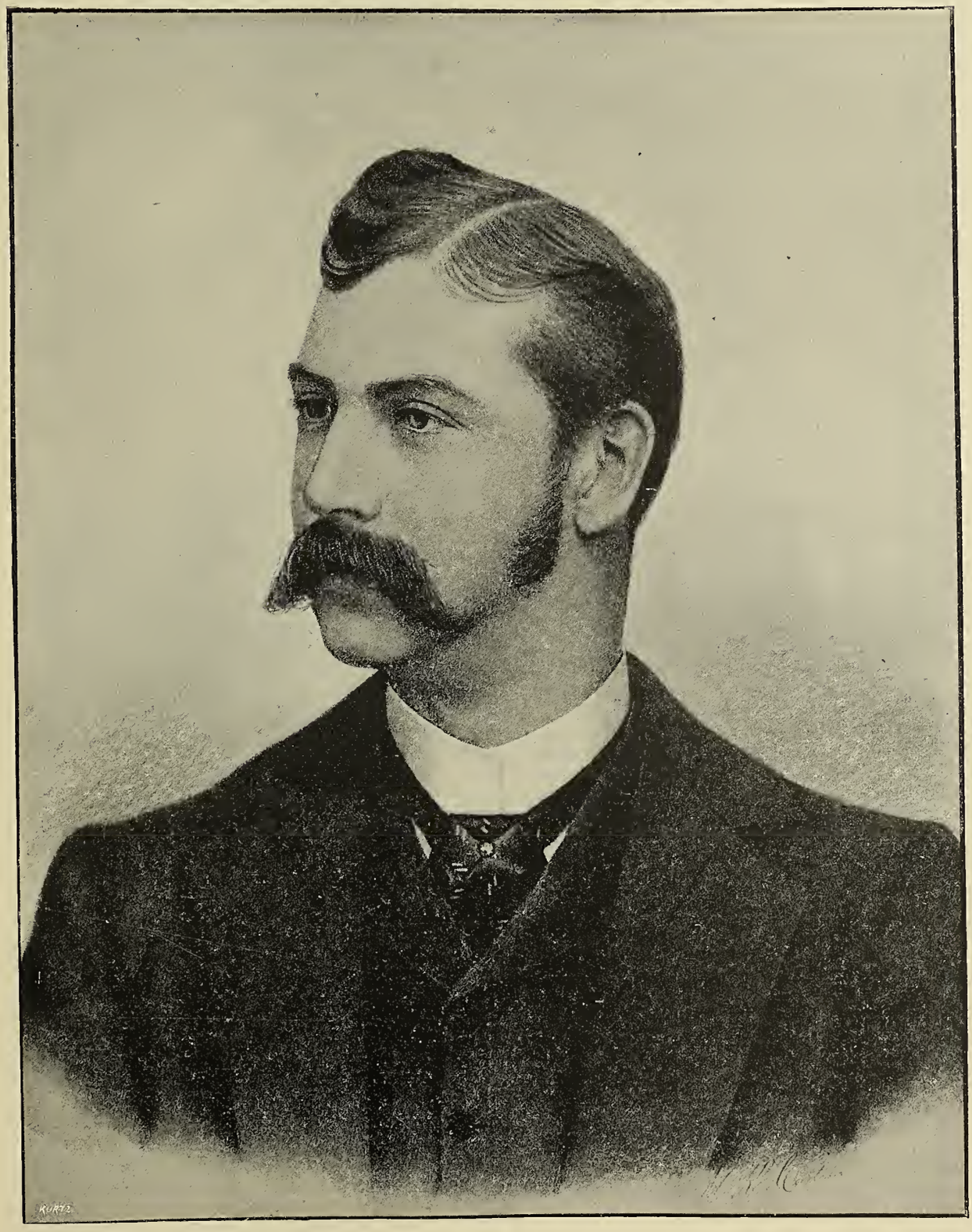
The compiler of the work, Benedictus Arias Montanus, was a man noted not only for his great learning and his linguistic acquirements, but also for his simplicity in dress and abstemious mode of living. He drank no wine, was a strict vegetarian, and his only pleasure was the pursuit of the work in which he was engaged. During the publication of the book he worked eleven hours every day, including Sundays, in order to keep the compositors supplied with manuscript. Forty workmen were continuously employed during the five years on the composition, printing and binding of the work. So much interest was manifested by learned men all over Europe in the undertaking, that no visitor to Antwerp failed to visit Plantin's establishment, and to admire the systematic manner in which the successive operations were conducted from the compositor to the finisher. Many wealthy people desired to have copies of the work printed on parchment, but King Philip II, who was then ruling Holland with an iron hand, would permit none but himself to possess such a copy. He ordered for his own use thirteen copies to be printed on parchment, and it took 1,600 sheep pelts to fill this royal order. The total edition, including the thirteen parchment copies, was 1,213, 960 of which were on great Royal paper of Troy; 200 on Lyon paper; 30 on Imperial paper, with the eagle as water mark, and 10 on Italian Imperial paper, which latter were designed as presents to distinguished personages. Plantin was of the opinion that these ten copies were superior in their elegance and general execution to the parchment edition. Philip II presented six of his parchment copies to the Escurial library in Madrid, one to Pope Pius V, and one to the Duke of Savoy. The Duke of Alva, that blood-thirsty wretch, who was then oppressing the conquered Dutch, also received a parchment copy, and in his letter of presentation Montanus shows the abject fear in which even men of his class lived by heading it, "From the best Monarch to the best Minister." This is the copy now in the British Museum. That Alva did not read it very assiduously is attested by its perfect preservation and scrupulous cleanliness.

But the publication of the work, although it made him famous, brought Plantin many disappointments. He started out with the promises of financial assistance from wealthy personages, and the patronage of the king, but the completion of the work found him a bankrupt. The enormous sums required had eaten up his own resources and exhausted the patience of his patrons. Another mortification awaited author and printer. Scarcely had the work been issued when Pope Pius V declared the two as heretics and put the bible in the *Index*, on the ground that the Talmud was mentioned in it and that a heretic named Masius had been employed in its compilation. The succeeding pope, however, was more tolerant and struck the Polyglot Bible off the list of prohibited books. Plantin died in 1589. He had as contemporaries such eminent men as Aldus and Estienne, but the learned men of Europe agreed in regarding him as the foremost printer of his time. In 1872 the Escurial Palace was struck by lightning and the valuable library partly destroyed by fire, including the parchment copies of Plantin's bible. What became of the others is not known, so that the one in the British Museum is the only complete parchment specimen extant open to the public.

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

"A universal language must," writes Professor F. A. March, in the *Forum*, "be a growth. Some national language must expand until it covers the whole world. Of late years the English language alone has been much spoken of as likely to grow so great. Hardly any philosophic linguist attempts to forecast the future without some discussion of the destiny of English; and De Candolle calculates that within a hundred years English will be spoken by 860,000,000 of men, German by 124,000,000 and French by 96,000,000. At present the populations either speaking the English language or under the domination of English-speaking peoples number more than 318,298,000, or one-fourth of the population of the globe. The English-speaking races occupy one-fourth of the dry land of the earth, and own nearly two-thirds of the tonnage of the ships. They live in all regions; they handle all articles of trade; they preach to all nations; they command one-half of the world's gold and silver, and distribute more than two-thirds of the bibles and testaments. More than one-half of the letters mailed and carried by the postal service of the world are written, read and mailed by the English-speaking populations. The expectation that English will come into universal use is not based upon anything in the nature of the language, but rather on the character and circumstances of the people. The English people have been the great colonizers of modern times. They have taken possession of America, of Australia, of South Africa, the regions which are to be the seats of new empires, and they control and assimilate the populations which flow into them and which grow up in them."

LOS ANGELES Typographical Union contains quite a number of lady members, one of them, Miss Bernice Taylor, filling the office of reading clerk for the past two years. They all take a great interest in the union and are always present at the meetings.



P. E. DOWE.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOMETHING ABOUT PRINTING IN MISSISSIPPI.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

SO many printers in times past came to New Orleans from Mississippi that it became quite common to say of any printer who had just reached the city that he had come from Mississippi. I will add that for a time there really were too many typos coming to this city from that direction, so much so that the state, being reduced in the mind's eye to a schoolhouse, might justly have been termed a school of typography. Yet this would not have been wholly correct, for while not criticising the mechanical abilities of those printers, there have been many from that state coming under my personal supervision, who were sadly deficient in the typographic art. And, does not every printer who has worked at the business in that section speak of pica as "Mississippi agate?" We all know, then, that a building in which such books are kept is no place in which to obtain an education. Nevertheless, the State of Mississippi has furnished to the world some first-class printers in every particular—first-class even when we compare them with the old-time printers who learned their trade in job offices. These, it seems, soon leave the state and the business to itself and boys, which latter show themselves in glaring colors in the average newspaper of that state. This deplorable state of affairs is due to the unorganized condition of the craft. Unions exist there, it is true, but so puny are they in the greater number of places that the apprenticeship law seems to have been entirely ignored. This law overlooked, we may look for and always find the true cause of the cross-purposes enacted in the printing craft.

Natchez, with its commanding location and population of 8,000 or 10,000, is a striking example of the power that might be wielded with the banner of unionism and a strict apprenticeship law. In this city there are two newspapers, the *Democrat*, morning, and the *Banner*, evening, both of which have job offices attached. Boy labor is employed here generally. The *Democrat* has two compositors on cases, one of whom is also pressman, and five boys. There is not much wonder that there is a glut in the idle labor market, and schools go begging for scholars when one man is both a pressman and a printer, and five boys compose educational matter for—whom? Added to the *Democrat's* force are the foreman and a job printer. Besides the job offices mentioned, there is another in which one man and a boy are employed. The *Democrat* turns out jobwork of every description, including theatrical work. I have not seen any of its productions, but am told its job printer classes as A1. This paper is owned by James W. Lambert, uses steam power, and has a new press bought of the Campbell Company. The *Banner* is worked on a wheel-hand press, which formerly served the *Democrat*. It is almost superfluous to say that the business in Natchez is in a beggarly condition, yet anyone from that place who has the welfare of printers at heart would advise all traveling members of the craft to stay away from there.

Vicksburg presents a more pleasing aspect. In this place there are two job and three news offices. The *Commercial-Herald*, the largest and best equipped office in the city, is owned by George W. Rogers, senior partner and business manager; William Groome; Charles E. Wright, editor, and T. W. Campbell, and is a union office. The *Evening Post*, which uses plate matter, is owned by John G. Cashman, who was a charter member of No. 105, but who employs nothing but boys on his paper. The *Sunday Democrat*, which is a patent outside and is printed by the *Herald*, is owned by Clem Davis, an ex-member of No. 105. The *Commercial-Herald* does all kinds of jobwork, and has a complete bookbindery. In this office there are four Gordons—two small; two medium; two Cottrell and Babcock presses, and one Cranston newspaper press. The *Evening Post* has one small and one medium Gordon press, and one Campbell (country) newspaper press. Messrs. Rogers and Groome were charter members of No. 105, and took their withdrawal cards on going into business for themselves. Mr. Groome is at present postmaster at Vicksburg. Mr. Rogers represented Vicksburg union in the International Union in 1870. Mr. George W. Smith, who worked on the *Delta* in New Orleans in 1851, is now working on the *Commercial-Herald*, and he sets type well yet.

Vicksburg union, No. 105, numbers at the present time ten members, and Mr. Michael F. Battle, who has been secretary for thirteen years, is an old-timer, having entered the arena of stick and ruledom under Mr. Rogers in the tri-weekly *Sentinel* in June, 1857. He informs me that he has been in one office ever since the war. Thirty-one years at the case! Alas, such a case! Which case, Mr. Battle or the boxes, I am not prepared to say. It nearly equals that of Myra Clark Gaines. Mr. Battle has my sympathy.

In closing my paper, I beg to return thanks to Mr. William J. Lyle.

BRONZE PRINTING.

Many printers do not like to take orders for bronze printing, the main reason being that in many instances it does not pay. The addition of bronze to a job is equal in expense to two or more colors, and comparatively few concerns are willing to pay what it is worth. For example: Say that 1,000 copies of a catalogue cover, printed with black ink, is worth $6.50. If the cover is to be printed in gold and black, then the printer should add the following items—of course, being governed by the amount of bronze used, the time taken to prepare the extra form and the number of boys required for the work:

Preparing form for bronze	$ 75
Two ounces gold bronze powder	1 00
Two hours' time, making ready and feeding job, and size for same	1 50
Two boys, two hours' time, dusting on powder	1 00
Two boys, two hours' time, cleaning off sheets	1 00
Total	$5 25

This would bring the job up to $11.75. Now, how many of you who read this can say that you get a fair price for your bronze printing?—*Superior Printer.*

BINDERY ESTIMATE FORM.

The following bindery estimate form is furnished by Frederick Jones & Co., to the *American Bookmaker*. The form is bound three on a page, and contains every item that goes into a blank book.

ESTIMATING FORM FOR BLANK BOOKS.

No.... 188
Who for.....
Description of Job .....
.....
.....

Ruling	....	....
Perforating	....	....
Numbering	....	....
Making up and sewing	....	....
Forwarding	....	....
Boards	....	....
Leather	....	....
Cloth or Canvas	....	....
Marble Paper	....	....
Sundries	....	....
Finishing	....	....
Printing	....	....
Paper	....	....
TOTAL COST		
PRICE GIVEN		

ESTIMATE

No.... Philadelphia.....188

M.....

..... our lowest price for .....

.....

.....

is $..... .....

Hoping our price will prove satisfactory, and that we will be favored with the order, we remain,

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.....

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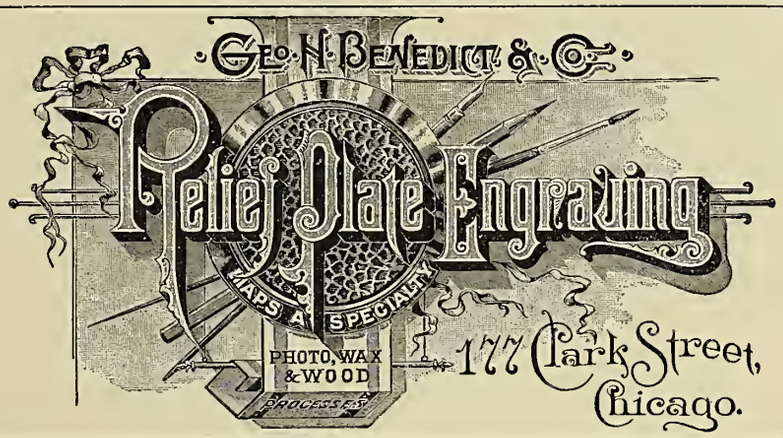
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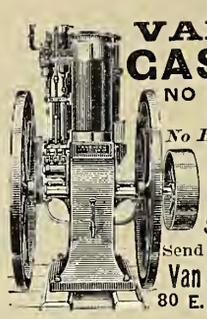
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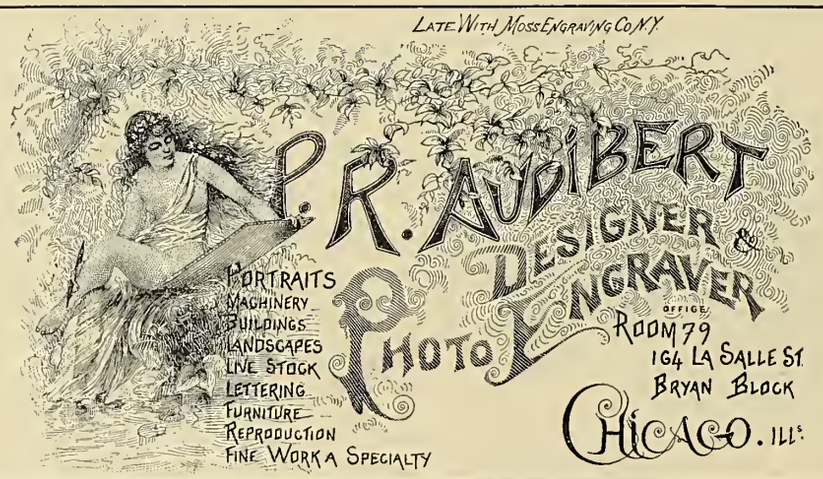
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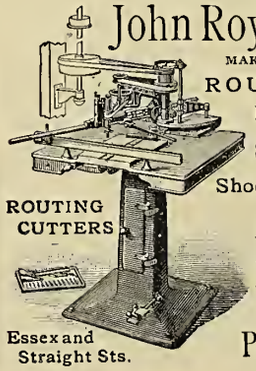
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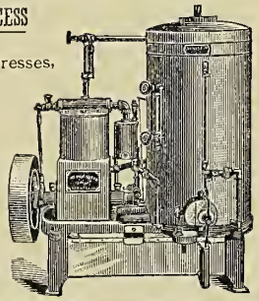
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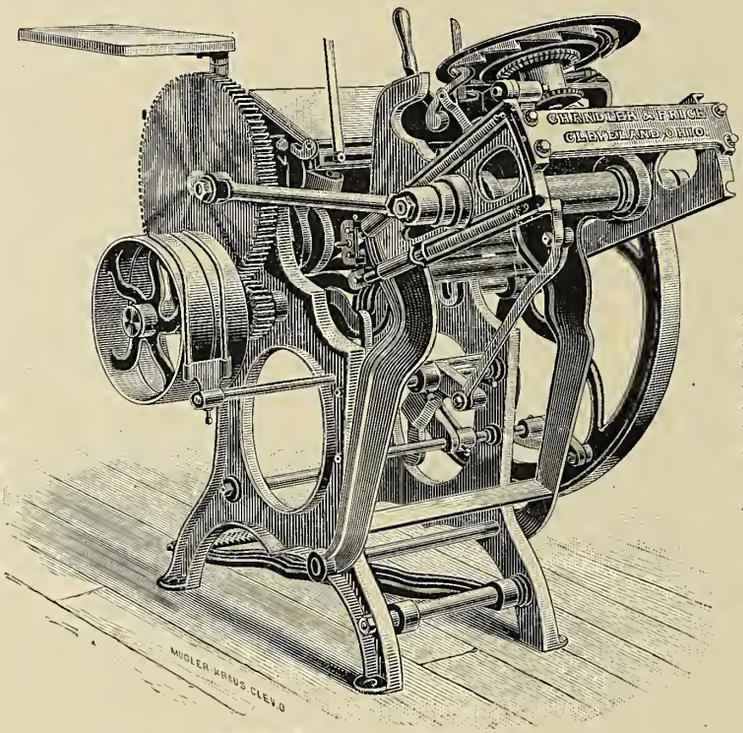
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THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, CHICAGO, Western Agents.

THE CHANDLER & PRICE.

OLD STYLE GORDON PRESS.

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Impression Throw-Off.

Hardened Tool-Steel Cam Rollers.

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Steel Shaft and Steel Side Arms, Forged from Solid Bar, without Seam or Weld. The Most Positive and Practical Throw-Off yet Introduced. Best Material Used. Most Carefully Finished.

☞ We have recently greatly improved these Presses, enlarging and strengthening the parts, and so arranging the disk and roller carriers as to give greatly increased distribution and we believe it is unequaled in this respect by any press now made.

THE MOST DURABLE AND HENCE THE MOST ECONOMICAL PRESS FOR THE PRINTER.

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.

SIZES AND PRICES.

EIGHTH MEDIUM,	7 x 11,	with Throw-Off and Depressible Grippers,	$150.00	HALF MEDIUM,	14½ x 22,	with Throw-Off and Depressible Grippers,	$450.00
" "	8 x 12,	" " " "	165.00	STEAM FIXTURES,			15.00
QUARTO MEDIUM,	10 x 15,	" " " "	250.00	CHANDLER & PRICE FOUNTAIN,		for either size Press,	20.00
HALF MEDIUM,	14 x 20,	" " " "	400.00	BUCKEYE FOUNTAIN,			10.00

The two Half Medium sizes have four Rollers. With each press there are three Chases, one Brayer, two sets of Roller Stocks, two Wrenches and one Roller Mold

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N. B.—None genuine without the name of Chandler & Price, Cleveland, Ohio, cast upon the rocker.

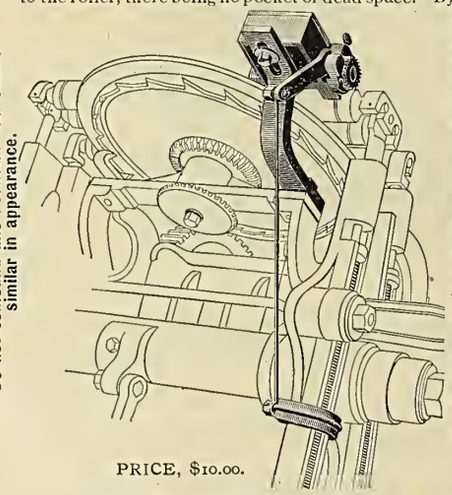
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Patented June 5th, 1888.

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This Fountain will be found the easiest attached, easiest worked and most practical ink fountain in the market. Its roller is so adjusted as to supply ink uniformly on either a large or small job. Its size also makes it practical to use expensive ink without waste, only a small amount being required to fully supply the fountain. The bottom is so constructed as to permit all the ink to run down to the roller, there being no pocket or dead space. By turning back the pawl from the ratchet wheel, the operation of the fountain is suspended without missing an impression. The fountain can be interchanged from one press to another without removing the attachments, so that by having two or more fountains the color can be changed without wasting the ink, which must occur if one fountain has to serve all colors. An examination of the cut will show without explanation the manner of attaching. It should be adjusted *with impression on*, so that the roller of the fountain will meet the upper form roller when at its highest point. The roller can be removed for cleaning by turning back the thumb screws until the caps can be removed through the slot in front, then by raising the roller it will come out through the same slot.

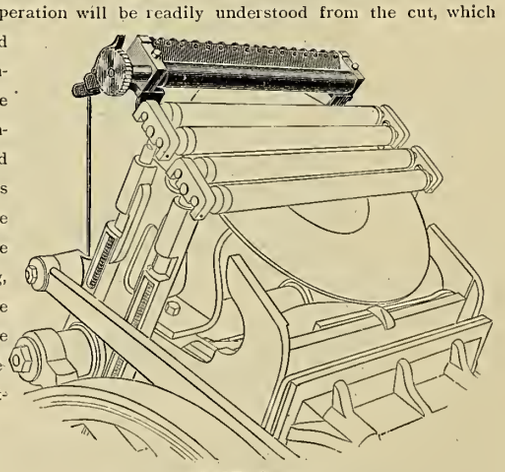
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PRICE, $10.00.

CHANDLER & PRICE FOUNTAIN.

To those whose special work requires greater capacity than can be obtained with the Buckeye, we offer the Chandler & Price Fountain, which is so made as to permit contact with the rollers the whole length, and will thus furnish a greater supply of ink than the Buckeye. Its construction and operation will be readily understood from the cut, which shows it attached to a 14 x 20 Chandler & Price Press. It is without all extra and useless parts which complicate and add to the difficulty of using, and at the same time is complete with all the requisites of a first-class fountain.



PRICE, $20.00.

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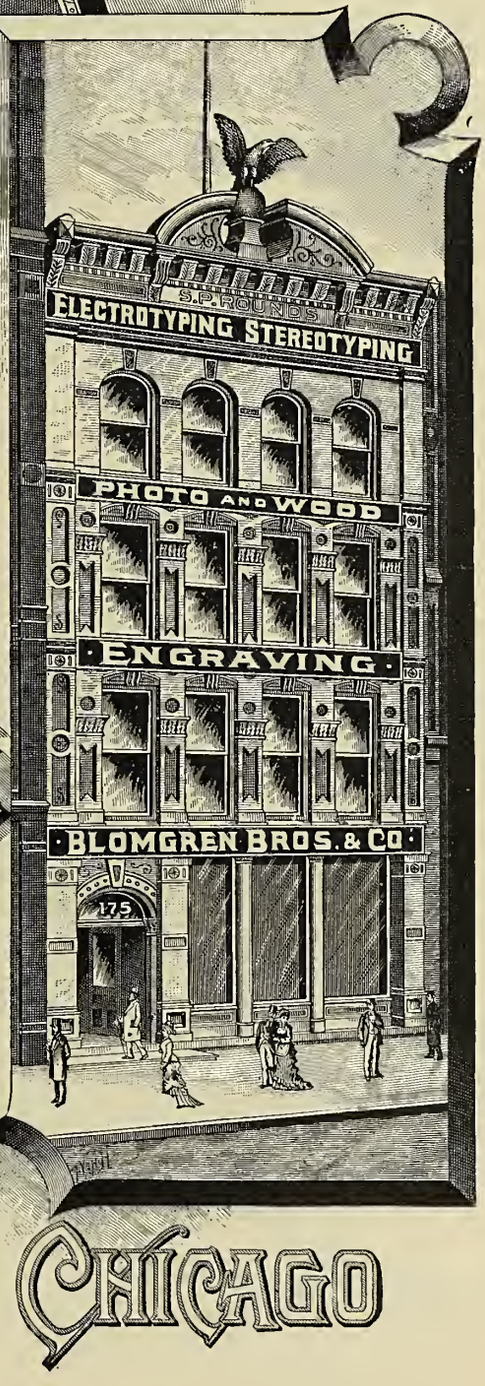
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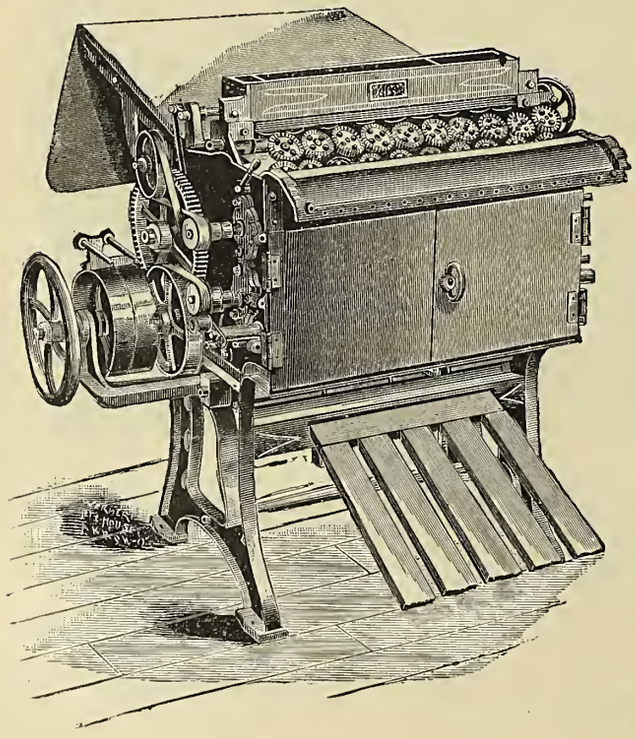
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PATENT APPLIED FOR.

In calling the attention of the careful printer and pressman to the PEERLESS GAUGE PIN, we do so with the firm conviction that it is in every respect the very best article for the purpose for which it is intended ever invented. It has been the aim of the inventor to overcome all the defects in the gauge pins now in the market. We claim that this aim has been successfully accomplished, and are willing to abide by the verdict of the practical pressman.

For fine color work and all work requiring a close register, the pressman will find the Peerless Pin of great assistance in the production of fine, perfect work, and a trial is all that is needed to convince him of its superiority over all others.

In size the Peerless Pin is the same as a two-em pica quad. It is neat, firm and durable, being made of steel, and is warranted to work perfectly and give satisfaction.

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Sent, postage paid, to any part of the United States, Great Britain and Canada on receipt of price.

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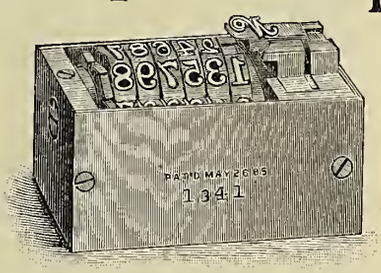
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We have the best equipped Numbering Machine Factory in the United States, and are prepared to furnish estimates on all manner of Numbering Machines, particularly those used on coupon presses.



"PUSHING HER OFF."

Specimen illustration in half-tone by the ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

ELECTRICITY IN THE PRESSROOM.

To the Editor: DAYTON, Ohio, March 8, 1889.

Your illustrated device mentioned in December number regarding taking electricity from the paper by the steam method, has been thoroughly tested by us. We having made the same device as shown, and followed details. We tested with both news and book paper, and found it not as practicable as stated, besides rusting all bright work on the press wherever steam comes in contact.

We find the only thing that does any good is to oil the cylinder thoroughly about four times a day. We use common machine oil. R. P. S.

A SUGGESTION FOR PRINTERS.

To the Editor: HAMPTON, Iowa, February 28, 1889.

Many times, especially in country offices, the presence of quads and spaces from two or three different foundries make correct justification almost an impossibility. This is especially noticeable in constructing a table of rule-work. Many printers use cardboard in such cases. I find that this way has its faults, as, if you should find it necessary to dampen your table the least bit, the cardboard swells and your rules are all out of line. My experience is that the best way to get out of the difficulty, if we must justify to avoid the variation in different foundries' material, is to take a strip of common tea lead, found in most any grocery store, lay a nonpareil slug on it, and with a common penknife cut out a piece of lead the exact size you want. This material, being thinner than any other material I know of, answers the requirements exactly. You can lay in as many pieces as is necessary to make everything snug. Water will have no effect on it, and you will not have to scrape your leads and rules to get the paper off. It can be easily smoothed down to an even surface by pressure of the thumb or the use of a knife-blade. I have found its use very practical in such emergencies. What is more trying to a printer's patience than to build and lock up a rule table, and find one-quarter of the quads are of uneven size, and are liable to pull up on the press? W.

FROM CINCINNATI.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, February 26, 1889.

I am glad to see THE INLAND PRINTER take up the subject of the unfair competition the trade suffers from typefounders and pressbuilders owning or running printing offices.

The Cincinnati Typothetæ has taken the matter in hand, and issued a circular note of resolutions, which has caused quite a flutter among the flock, and it is quite evident some birds have been hit; in fact, one firm upon whom no suspicion rested, candidly owned up, but said its position was an enforced one, which does not alter the case a particle.

It is hard to calculate the great benefits already derived from an association such as the Typothetæ. Its celebration of Franklin's birthday was a great success. The scheme presented by the president, A. H. Pugh, in regard to establishing a school where boys are to be taught the printing trade complete, was well received, and was endorsed by President Eugene Streck, of Typographical Union No. 3, who made one of the best speeches of the evening.

There was a general feeling of friendliness toward the union displayed by all present, and a desire that more friendly and personal intercourse might be had between the two organizations in the future.

At our last meeting there was passed a resolution to establish a typographical library at the rooms of the society, which would be open evenings to the employés, and also the intention was expressed to have lectures on topics of the trade by members of the Typothetæ.

I think the phrase "there is always something to learn" can be applied to no trade better than to that of printing.

With best wishes for your success in ridding the trade of the many abuses now prevalent, I am yours very truly,

OBSERVER.

REWARD MERIT.

To the Editor: ST. PAUL, Minn., March 1, 1889.

While employers are sitting in their offices, chasing their fingers through their hair, and thinking of due-bills unpaid, worrying about collections and swearing over mistakes, I would ask them to switch their thoughts off for a moment or two onto the question of proper recompense to the "good printer"—the man who is engaged on high-class work, always in his place, always trustworthy and almost always satisfactory in his execution. There is no business under heaven that rewards merit less sparingly than job printing. There are too many managers who hug the belief, with an Amelia Rives passion, that economy consists in low wages, irrespective of any further consideration. There could not possibly be a greater mistake. Economy consists in picking out good printers, intelligent and respectable men, and paying them good wages. Blot out the botch and the amateur by recognizing and rewarding capable and respectable workmen. Eliminate the "cheap and nasty" printer and elevate the business above its present status. Don't degrade your calling and insult good printers by apprenticing a boy who can neither read nor write, and perhaps not talk English, by telling him you will learn him the printing business. The higher the business is elevated in respectability and intelligence, the higher the profits will be and the less competition. The printing business is mostly what the employers make it, and they are to blame for the unsatisfactory condition in which it is today. Why not commence to improve it by rewarding merit and boycotting the botch, the tough and the ignoramus. G. H. S.

FROM ST. PAUL.

To the Editor: ST. PAUL, March 4, 1889.

The printing business in St. Paul this winter has not been as good as it had been in former years, although the legislature has been in session since the latter part of January. There was no ice palace, the weather being remarkably warm, and business of all branches suffered in consequence.

The job offices did very little, the newspapers had comparatively no advertising, and the book offices, especially West's (which is one of the largest law-book publishing houses in the world), had very little to do. The *Globe* lost its only feature to the compositors in money-making—the city printing—the *Dispatch* being awarded the prize; the printing is worth $3,500 per month. As the *Globe* was the heaviest loser of any of the dailies, it made it worse for the compositors by setting everything, except tabular matter, in minion, including the markets. Its appearance now is anything but metropolitan.

H. P. Hall et al. have purchased the *Evening News*. Mr. Hall was formerly proprietor of the *Globe*, and during his management of the latter he distinguished himself as non-union by running a "rat sheet." He is quoted as saying that "I have had enough," and the *News* is still in the union ranks. It has discarded all small type, and, unfortunately, is set in brevier, twelve ems pica in width, and "wind-bending" leads. It is published in the Globe building.

Having written of all the unpleasantness to the boys, now for something good. The *Pioneer-Press* and *Evening Dispatch* are two of the best papers for making good wages in the West, and, as usual with good papers, are loaded with subs. On the contrary the two other newspapers are generally short.

Everybody has heard of the Globe building and composing room, I think. The Globe is a ten-story building, and has one of

the finest composing rooms in America. The Pioneer-Press Company has in course of construction on the corner of Fourth and Robert streets a twelve-story granite building, and when completed St. Paul can proudly boast of two of the finest newspaper buildings in existence.

February 28, between the hours of 2 and 10 P.M., No. 30 held its annual election at the corner of Fourth and Wabasha streets, opposite the new city hall building. Of the 360 members entitled to vote, 308 voted. Following is the result: President, Charles H. Stevens, 272; vice-president, J. H. Wilson, 295; secretary-treasurer, Richard C. McCarthy, 187; Dominick DeLong, 118; recording secretary, C. Sherman Tousley, 305; sergeant-at-arms, John J. Burke, 106; William J. McGillicuddy, 57; Robert C. Brussock, 77; doorkeeper, Charles Fraser, 306; executive committee, Cornelius Guiney, 294; Joseph Shabel, 274; Michael J. Daly, 296; M. J. Shaw, 287; J. B. McDowell, 292; delegates to Trades Assembly, James D. Coughlin, 266; George Peterson, 248; Joseph J. Donnellon, 232; Philip Corcoran, 259; John J. Burke, 212; Thomas H. McKone, 200.

THE INLAND PRINTER is a great favorite here, almost every chapel of any size in the city having a club. THE SPIDER.

GOOD MANAGEMENT IN AN OFFICE.

To the Editor: LOWELL, Mass., February 25, 1889.

Your valuable journal brings joy with its appearance. Your efforts to instruct are and should be appreciated by all progressive craftsmen.

In the past I was connected with one of the largest houses in the country (Rand-Avery Company). Their jobroom was a practical illustration of no system. Everybody used the rule-cutter when and how they wished; to get a 35½-em lead they were just as liable to cut a 40 as to piece it. The same was true with brass rule. The effect was less work done and from 50 to 75 pounds of junk per week, nineteen-twentieths of which might have been prevented by proper care and material.

Also another cause of worry and lost time in any office are cuts and electros. I have from 700 to 750 cuts under my care, and I will guarantee to produce any one in less than five minutes. My method is this: As soon as a cut comes into the office a proof is taken, pasted in a book provided for that purpose and the proper number placed below it. The next is a record, giving the number of the cut, owner's name, how many cuts, number of receipt and remarks; then a book of receipts, giving number of cut, description, owner's name, how many and whom delivered to. There is only one person authorized to handle the cuts. No one can get a cut without signing receipt for same. Wish you success and prosperity in the coming year. J. A. K.

FROM ST. JOSEPH, MO.

To the Editor: ST. JOSEPH, Mo., February 24, 1889.

The burning of the mammoth establishment of the George W. Crane Publishing Company, at Topeka, Kansas, Friday morning, the 22d inst., recalls to mind the "why" is it necessary for modern printing houses to be swept from the face of the earth, and the "why" should cumbersome, antiquated, dirty shops be allowed, like a barnacle, to retard the advancement of business civilization. Printers throughout the West will deplore the misfortune so suddenly cast upon Mr. Crane's shoulders, but believe him possessed of that kind of ability and enterprise which will enable him to build upon the ruins of Friday's destructive blaze a better establishment and more prosperous business than ever.

St. Joseph printers, and the traveling fraternity in particular, have been wondering for years why it is that Topeka, with less population and far less business in other lines, should be so much ahead of us in modern style printing offices. The job establishments here are a disgrace to the town. One office has a stationery department, which is kept clean, but the other places are dirty almost beyond endurance. It is impossible to see anything inside from the street on account of the dirty windows, and, in consequence, the light which is so essential to the printer and pressman is almost shut out. Entering the office, a stranger must be struck with the evidence of splendid disorder everywhere displayed, and, passing on to the composing room and pressroom, it, of course, gets worse. Cobwebs along the ceiling, black with soot and age; dust on the cases and standing racks; cigar boxes filled with sorts scattered pell mell over the room; floors impossible to see for the waste papers allowed to accumulate during the day; tables rickety, stands time-worn and hand-made, all giving silent evidence of criminal carelessness.

It is true, several new presses have been put in during the past twelve months by some of our "more enterprising" printers, and they occasionally buy a new font of type; but as for the complete point system, with a fair quantity of sorts—it takes our breath away to think of it. I know of one office in St. Joseph that, some few years ago, took an inventory of their type material, and were completely "knocked out," when some of their faces could not be found in any existing specimen book!

There is no reason why St. Joseph should not have *one* first-class printing establishment, for a great amount of work goes out of the city that could and should be done here. Take, for instance, the burned-out Topeka firm, which, at the time of the fire, had almost ready for delivery to the Wyeth Manufacturing Co., of this place, catalogues valued at $10,000. That contract went from us because no printer here could do it.

One of our daily papers, the *Herald*, has quit using plates, increased the news service, uses big, startling heads, and seems to be showing enterprise. The scale for morning newspapers is 35 cents, and I am informed the boys make from $3 to $3.50 a night. The job scale still remains $15, but I hear occasionally of a desire to have it raised a dollar or two. Both Omaha and Kansas City pay more, Leavenworth as much, and Topeka the same, with shorter hours.

We have no candidates for delegate to Denver as yet, but no telling what a day may bring forth. The young man sent last year by St. Joseph Typographical Union, No. 40, has no aspirations for the honor, I am told by friends of his. Maybe we will not make an appropriation for such purpose.

Success to THE INLAND PRINTER. S. W. M.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, March 4, 1889.

On February 23, the Montreal *Daily Star*, now in its twenty-first year, published its own history and illustrated all the different departments. There were twenty-three cuts, representing everything from the outside of their new building to the engine room. Of all the hard times experienced in many newspaper offices, the *Star* seems to take the cake. At one time its finances were so low that all the pennies and nickels gathered from the newsboys of one day were put together and sent to the paper makers so they would be able to have paper enough to get out their edition on the next day. Coal had to be bought by the bag, one bag at a time, and the young devil was obliged to harness himself to the hand-sled and draw it from the coal-yard every morning as soon as the concern could scrape up a half dollar. The publisher, at this time, offered to sell one-half of the paper for $2,000 to buy it back within two years for $10,000, but the security was not considered good. The plant was a country newspaper press, capable of printing a thousand copies an hour, a dilapidated hot-air engine, and a font of well-worn type. They were richer in debts than in anything else. The hot-air engine was an extraordinary machine. It was continually burning out and stopping, often in the middle of an edition. On these occasions the publisher, the bookkeeper, the editor and the devil could be seen working at the walking-beam, pulling on the belt or handling the spokes of the balance wheel, helping it along to puff some more. The next thing done for motive power was to send out in the country for an ordinary tread-mill horse power, horse and all, which was actually set up in the pressroom and set to working. After a time a turn in the tide came, a slow, halting flow at first, but growing, and has been growing ever since. New material has replaced the old many

times since till now the building and plant is estimated at $175,000. The average of their circulation at the present time is 28,000 per day. The above office is not a union one at present but pays the union scale, and they do not object to union men being employed.

The first annual drive and dinner of the *Gazette* compositors was held on February 16. Invitations were issued to other offices to join them, but owing to the intense cold weather only thirty participated. They went in cabs to Peloquin's Hotel, Back River, about eight miles from here. The dinner was presided over by Chairman O'Callaghan. Toasts: "The *Gazette*," Foreman Finn; "The Craft," Messrs. Ford, Gorman and Pelton; "Ladies," Mr. Murphy. Songs, by Messrs. Walker and McCormack. Recitation, Mr. Gorman. They returned at 8 o'clock in the evening, and claimed to have had an excellent time. A few were feeling "how came you so."

The *Sporting Life*, a new weekly paper, has come into existence. It is a four-page (each 13 by 20) paper and devoted to sporting matters, home and abroad. The prospects for it are good, as there is sporting enough in Montreal alone to keep a paper. The management is in good hands. Mr. James Crossley is editor and proprietor, and is an old-timer in the journalistic career. It is set in brevier and long primer leaded. The composition and press-work are done at the *Canadian Workman* office, and are a credit to the establishment and Mr. Crossley.

Mr. Charles Beattie, foreman of the *Herald* newsroom, will be the delegate of Typographical Union 176 to Denver, in June. Only two candidates were in the field, Mr. Charles Beattie and Mr. Thomas Stanley. Mr. Beattie was elected by a majority of seven. Charley is an ex-delegate, having given good satisfaction before, and we are sure he will do good work for us again. He is a good speaker and is a hustler.

Work is rather dull; prospects dubious. There are any quantity of subs in town. Many home printers are walking the streets.

J. P. M.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, MO., March 6, 1889.

William Hickman, late sheriff of this county, has bought the Ramsey printing office. It is probable that he will associate with others in conducting the business, but at this writing nothing definite can be learned.

Louis Hammerslough, formerly a successful clothing merchant in this city, has bought a controlling interest in the *Morning Globe*. He also owns the *Post*, the German morning paper, and a job office connected with it.

The *Globe* prints a "cannon ball" edition for the western trains at midnight and gets out its city issue at the usual time. Its efforts to furnish the public an independent, cheap and reliable morning paper seem to be appreciated.

The *Evening News* is slowly but surely gaining a place in popular favor, so long monopolized by the *Star*. Independent, enterprising and honest journalism seems to pay in Kansas City.

The *Journal* printers are not happy. Six hours' composition on lean, solid minion, with extra frames put up for the exiled Protectives and the phat set by the favorites, does not seem to suit the fastidious tastes of the non-unionists. *Sic semper rodentibus.*

Mr. B. A. Peak, vice-president of No. 80, committed matrimony last week. Like young Lochinvar he dispensed with the consent of her parents.

Suit has been entered in several instances to set aside trustee sales, where the publication was made in the *Traveller* and in the *Penny Post*, obscure evening papers. The plaintiffs assert that these so-called dailies have no subscription lists, frequently miss issues, contain no news, are made up chiefly of plates and advertisements, and that a notice by publication in these sheets does not meet the requirements of the law.

The *Times* recently appeared in a new dress and has received many compliments from its exchanges and readers. But the compositors are not equally satisfied. The minion is nearly brevier in depth and minion in thickness; the nonpareil is of the extra condensed variety, and reprint which made five lines in the old agate is squeezed into four lines in the new. The printer who was accustomed to make $4 a night now has difficulty in reaching $3.50. The space which ordinarily was filled by twenty-eight compositors, now requires thirty-five, and these seven extra men are paid in reality by the amounts cut from the strings of their fellow workmen, the total composition bill running no higher. This seems to be a case which the MacKellar system of measurement would cover. As I understand the idea, it leaves the phat fonts with their old measure by providing that "no lower-case letter m of any face of type in calculating must exceed in thickness the size of the body of the alphabet to which it belongs," and brings up the lean fonts by using the letter m, which in these instances is thinner than the em quad, in casting up, thus lessening the number of lines which shall constitute a thousand ems. The possibility of an extra thick letter m is provided against by specifying that the alphabet must always equal fifteen letter ems, otherwise the measure to be cast up according to the rule now in practice for computing type below standard. This system should receive the careful attention of the next International Convention; be thoroughly discussed, and stand or fall on its merits. The measurement by the em quad must be an innovation, or why else do we inform an outsider that we receive so much per 1,000 ems, and then hasten to explain that we do not mean 1,000 ems, but something else, 1,000 em quads? Every scale of prices I have seen says 1,000 ems, and every union should insist upon a literal and common-sense interpretation of the law as it stands.

Jobwork is running low, but the newspaper business is brisk, and almost the first time in my knowledge of the town is the supply of work equal to the demand of subs.

In the *Evening News* of March 9 I find the following: "At 3 o'clock this afternoon the papers were signed transferring the plant of Ramsey, Millett & Hudson to the Crane Publishing Company of Topeka. Mr. Crane said that he would commence work with a force of eighty men Monday morning."

George W. Crane did the largest printing and binding business in the State of Kansas, making a specialty of legal blanks, justices' dockets, etc. About three weeks ago his extensive establishment in Topeka was burned to the ground. Mr. Crane is popular with his employés, having voluntarily reduced the hours of labor from ten to nine without decrease in pay. The fair printers of Kansas City will give Mr. Crane a hearty welcome.

Mr. St. John misunderstands my kick on two-nicked type. I should take pleasure in ordering the three-nicked variety from the Central foundry, but an unkind fate compels me to set two-nicked nonpareil ordered by my employers, who unfortunately did not consult me in the selection of their dress. Hence these tears. My request to typefounders was this: To cast all type three-nicked, with the variations suggested, not leaving it to employers, who frequently are not practical printers, to specify the number of nicks. In general the men who set the type have no voice in its selection.

KICKER.

FROM ARGENTINE.

To the Editor: BUENOS AIRES, January 13, 1889.

The October number of THE INLAND PRINTER is a daisy, and was admired by everybody who saw it. Of all the communications which I have received here in the last year not one of the writers has sent postage stamps for return letters, and I hope they will know the cause why they don't get an answer if I tell them that every letter sent from here costs 12 cents, and United States postage stamps will answer the purpose, as they can be exchanged very readily. Persons writing to me about positions must remember that a good workman will always get ahead fast, and the best positions are only given to the best of men who can speak the language of the country. Snap jobs can only be filled by the good men, and a good man need not fear of starving.

There is enough work in this country for a thousand good machine men, if they want to work, and a man who can get along in the States can tackle any machine ever built. All offices have

more than they can do, and some are working three and four hours overtime all the year round.

Since my letter, which appeared in the October number, 1888, there have been two paper mills started here, and there is room for a dozen more.

Eight new presses have arrived to my knowledge, and many more have been ordered, some of which will be here in a short time. Lots of "subs" from North America have found their way here. It takes just four months from date of ordering to get anything here from the United States, which is the drawback the Yankees have to contend against.

A few steelplate printers might find work here. Something I miss in this country are those Christmas and New Year's surroundings which are found in the States and Europe. Although this is a Catholic country, the people do not observe those days, and in many places they work half time. The Christmas or New Year's Eve ball is not known here, but they make up for it in carnival time, when they dance and prance day and night for a week.

We are having very hot weather here now, and in a few weeks we shall be over it again. December is the hottest month we have. The climate here is hard on rollers, and it requires lots of work and patience to keep them in order.

Several very good presses have been ordered from Köenig & Bauer, of Oberzell, Germany.

I have heard a rumor that the United States and Brazilian Mail Steamship line will run their steamers to Buenos Aires after the first of January, 1889. This will be a blessing, as we will be able to get our mail in about four weeks, instead of from six to twelve weeks as at present. It will also be better for purchasers shipping goods to this country. People wanting to buy goods from the States can get them in one-half the time, and it will perhaps be cheaper to bring them here. The trouble is principally that the goods are not in this town, or they would sell like "hot cakes." All you would have to do would be to show these people an impression of some of the latest American faces of type, and if you could deliver them in a few days you could make a fortune here in a short time.

I have seen a stop-cylinder with table distribution, three form rollers and three chases, 25 by 36, size of form, from a Belgium manufacturer, delivered at the door of a printing office here for $940, gold. The press is very neatly built.

The C. S. A. de B. de B. surprised all their foremen or capatasts by presenting them with an envelope on January 5, 1889, the contents of which was $100, and the following words: "*Por orden del Señor Director General se acompaña una gratificacion de $100.*" Many other establishments did likewise. This is a great country for reward or gratitude, and a faithful servant is always cared for when in trouble or sickness. Respectfully,

M. A. Miller.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: Louisville, Ky., March 5, 1889.

Printing is a little dull here just now, although one of our large offices found it necessary to run a night and day force up to last Saturday. There is nothing special in prospect to chronicle, except that it is said that inside of the next two months we will have natural gas right at our very doors, and in our houses if we pay for it. It is being piped to Louisville from Brandenburg, about twenty-five miles down the river, and the supply will be sufficient to provide fuel for every one who cares to use it here. This is bound to aid Louisville in a manufacturing way, and its advent is being looked forward to with much pleasure.

The City Directory for 1889 has just been completed, and the introductory matter, which is composed principally of statistics, is pronounced by competent judges to be perfect in every particular. It was prepared by Mr. J. B. Lampton, one of our brightest newspaper men, and he is being congratulated upon all sides.

Main street, at the intersection of Fourth avenue, is to have a handsome ten-story building as a shining mark of Louisville's enterprising young blood, which is showing its fine Italian hand just now in the shape of the Commercial Club. The building is an experiment of the Commercial Club, and if it proves the success that it is claimed it will, quite a number of similar structures will be erected upon its heels.

The *Progressive Age*, published by Charlton & Stoeppler, as the organ of the whisky and tobacco interests, has bidden its esteemed (?) contemporary, the *Southern Prohibition Journal*, a long and lasting farewell and turned up its toes.

Mr. George Lackland, a former member of Pressmen's Union No. 11, of Cincinnati, has taken charge of the *Apostolic Guide* pressroom. George is an old Louisville boy, and we are glad to have him back with us again.

Mr. Thomas H. Fox, of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, was in the city last week purchasing material with which to launch another newspaper upon the unsuspecting residents of that city.

Mr. Thomas McIlroy, representing the Potter Press Company and Mr. Frank Wiborg, of Ault & Wiborg, spent several days here last week.

I learn that Mr. J. H. Douglas, who has represented the Campbell Press Company in this territory for several years, has severed his connection with that company and taken the resident agency of the Huber Press Company at St. Louis, and the Nixon & Jones Company of that city have placed an order with him for one of the presses.

Mr. Q. A. Jacoby, formerly with W. D. Wilson & Co., was here last week looking up trade for J. H. Bonnell & Co., whom he now represents.

I am told that Mr. Frank J. Baumgartner is making a good race for delegate to represent St. Louis Pressmen's Union, No. 6, at Denver. No. 6 might go much farther and fare worse, as Frank is wide-awake and a union man to the core.

Mr. Frank Koken, who represented No. 6 at the Buffalo session, and who is foreman of Little & Becker's pressroom, has been forced to call upon the healing waters of Hot Springs to aid him in regaining his health. Here's hoping they will do it.

Mr. John G. Carter sold his interest in the Star Printing Company last week. The firm as it now stands is: Charles E. Loomis, John Kane and C. E. Shepard.

Mr. E. S. Tuley, who was president of the Rogers-Tuley Company until its assignment in January, has been comfortably provided for by Postmistress Thompson, who returned to him his old position, that of Assistant Postmaster, from which he was removed last June to make room for a good democrat. "Sich is life." Today we are up, tomorrow we are down.

Typographical Union No. 10 of this city has decided to send only one delegate to Denver, and Messrs. George J. Nolan, Charles Jacques and J. W. Owen have thrown themselves into the breach, with a view of being that one. At present it looks very much like Mr. Nolan will be the successful aspirant, as the job printers and quite a number of the newspaper men are of the opinion that a job printer should be honored this year, as it has been several years since one of their number has represented No. 10. Mr. Nolan is a job printer at Nunemacher's, while Messrs. Jacques and Owen are newspaper men. However, No. 10 will be well represented by either one of the gentlemen.

Being reminded of the fact in one of your editorials last month that The Inland Printer wishes to continue to cover a field distinctively its own by publishing practical hints that its readers may keep abreast of the times, I will endeavor to present an idea which, while it may not be entirely new to all, I think will prove "a balm in Gilead" to some of those who have to contend with the imperfectly made perforating rule now sold by supply houses. It has been the disagreeable experience of almost every printer to have had at some time or other a job, that was printed and perforated at the same impression, fall to pieces before it reached the customer, or have it returned to him because it would not tear. All of the perforating rule that I have ever seen was made so that the cutting surface of the teeth was much wider than the space between them, and it is there where the trouble begins. The remedy that has been tried and not found wanting is to put the rule in a vice, and with a small three-cornered file, cut the teeth as

you would a saw, making the teeth sharp and pointed, which will leave a space between each tooth about three times as wide as the face of the tooth ; then when the perforator is put back into the form you will find that sufficient impression can be put upon it to cut entirely through the paper, and still have left enough paper between each perforated hole to keep it from falling to pieces. Of course the necessity for all of this trouble upon the part of the printer could be overcome by the manufacturer making the rule with a pointed tooth instead of the broad tooth, but until they see their error printers can save their reputations and money by following the above plan. C. F. T.

THE CITY OF DENVER.

To the Editor: Los Angeles, Cal., February 27, 1889.

As the next session of the International Typographical Union is to be held in Denver, the Queen City of the Plains, and as quite a number of those who will be elected to represent their unions there have never visited that city, the writer will try and give a short description of it, having been a resident of Colorado at one time.

The story of the growth of Denver reads like a fairy tale. If the days of credulity had not ere this given place to a period of hard matter-of-fact, it would be easy to weave a romance out of its rise and progress that would not seem small when compared with the famous stories of the Thousand and One Nights. It is difficult to comprehend the giant strides that have been made, and which the future is yet to see. Denver has not grown into existence in a single night simply to gratify the wish of its people. It has not sprouted out of the earth as did Jonah's protecting vine. It has not been the creation of wish, the answer to a prayer. It is the result of toil, of honest, hard, persistent, potent labor. It has grown into present proportions in response to the efforts of its citizens. It is the result of their restless ambition, of their tireless energy, and of their great needs. Composed of people gathered from the four corners of the earth, many of whom have been used to the refinements and surroundings of the largest cities of the East and of Europe, who have gone to that city in search of health, wealth and novelty ; who have gone as invalids, as fortune-seekers, or as men who look for a change of scene and surroundings ; made up of men and women of all degrees and styles of mental development, who at first found lacking there what they most enjoyed in their old homes, there is no wonder that one should see many ideas combined in the structure of the city, and that for a place of its size Denver should be, as all pronounce it, one of the most metropolitan cities in the world. It is really more than metropolitan ; it is cosmopolitan — in its theaters, its hotels, its halls, its restaurants, its schools, its places of business, its churches, its customs, its people. Ordinarily, one would probably expect such a state of affairs to exist in a city no larger than Denver, where so many elements of humanity are brought into contact. The marvel is not in this feature of the city's development, but in the rapidity with which the accumulation has gone forward. It demonstrates that its citizens have not only the ability to do, but that they do. The necessity for a city with all the modern improvements was felt, and the want was met. The writer arrived in Denver on July 3, 1879, and found a city of less than forty thousand. Today it has a population of about one hundred and fifteen thousand inhabitants, and is the finest city in the land.

The place has already reached such proportions as to make it a source of astonishment to all who see it for the first time, as it is really an oasis in the great American desert. After riding for six hundred miles across an almost barren plain, from the Missouri river to Denver, the stranger is astonished at the perfection which he discovers ; at finding it a city lighted by electricity and gas, heated by steam from public works, and furnished with cable and street cars, besides the ordinary line of omnibuses and public carriages.

Denver, as it at present exists, is a city of magnificence and splendor, and will compare favorably with any city in the country. It lies on the Platte river, at the mouth of Cherry creek, on the plains about twelve miles from the foothills of the nearest point, commanding a view of the Rocky Mountain range which is excelled in but few places on the plains. Standing on any of the elevations about the city, one can easily view the entire range, the veritable backbone of the North American continent, for an extent of two hundred miles. Long's Peak, far to the north, near the Wyoming line, stands ever visible, a genuine column of granite, covered with snow the year round, and wearing a fleecy mantle of cloud. To the southward, almost a hundred miles, Pike's Peak rears its majestic head, and a hundred miles further down, very near the line of New Mexico, can occasionally be caught the dim outlines of the Spanish peaks, the beautiful Wahatoya, as they peer out through the dimness of the distance. The view is a beautiful one. The mountains circle gracefully, and with an almost imperceptible course, in this great length of two hundred miles.

The mountains serve the purpose of affording endless delight to the residents of the city, while to the tourist and stranger they are a novelty as well. Standing on any street corner in the city one may look either to the north or to the west and catch a view of a landscape which would be creditable to any artist, if placed on canvas ; the brown-gray rocks and the evergreens that skirt the hillside, reaching up to the verge of the everlasting snow, and so blending as to form a coloring all its own and of matchless beauty, which changes and which does not change with the different periods of the day, as the light falls from the overarching sky. This is a view which one may have from almost any quarter, and is one which never fails to cause delight, which, to those who are not used to it and who appreciate the beauty and grand in nature, affords a species of intellectual intoxication.

Champa and Broadway are both fashionable resident streets, and are lined with dwelling palaces. The streets of the city are generally lined by shade trees, and during the summer months the gutter flows with rippling rills of pure mountain water, moistening the roots of trees before every man's house and every man's yard.

Denver contains some magnificent buildings, the principal one being the Tabor Grand Opera House, which, in design and finish, is conceded by all who have seen it, to be the most elegant structure of the kind in America. This opera house has cost the owner, ex-Senator Tabor, over half a million dollars.

Seventy-five miles south of Denver nestles the beautiful little city of Colorado Springs, lying, as it does, at the foot of Pike's Peak. Close by are quite a number of interesting points to visit, the principal ones being Cheyenne cañon, Pike's Peak and the Garden of the Gods.

As the Denver union has wisely selected Messrs. O. L. Smith, J. D. Vaughan, W. H. Milburn, C. W. Rhodes and J. W. Hastie as committee on arrangements, the delegates to the convention need have no fear in regard to being royally entertained, and will never regret their visit to the Queen City of the Plains.

C. M. W.

LETTER FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Editor: St. Johns, N. B., March 8, 1889.

Since you last heard from our section of the continent, we have had stirring times. I must go "outside of the printing trade," so that St. Johns typos who are in the United States, and who I trust all read The Inland Printer, may know what we are doing. In the first place, we are agitating to have St. Johns made the "winter port" of Canada on the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Now Portland, Maine, occupies that honorable position, and nearly all the merchandise for Upper Canadian points is landed there. The people in this section believe that St. Johns should be the terminal point in winter for the mail and freight steamers, and claim that as the Dominion government grants subsidies to the C. P. R., and also to mail boats, the terminus should not be in a "foreign country." The other night a mass meeting was held, resolutions passed, and speeches made which made the walls fairly ring. If we don't succeed in

our demands, we will have "blud, Iago, blud." We are a great people to talk, but to act—alas!

We had a carnival parade here last week. It was a well gotten up show, and the "hits" were good. The "fishery question" and "fishery commission" were special features of the passing show. I guess if the "Yankees want fresh cod for supper," they will have to—well, pay for it!

The printing trade is fair to middling at present. Newspaper work is good, and all hands are employed. Some of the job offices report work a little slack. Our local legislature will soon open, and that, with the Federal government in session, will keep the newspaper offices busy for some time to come.

The event which has occupied the attention of St. Johns union for the past month, came to a head on Saturday evening, March 2—the eighth anniversary of the formation of the union—which was duly celebrated by holding a supper. The affair was grand in every respect. Fifty-two persons sat down to the table, which "fairly groaned under the weight of the good things" (the last part of the sentence is not copyrighted by me, for I *think* I have seen it before). "Praise God, from whom," etc., was sung, and then each one waded into his "take," both fat and solid. For an hour and a half colored waiters moved around as quick as they could, and then "time" was called. Of course everybody knows we are "English," and our first toast was the "Queen," and the singing of the national anthem. "Our Union and its predecessor" followed, and was responded to by President Seeley and W. H. Coates. Both spoke well. The latter dealt with unionism in old times in St. Johns, to whose printers was granted the first charter by the then National Union, outside of the United States. George Maxwell and George E. Day spoke to "Our Craft," and acquitted themselves splendidly. Richard O'Brien, one of the proprietors of the *Globe*, responded to the "Press." Mr. O'Brien's *début* in a printing office was at the case. His speech was a pleasing one. "The International Union" was responded to by Henry Buchanan in good style. "Sister labor organizations" found a ready response by the presidents of the ship laborers and stonecutters unions. The "Ladies" was replied to by Samuel Reid. As there were no ladies present, Mr. Reid let himself out. Speeches were also made by J. J. Ryan and H. E. Codner. The musical portion of the programme was fine. J. Sullivan and J. R. Hopkins excelled themselves in singing. Charles Hazel's cornet solo, and Fred Amland's clarionet solo were well executed. W. F. Wilson presided at the piano. One of the features of the evening was the reading of a telegram from W. C. Hodgson, president of Halifax Typographical Union, regretting his inability to be present, but wishing the affair every success. "For he's a jolly good fellow," was sung with a gush. The supper was a success in every respect, and would the printers of America believe it, yet the gods are witnesses—the toasts were drunk in "clear, cool, sparkling water." The banner of the union was hung at the head of the room, and the American and British flags were blended. At midnight the boys separated for their respective homes, singing "Auld Lang Syne."

WIDE AWAKE.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, March 3, 1889.

The sunny South, where the sweet magnolia blooms, and the picaninny darkey loves to hoe, is now being viewed by our Northern visitors with a sense of deep disgust. Preparations have been in process of making for the reception of the many carnival visitors for the past three months. Extra efforts were made to make the processions of this year more pleasing, if possible, than ever before, and the enterprising ladies of our city had erected, and beautifully embellished and decorated and fitted up, a cotton and cane palace—all for the delectation and benefit of the numerous individuals expected to visit New Orleans. And, alas! what is the disappointment and chagrin of our residents to find that the heavy overhanging clouds have sprung a leak, and, as a consequence, our streets are a veritable quagmire. Unfortunately for New Orleans we had just such weather—possibly a little worse, it being cold then—during the Exposition of 1884-5.

Owing to the day of the arrival of Rex being on Monday, March 4, the day on which the firemen parade, the latter selected Sunday, the 3d, as the day of their parade. This met the strong objections of religious people and many others, but the fire boys were inexorable and obdurate. Many say this is sacrilegious, and charge it to this fact that New Orleans has been condemned to suffer. Be that as it may, it is to be regretted that historic New Orleans, standing out as a beautiful city in a pleasant clime, is constrained to present itself to the view of its invited critics under such disagreeable and inauspicious circumstances.

Business is unusually dull, yet printers continue to arrive, ostensibly to witness the carnival displays. Several, though anxious to remain through the festivities, have been forced to give up the siege and go forth in search of richer fields. Others, however, will remain, and it is probable business will have taken a spurt, thus enabling the latter to view the flowery New Orleans in the spring in its native beauty.

The correspondent of the THE INLAND PRINTER called last evening on Mr. Miller, foreman of the German *Gazette* job office. That gentleman speaks of the business as being very dull, and complains in strong terms of the low-price system so much in vogue in the business in this city. In this office was seen some magnificent specimens of calendar work. One, a calendar of 1865, was the design and work of the veteran designer and job printer, Lew Graham. It was a beautiful piece of work, equaling in taste, execution and colors any of the latter-day efforts. Beside it was a calendar of 1874, a piece of work by the famous Kelly. All my readers know it is something superb.

Your correspondent saw a job of work from the office of Patterson & Ray recently, which, if I am correctly informed, and I have no reason to doubt it, exceeds anything for cheapness that ever came out of any other than an amateur job office, unless it be that of Hunter & Genslinger, who charge $1.50 per 1,000 for billheads. This job of work was 1,100 impressions of a job on pink tint paper, note size, four pages, two pages of brevier and two pages displayed. The composition was 12,000 or 13,000 ems. For this job of work, I am reliably informed, said office received the sum of $7.50. According to my calculation, paying union wages, the expense account of this job would have reached nearly $10. Where is the profit?

Hon. W. J. Hammond, the veteran printer of this city and old representative of No. 17, "Me Too," as he is familiarly called by those who know him well, is announced as a candidate for delegate to the International Typographical Union.

SOMETHING PRACTICAL.

My readers who love to set phat tables, and are so unfortunate as to have an "out" sometimes, will be glad to know how to put in that out with ease and speed. The following, shown me by a compositor in the old *Democrat* office (I am sorry I have forgotten the name of the gentleman who first learned it, else I would give him the credit for it), will illustrate the rule:

110	220	330	440	550	660
880	990	100	110	120	130
140	150	160	170	180	190
200	201	202	203	204	205
206	207	208	209	300	

Now, say that the number 770 was left out of the beginning of the second line. Take out the column of figures on the right-hand side below and including the line in which the "out" is, as in diagram, the column of three lines beginning with 130. This column of figures is now placed on the extreme left-hand side, jutting against 140, 200 and 206 respectively. Place the number 770 before and against 880 and you have the correction, making the table full; in other words, 180, 204 and 300 will be at the extreme right-hand side. If, instead of one number, two numbers had been left out, two columns would have been transposed, and with three numbers left out three columns would have been transposed.

Very respectfully, D. F. Y.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor : PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1889.

At this writing the number of places that are busy is very small; with the exception of Dornan's, which is exceedingly so, I don't know of any house that is much more than "jogging along." Some houses have a fashion of trying to appear busy; they will insert an advertisement in the *Ledger*, perhaps, stating that they need feeders or pressmen, when, in fact, they need nothing of the kind. The object in some cases is to attract, if possible, a number of applicants, whose names and addresses are taken, and then the hands who are employed are told of the great number of men out of work, and willing to work for so much less, etc. But the men have tumbled to these tricks, and the houses who practice them may find themselves in the lurch when they really do need hands. The only harm that may come of this pernicious practice may be to attract men from a distance, who will find themselves stranded in a large city.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which has been limping along for the last twenty years, appeared yesterday rejuvenated, under its new management, giving promise of being in the future a thoroughgoing, live newspaper, fully abreast of the times in every sense of the word. We notice that the New York afternoon papers are trying to create a demand for their editions by having them for sale in this city on day of issue. If appearances count I don't think they are making much headway; our people seeming to be, with good cause, perfectly satisfied with the local papers.

The "want" columns of the *Ledger* have ever been a source of envy to the other papers of our city, and in order to create that feature some insert such notices for almost nothing. The only paper that seems to meet with any success in this line is the *Sunday Press*, on which day the *Ledger* does not appear.

The Franklin Printing House, for many years established at 320 Chestnut street, has removed to more commodious quarters on Minor street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. It is now a stock company.

The Keystone Publishing Company has succeeded the John E. Potter Company at Tenth and Filbert streets. They own many valuable copyrights, including fiction, biography, history, etc. They also have in hand bibles and many other standard works. Under proper management, we believe, this house will soon take a front rank and enter upon a prosperous career.

I have been asked by several of the rank and file what constitutes a "master printer;" the question has been elicited by the term being applied to the members of the Typothetæ. Now, while we readily admit that there are in that body some who are thorough masters of the art of printing, we also claim that there are very many who are not entitled to that distinction. I refer to the employers who are in the business for revenue only. A master printer, we should think, should be one who possesses an intimate and practical knowledge of the business, and not one who simply has money invested. Who ever heard of a railroad director or president being styled a "master mechanic," such as all railroad companies have to supervise their machinery, etc.? The application, therefore, of master printer to all who are financially interested in the business is a misnomer.

The Union, a weekly paper published by Typographical Union No. 2, seems to be made of the right material, and has evidently come to stay. Mr. George Chance is the able editor.

On to Denver is now the cry. No. 2 will send four delegates. Pressmen's Union No. 4 will only send one, and he goes without a contest for the honor; Mr. Thos. Harrison is the name of the person so honored, and if he lives to get there he will make the "welkin ring."

Under the International Typographical Union laws the office of second vice-president is conceded to the pressmen; as this is a special concession to the pressmen, I hope the convention will indorse the delegate who shall be the choice of the particular branch to which he belongs. The position is different in its sphere from the other officers who are elected to serve *all* the affiliated branches of typography. In time past there has been more or less agitation about the pressmen being disposed to withdraw from the International Typographical Union, but that heresy has been dispelled in this city, at least. The recent skirmish of the pressmen with the Typothetæ, and the broad-gauge action of the officers of the international organization, notably Messrs. Ed. T. Plank, President, and W. S. McClevey, Secretary-Treasurer; also District Organizer Jones, of Pittsburgh, and others, has shown that all branches are on the same footing in the I. T. U.

We understand that Wm. F. Fell & Co. have increased the rates in their composing department. We hope soon to hear that this enterprising house has come to a thorough understanding with No. 2. OBSERVER.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor : OMAHA, Neb., March 4, 1889.

Quite a number of changes in Omaha printing circles are noticeable since our last letter. The Omaha *Republican* has changed hands, being now the property of Fred Nye, and has appeared in a neat, new dress, reduced from 8 to 4 pages, and from 5 cents to 2 cents a copy. It is the only 2 cent morning paper in Omaha, and is bound to be again what it once was — the leading republican paper of Nebraska. Mr. Nye has associated with him Mr. O. H. Rothacker, one of the brainiest newspaper men of the country.

The Omaha *Daily World* published its initial Sunday morning paper last Sunday, and will hereafter be a seven-day sheet. This venture will give employment to a few more men, not many of the "regulars" being inclined to put in a "double-header" on Saturday, if "subs" can be had.

The Omaha *Bee's* new building, on Eighteenth and Farnum streets, is about finished, and they are now completing arrangements to occupy this building about the last of April. The *Bee* will have the finest printing office in the West, and one of the finest in the country.

In our meanderings with THE INLAND PRINTER, we visited the pressroom of Ackermann Bros. & Heintz, and were attracted to an ingenious apparatus attached to a cylinder press, used to straighten up the sheets as they came from the press. We have seen quite a number of appliances for this purpose, but nothing that so fully met all requirements as did this. It consists of a machine full size of fly table, adjustable stationary guides and automatic "jogging-up" guides, one each at side and ends, both operated by a single "pull" attached to center of fly. The side guide is provided with an ingeniously arranged reducing guide, which can be set instantly to any desired size paper, as can also the so-called stationary guides. The claim for this machine is that the pull is direct, thereby doing away with all friction, causing the machine to work freely, and at the same time prevent wearing. It is also provided with an extension, allowing its use on the "mammoth" papers which other machines have as yet failed to attempt. Mr. A. M. Heintz is the designer, and we understand he has applied for a patent.

Omaha Typographical Union, No. 190, at its last meeting nominated the following officers and delegates, the election to occur the last Wednesday in March. For delegates, P. M. Jones, of the *Bee;* S. K. Fisher, of the *World;* John L. Hogan, of the *Herald;* Ed Hartley and W. C. Corwin, of the *Republican*. For president, Peter Stoltenberg and Jason R. Lewis; vice-president, E. E. Ryland and J. M. Serpliss; recording secretary, R. H. Nicol and M. T. Fleming; reading clerk, T. J. Doyle and Anton Sanger; financial secretary, W. M. Kimmel and George Bradley; treasurer, W. J. Scott; sergeant-at-arms, Harvey Long; sick committee, F. B. Johnson, John W. Bruner and William Schultz; finance committee, Bert Cox, C. Turner and James Dermody; executive committee, N. S. Mahan, Arthur Pickering, F. S. Horton, A. F. Wilson, T. J. O'Brien, E. L. Sooy and J. N. Keith. The voting will be conducted on the Australian system, and the polls will be open from 12 M. to 7:30 P.M. The candidates are all "pulling out," and no one can foretell the result before "30" is in.

The Pressmen's, Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, No. 32, have nominated officers as follows: President, Ben Flood and

Matt Reiner; vice-president, Ed Eagan, Art Charon and John Corton; treasurer, F. M. Young; recording secretary, J. M. Kearn; financial secretary, Ed Burch. The delegates in the field to go to Denver at the session of the International are F. M. Young, Ben Flood, Matt Reiner and Frank Devor.

The pressmen's, stereotypers' and electrotypers' annual ball at Masonic Hall on the evening of February 28 was a grand success, over two hundred and twenty-five numbers being sold. The affair was conducted in a creditable manner, and a very enjoyable time was experienced by those present. MIKE.

UNIT-MADE TYPE BODIES.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, February 26, 1889.

During the past two or three years, I have paid considerable attention to the subject of unit-made type bodies, and, after a long series of experiments in connection with the problem, have reached results that I think will be of interest to both typefounders and printers. At any rate, whatever may be the value of my conclusions, so far as I am concerned they are open to free adoption and use by anyone.

While my investigations in this line have been pursued with special reference to the requirements of automatic machine composition (a scheme upon which I have been long engaged, and of which several successful exhibitions were recently given to members of the press, and to other interested parties in this city), I have thought that a satisfactory unit-type would also be of utility, both in ordinary hand composition and in key-board machine work.

In order to set type automatically to the best advantage, the strip of perforated paper that is used to control the action of the machine, besides having indicated upon it the representatives of the letters, figures, punctuation marks, etc., must also have the representatives of the "reader's" corrections, and of the proper spaces for exact justification. But it is not possible to justify automatically, with anything more than an approximation to precision, while using types cast on bodies of such irregular, runningwise widths as are met with in the fonts now in common use, for the reason that, with the exception of the spaces and quads, and a few others that are not letter-types, the width of one type body bears no definite mathematical relation to the width of any other type body. The only type now being made, so far as I am informed, that is an exception to this rule of systemless body-widths is the "self-spacing" type of Benton, Waldo & Co., of Milwaukee.

But it would seem that this subject of unit-made type bodies is not so new as many of us have been led to suppose. In the year 1881 a United States patent was granted to Henry H. Thorp for "types made of runningwise widths, that are multiples of a measure of which the runningwise width of the narrowest letter-body represents the unit, said widths being also regular fractions of the height of the type bodywise." This patent is a very narrow one, and it would hardly be practicable to make type in accordance with it from which impressions could be printed that would please the eye.

Two years later, Linn Boyd Benton, of Milwaukee, secured United States letters patent for "a font of types, the bodies of the characters of which are, runningwise, all multiples of a unit, and the spaces of which are similarly equal to said unit and multiples thereof." This verbiage, reduced to plain English, means "a font of types the bodies of which are, runningwise, all multiples of the width of the thinnest, or the hair-space."

But the idea of constructing a unit-made type, with a view to greater ease in spacing and justifying, dates back much farther than the two patents to which I have referred. Nearly thirty-five years ago, one Martin Wiberg filed an application for letters patent in England for "improvements in *the construction*, setting up and distribution of types for printing," in which the following claim is distinctly made: "I construct each type, though of different thickness to others, yet of a thickness which will be a multiple of which all the others are also a multiple, by which I am enabled to obtain greater facility in 'spacing.'" And then, as establishing the inventor's meaning in regard to the spacing beyond any possibility of doubt, he adds: "The 'type-collector' may have applied to it an indicator, acted upon by the type as collected, to show and thus facilitate the 'spacing' required."

This claim of Wiberg, which is set forth in his English Provisional Specification, A. D. 1854, No. 1,548, filed on July 14 of that year, is a very broad one, and seems to cover almost everything in the way of unit-made types that could be thought of. But as Wiberg's specification would naturally be classified under the head of "Improvements in mechanisms for setting and distributing types for printing," rather than under "Improvements in the construction of types for printing," it probably did not come to the notice of the United States patent office examiners who passed upon and allowed the claims of Thorp and Benton. However that may be, I am frank to admit that the suggestions as to the construction of unit-made types that I am about to present are fully covered by Wiberg's claim, and are, therefore, public property for what they are worth.

In my earlier experiments in planning a unit-type, I failed of success, as did Thorp, because I looked for the unit of the runningwise widths in some fractional part of the square em of the type; but later on I decided to discard the square em of the type altogether, and to adopt the width of the body of the lower-case m as the standard, and to take some certain fractional part of that width as my unit; and on May 17, 1887, in a letter to Messrs. Farmer, Little & Co., of this city, I stated my conclusions in this respect.

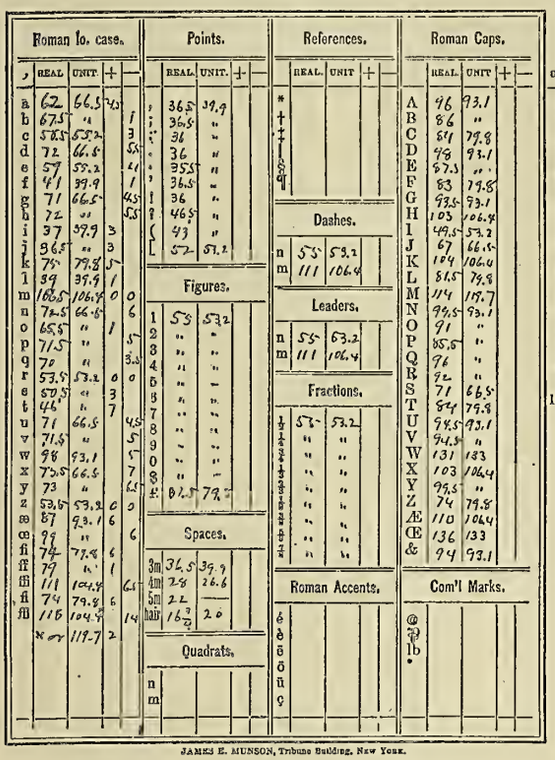
During the following month of June, only a few weeks later, at the convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Buffalo, Mr. W. B. MacKellar, of Philadelphia, presented his new plan of type measurement, in which he proposed "to abolish the em quad (or the square of the type) as the standard for measuring matter, and to adopt instead the letter m of the font." This somewhat curious, but certainly most fortunate, coincidence of suggestions to adopt m as the standard of two different kinds of type measurement, gave me at the time very great encouragement.

Now, without going into the details of my numerous experiments in this direction, I will simply state the conclusion arrived at, and say that I have found that, all things considered, decidedly the best unit from which to construct the various type bodies of a font is the eighth of the width of the lower case m. Any typefounder may apply this principle of unit-construction (the eighth of the m) to the different fonts of plain type now made by him, with the following results: The number of widths of type-bodies will be reduced to nine only, and, at the same time, the appearance of the faces of the types will not be changed. The general plan by which this reduction is brought about is, to first ascertain, by means of a micrometer-caliper, the exact width of each type, and then, unless that width be right already, which sometimes is the case, carry it to the nearest multiple of the unit. For example, let us take MacKellar's Brevier No. 16. The width of lower case m is .1065 of an inch. This divided by 8 gives .0133 as the unit; and we have: 2 units=.0266; 3=.0399; 4=.0532; 5=.0665; 6=.0798; 7=.0931: 8=.1064; 9=.1197; 10=.133. Now, the thinnest letters of the font are f (.041), i (.037), j (.0365) and l (.039), and these should be cast on a 3-unit body (.0399); the thickest lower-case letters are m (.1065), ffi (.111) and ffl (.118), and these are all best accommodated by an 8-unit body (.1064); for there is really no reason why ffl should be cast on a thicker body than that given to ffi. Capitals W (.131) and Œ (.136) are the thickest letters of the font, and they go to a 10-unit body (.133).

By referring to the accompanying "scheme" for this font of type (MacKellar's Brevier No. 16), it will be seen just exactly how each type-body is affected by the change. The column headed "REAL," gives the actual measurements of the bodies of the types, and the one headed "UNIT," gives the corresponding unit-bodies of the same types. The columns marked + and — give the amounts either added to or taken from the various bodies in order to make them conform to the unit rule.

Attention is particularly called to the excellent results in respect to the widths of the bodies of the spaces, quads and points attained by this proposed system. The 3-unit and 2-unit spaces

are not perceptibly different in width from the present 3-em and 4-em spaces of the present style of type. The hair-space contains 1½ units, which space may be used when required, provided only



that two hair-spaces are always put in the same line. As two 1½-unit (hair) spaces equal a 3-unit space, the justification is not disturbed.

One decided advantage with this unit-type is the fact that the spaces and quads will be proportioned in width to the fatness or leanness of the particular font to which they belong, instead of being aliquot parts of the square of the type, and hence always of the same widths for all fonts of the same sized types.

JAMES E. MUNSON.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, March 2, 1889.

In a recent letter to THE INLAND PRINTER, I stated that the employing printers of Baltimore were without organization, but such is not now the fact, as a Typothetæ has been formed here since my correspondence last month. It is generally admitted among the craft in this latitude that the printing business of Baltimore is sorely afflicted with a complication of maladies, one of which may be said to act upon the trade like a blight, and may be designated by that not very elegant, yet expressive, phrase, "throat-cutting." While invitations were mailed to every printing firm in the city to attend the initial meeting, but thirty-two were present. With this contingent the Typothetæ organized and claimed a local habitation and a name. The officers elected, to serve one year, are: President, Charles H. Eavens; first vice-president, John P. Kurtz; second vice-president, F. W. Koch; secretary, John S. Bridges; treasurer, F. L. Morling; executive committee, Charles Fleet, B. H. Jones, John H. Griffin, George F. Nicholas and E. P. Read.

While a rose by any other name will smell as sweet, it makes considerable difference as to the pronunciation of a word by the manner in which you accent it. As Webster's unabridged is without the word "Typothetæ," and as Greek scholarship is not absolutely necessary to the printer, it may not be considered surprising, perhaps, when it is stated that some time was occupied at a late meeting of the Typothetæ in a discussion as to the proper pronunciation of that term. Mr. Morling stated that he had asked several college men, and they put the accent on the syllable next to the last. President Eavens, of the firm of Thomas & Eavens, a most efficient presiding officer, and who is a good parliamentarian withal, said that the question how to spell, pronounce and define the word had been a subject of much consideration all over the country, and that the authorities had decided the accent must go on the second syllable.

It would be unfair to assume that the Typothetæ of this city, which has connection with the national body of that name, is necessarily hostile or inimical to the typographical union, for such is not the fact, I am led to believe, as its object is, as set forth in the preamble to its by-laws, "to improve the trade, to cultivate a just and friendly spirit among the craft and to protect and assist one another when occasion may require." The present is an era of organization, and the master printers of Baltimore do not intend to be an exception to the general rule.

The *Telegram*, one of Baltimore's oldest weeklies, has just moved into new and handsome quarters on Baltimore street, opposite the office of the *Sun*. It formerly occupied the present site, but the old building having to give way to a more modern structure, the *Telegram* people were forced to locate, temporarily, elsewhere. It may be remembered that in a late correspondence something was said about this journal's using plate matter, contrary to a law of the local typographical union. Notwithstanding the editorial announcement made, after the withdrawal of plates a short time ago, that the paper in a few weeks would resume its ten pages—the two extra pages having been made up invariably of plates—I have it on good authority that the *Telegram* will not resume, so far as plate matter goes. This, it may be surmised, will be set down by the typos as another "union victory," while some employer or other, perhaps, may be inclined to call it another piece of "trades-union tyranny."

Mentioning the *Sun* office reminds me that I had occasion today to visit that building of corrugated iron front. In a previous letter brief mention was made of the many improvements which the interior of this establishment has lately undergone. The building has been made thoroughly fireproof. The editorial department, formerly on the second floor, where elbow room was at a premium among the pencil pushers who mold public opinion, is now located in the spacious third story, and like the newly fitted-up composing room immediately overhead, must be refreshing for some newspaper men to look in upon, such is the air of neatness, order and cleanliness which pervade its every nook and corner. One may enter here in vain to discover the conventional editor; I mean that too commonly accepted oracle of the tripod as described by the Bill Nyes, the Arizona Kickers, and some of the illustrated papers, with his feet resting upon the editorial desk, a huge pipe in his mouth, while a stray cockroach or two skirmishes in the neighborhood of the paste pot. It may be inferred that smoking is strictly forbidden in the sanctum when one sees on the white walls of the passage-way leading thereto a number of placards bearing this injunction: "Don't smoke; don't spit." I found handsome city editor Deshields enjoying his cigar, but he was doing his *puffing* at the street entrance.

A number of employing printers of this city make complaint about the high price charged by union compositors engaged upon bookwork. The former say 45 cents a thousand is too much (the rate here) when it is considered that for the same work New York pays but 35 to 42 cents, and Philadelphia only 38 cents. It is charged that these two last named cities draw work from Baltimore by means of this lower price for composition.

At this writing Baltimore is crowded with strangers, people attracted in this direction by the near approach of the inauguration at Washington, a locality, as is well known, not quite an hour's run by rail from this city. Speaking of the capital reminds me that some changes were made at the last election in the erewhile political complexion of Maryland's representation in congress; and, it is said, in consequence thereof, that a number of the typographical fraternity, at present holding cases in the government printing office, protégés of outgoing congressmen of democratic faith, are just now thinking of making preparations to fold their tents, and, like the Arabs, as silently steal away.

FIDELITIES.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INTERESTS IN THE QUAKER CITY.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 5, 1889.

The advent of the first spring month shows a marked and pleasant improvement in all branches of printing and publishing. The job and book houses are crowded with commercial and show work, and publications connected with the observance of the Lenten period. The firms that usually execute considerable church and religious holiday work are engaged upon large orders to be delivered this month. Some of the Easter novelties are magnificent. The job printers who make a specialty of illuminated designs, are running their establishments day and night, the number of hands also being largely increased. The lithographers, engravers, bookbinders and allied interests, are enjoying a fair share of the prosperity. The demand for skilled printers and pressmen is unusually great. Within a very recent period many of the leading job-printing houses have repeatedly advertised for first-class jobbers, but have failed to secure the needed help. A high typographical union official informs THE INLAND PRINTER correspondent that not a really expert and reliable job compositor is idle in the city. Wages are good and payment is prompt, and the worthy, competent printer who captures a good "sit" generally keeps it.

The machinery people, paper manufacturers and dealers and manufacturing stationers, all report an excellent and rapidly increasing business. The demand for job presses is large, and the press makers find their facilities almost inadequate to the pressure made upon them.

The firms are quietly getting their displays of representative specimens ready for the Paris Exposition, and the goods sent for exhibition will be rare and beautiful productions of the typographical art.

The relations between the members of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, and the master printers, are harmonious and are destined to continue so for an indefinite period, notwithstanding the malicious, untruthful and unwarranted reports to the contrary. The union men have not, as yet, had any overtures from the Typothetæ suggesting a decrease of the schedule of wages that have ruled for some time past, and none are expected.

A committee of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, of which Jacob Glaser is chairman and Charles George secretary, have sent a communication to the employing printers of this city, requesting a conference "in regard to certain irregularities alleged to exist between you as employers and us as employés, to the end that a clear understanding and better feeling may prevail." It was declared that "no attempt is to be made at this conference to increase or reduce the price of composition per 1,000 ems," but that one of the good results hoped for "is the inauguration of a system of yearly meetings of employers and employés, a system which in other localities has worked to the marked advantage of all concerned."

Forty publishers and editors of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg lately, to decide on a libel act to be submitted to the legislature. The bill introduced by Representative Foss, of this city, was taken as the basis for action. This bill provides that in actions for libel there shall be no presumption of either express, actual or legal malice from the mere fact of the publication of the libel, and that the burden of proof of express malice no exemption or punitive damages shall be awarded. These provisions were considered too radical and an almost unanimous vote was cast for their elimination from the bill. Provisions in the Foss bill were left to stand, preventing an action for libel unless a request has been made for a retraction by the defendant, and sufficient time allowed to print it and permit the proof of retraction to be offered in evidence on the question of good faith of the defendant in litigation and reduction of damages. A new section inserted prohibits the institution of an action for libel, civil or criminal, unless the plaintiff furnishes security for the payment of costs, or convinces the court that he is unable to provide the required security. Senator Cooper and the Harrisburg editors were appointed a committee to use their influence in having the bill as modified passed by the legislature.

George Chance, who publishes the *Union* for Typographical Union No. 2, makes a handsome and interesting paper of his charge, and one that is a credit and honor to the fraternity here and in the state. The *Union* is replete with typographical labor news, and has already attained influential and deserving prominence.

Arthur C. Farley, publisher of *Farley's Booksellers', Stationers' and Printers' Reference Directory* and several other business papers, has been sold out by the sheriff.

The *Evening Journal*, the new independent newspaper recently started at Wilmington, Delaware, and conducted by F. E. Bach, has changed owners, and is now a democratic paper. The new enterprise is said to be controlled by ex-Sheriff Herbert, of Newcastle.

William Ellis, a well-known and popular printer, who for several years past was proofreader and compositor on *Taggart's Times*, died February 26, after an illness of only a few days, from pneumonia. He was fifty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and several children. He was for years foreman of the old *Daily News*. His fellow members of Typographical Union No. 2 mourn an esteemed friend.

Samuel McKenzie has resigned his position on the *Times* and accepted the foremanship of the composing room of the *Inquirer*. Thomas Craig has been promoted to the assistant foremanship of the *Times*. Both McKenzie and Craig are expert printers, who are well and favorably known among the followers of Gutenberg, Faust and Caxton. ARGUS.

THE PRINTING TRADE'S CHEERFUL SITUATION IN THE METROPOLIS.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, March 8, 1889.

The opening of spring witnesses a great and satisfactory improvement in the printing and kindred trades. The printers and publishers generally are very busy. The job and book establishments are turning out enormous quantities of work, some of the leading houses being compelled to make overtime to finish the orders filed and to be delivered during the spring season. Notwithstanding the great competition and cutting under in prices, many of the representative firms claim that profits are reasonably good and satisfactory.

The situation between the employer and employed at present is peaceable and pleasant. First-class and steady compositors are in constant demand, and competent and rapid hands can obtain a fair and remunerative compensation for their services. The traveling show season is about to be inaugurated, and this has largely increased business among the lithographers, engravers and job printers, who monopolize this class of trade. The paper makers, printers' supply houses, manufacturing stationers, bookbinders and all interests depending upon the commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, steamship and railroad operations for support, are transacting an immense amount of business. All the press manufacturers report a steady and increasing current of orders, some of them stating that their facilities are unequal to the demands made upon them.

While the typographical fraternity have not definitely or positively determined what part will be taken in the colossal industrial parade, that is to form a splendid feature of the Washington centennial next month, the Typothetæ and New York Typographical Union, No. 6, will doubtless project arrangements to be properly and handsomely represented. Various schemes have been mentioned in connection with the movement, but none of them have assumed any practical shape. It is understood, however, that an allegorical tableau, representing the invention and progress of the art of printing, will form a prominently conspicuous feature of the procession. Specimens of machinery, printing presses in operation, and other interesting and attractive things, will add to the novelty and interest of the occasion.

The appointment of the next public printer is the chief topic of discussion among members of the typographical unions here

and elsewhere in the state. They are using all their influence to induce General Harrison to select for the position some member of the International Typographical Union. While the law provides for the appointment of the government printer "from among practical printers," it has never been complied with.

The most proficient man, perhaps, who ever occupied the office was John D. Defrees, of Indiana, who was appointed by President Lincoln in 1861. He was not, however, a printer in the practical sense of the term, but was a journalist. Cornelius Wendall, who was selected for the place in 1866 by Andrew Johnson, could not, it is said, distinguish the difference between the various makes of type.

Under a change of the law which placed the appointment into the hands of the senate, John D. Defrees was again selected for the position, and served until 1869, when A. H. Clapp, of Buffalo, another newspaper man, was appointed, and occupied the office until 1877. President Hayes then appointed John D. Defrees, who for the third time assumed charge of the office. In 1881, Sterling P. Rounds was appointed and served until 1886. When Mr. Cleveland came into office he appointed Thomas E. Benedict, who is connected with the Ellenville (New York) *Press*, to the place.

The printers generally throughout the country are now determined to make strenuous efforts to have the office occupied by a member of the International Typographical Union, and many unions have already passed resolutions to that effect, while not a few have indorsed candidates.

There never was such a tremendous struggle for the office. Nearly every prominent city has a candidate, while in some of the cities there are several candidates wishing the prize. Altogether there are now one hundred and sixty-four candidates, and numerous others are looming up every day.

The failure to get the international copyright measure before the United States house of representatives last month has been a great disappointment to American authors, publishers, printers, and all others interested. It has been confidently expected that the law would be passed this year, and that we should have done with the cheap imprint business. It seems strange to find among the most ardent supporters of the bill many of the publishers who some years ago opposed it most strongly, but the reason is not far to seek. The constant duplication of editions of popular books has now driven even the "pirates" to the other extreme. There is no longer any profit in these books except for the dealers who sell them at retail. The wholesale price has been reduced until even the small newsdealers demand and receive from forty-five per cent to sixty-five per cent discount. If this rate cannot be got from one publisher, he goes to some one else, who makes an edition of the book he wants, and by pitting one against the other secures his point. There is no such thing as combining—the publishers hate each other too much for this—and as for the so-called "trade courtesy," it is a relic of days gone by which is never mentioned nowadays.

Supervisor of the *City Record* Costigan, with two practical printers, J. W. Pratt and J. Barker, are at work trying to devise a new method for the purchase of the city's stationery. By the old plan the departments made requisitions for their supplies. There was no specification of the length of time the supplies were for, and there was no way of determining how much each department would require in a year. Mayor Grant appointed the printers and instructed them in the following words: "I want the bureau to be managed on strictly business principles, and the city's interests to receive the same care as any merchant gives to those of his own firm. I fail to see why the city should pay any more for its supplies than a private concern."

Typographical Union No. 6 is boldly and commendably endeavoring to have one of its members appointed to the office of supervisor of the *City Record*. Recently a committee of union printers called on Mayor Grant to present the name of George Le Faye as a candidate for the office.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has held their third annual meeting here. There was a large attendance from all parts of the United States. The principal subject of discussion was the practical and best method of conducting newspapers. The initiation fee of the organization was raised from $20 to $50, and annual dues from $25 to $50. The following officers were elected:

President, James W. Scott, Chicago *Herald;* vice-president, Colonel Charles H. Taylor, Boston *Globe;* secretary, F. K. Misch, San Francisco *Bulletin and Call;* treasurer, W. M. Laffan, New York *Sun;* executive committee, S. H. Kauffman, Washington *Star;* Major W. J. Richards, Indianapolis *News;* J. H. Farrell, Albany *Press and Knickerbocker;* W. C. Bryant, Brooklyn *Times;* Colonel L. Q. Morgan, New Haven *Register*. The meeting next year will be held in Chicago.

The members of the association witnessed exhibitions of typesetting machines, both in Brooklyn and this city. The exhibition here was at the Publishers' Printing Company, No. 157 William street, under the direction of R. W. Nelson. There are seven of these machines in operation there.

Harry Penrod, the one-armed printer, recently visited the composing room of the New Haven *Register*, and demonstrated that "he can 'stick' type with the best of the 'comps,' and can get up 1,200 or more ems in an hour without any apparent effort. It is explained that Penrod is only 24 years of age, and learned his trade in Washington, D. C. He lost his arm in a railroad disaster at Carbondale, Illinois, some years ago, but determined that this should not prevent him from following his trade. He set at work and got up a simple arrangement, which, when placed on the case, holds the stick at the proper angle. By continuous practice he learned to drop the type so gently that there was no danger of making 'pi' of any uncompleted line, and finally reached that point where he could set type as fast as he used to before he lost his arm. It is an interesting sight to watch him standing at a case and filling up a stick. He can also 'dump' a stickful of type without the least trouble, and, in a word, can get along as well as anybody."

All the plates, copyrights, publications, contracts and stock on hand of the late firms of Potter, Ainsworth & Co. and Knight, Loomis & Co. have been sold. About $40,000 was realized by the sale.

William C. Reich, at present connected with the London edition of the New York *Herald*, is preparing to embark on James Gordon Bennett's yacht for a tour to Africa. He will return about June 1.

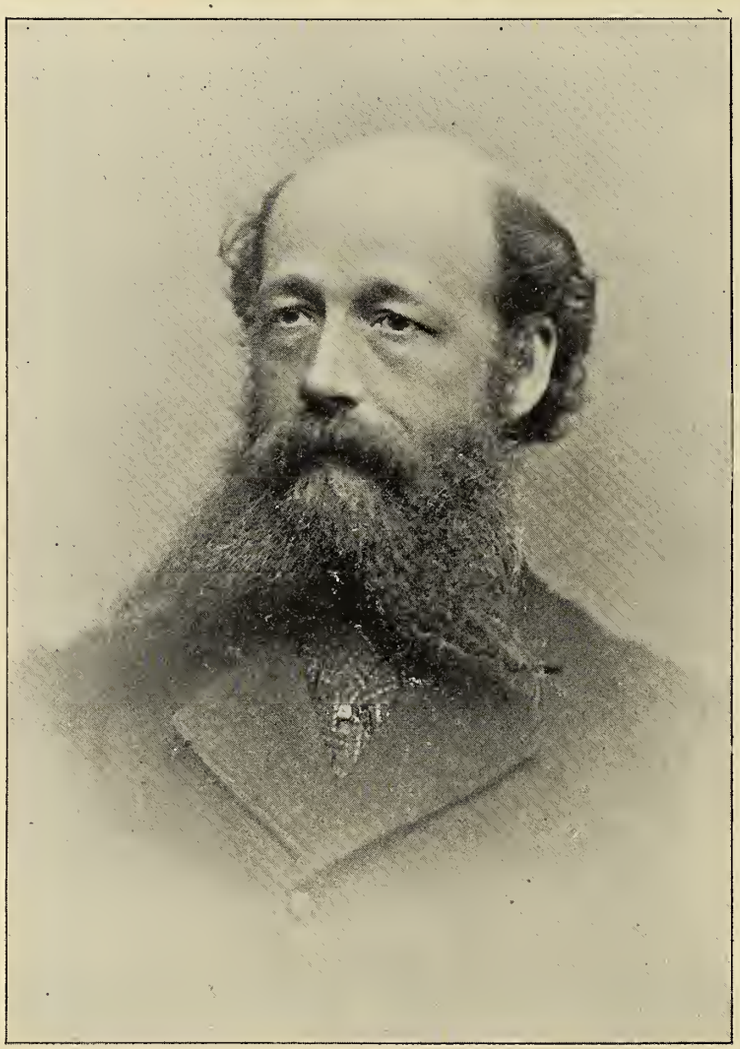
It was recently stated that Mrs. Frank Leslie contemplated making some extensive changes in the publication of the illustrated papers under her control. It was learned that the managers of *Judge* were negotiating for the purchase of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. These negotiations were begun some time ago, but the terms and conditions of the sale were not fully decided on. Mrs. Leslie now confirms the sale of her illustrated newspaper to W. J. Arkell, proprietor of *Judge*. "The price," she says, "is no secret. Mr. Arkell pays $300,000 for the name and good-will of the English edition of the paper, and $100,000 more for the German edition. No plant whatever goes with it. The paper will be published after May 1 (when his ownership begins) at the new *Judge* building, at Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street. On that date I will move my eight remaining illustrated publications to the same building, where I shall occupy two floors."

The New York Press Club has held its annual dinner. The attendance was large and notable. The dining room at Delmonico's was pleasantly decorated, the menu excellent, and as for the speeches, the names embraced the best after-dinner wits of the country, among whom may be mentioned Chauncey M. Depew, Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia *Press;* Henry George, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, General Felix Angus, of the Baltimore *American;* Colonel John A. Cockerill, of the *World;* W. J. Arkell, of *Judge;* T. Armoy Knox, of *Texas Siftings;* Major J. B. Pond. It was one of the most successful of the club's annual dinners.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment for 1888 appropriated the snug sum of $200,000 for the municipal printing and expenses of the *City Record* for 1889. PRINTER JOURNALIST.

WALTER W. BELL.

Walter W. Bell, the subject of our illustration, and the "centennial" president of the International Typographical Union, was born in London, England, February 16, 1834. After receiving an academic education in that city, at the age of fourteen, he emigrated, with his parents, to the United States, arriving in New York in April, 1848. After remaining a few days in that city, he passed on to Philadelphia, which finally became his permanent residence. He at once entered the printing business as an apprentice in the office of the *Sunbeam*, at Salem, New Jersey, where he enjoyed all the luxuries and immunities so common in those days to the country apprentice—rising early and indulging in a little manual exercise at the wood pile and doing the odd chores of the house before assuming the regular duties of the day at the case, or behind a pair of rollers at the old "Columbia" hand press, as occasion required. As the youngest apprentice, his duty also was to serve the *Sunbeam* to many of its country subscribers, which gave him many a lonely journey in an antiquated "one hoss shay," or Jersey buggy, through the pines of South Jersey, and toughened him for years of toil in the future.



In about a year the paper changed hands, being bought out in 1849 by its present owner, Mr. Robert Gwynne; and young Bell, not wishing to continue the life he had led, returned to Philadelphia and entered the office of Merrihew & Thompson, then one of the leading book and job offices of Philadelphia, as an apprentice. After serving out his time, he secured employment in the office of the *Daily Register* (a paper of too advanced opinions for the time, being the organ of the radical abolitionists of the day), where he was engaged as proofreader. The paper not succeeding financially, the Birneys, who ran and partly owned the sheet, resorted to the employment of women as compositors, but not being able to secure a sufficient number for their purpose, prepared to fill up the office with "rats." The Philadelphia union thereupon ordered a strike, and the hands quietly left the office. Although no disorderly conduct was indulged in by the old hands, Mr. Bell and two others, long since deceased, Messrs. Woolley and Breneiser, were singled out and made the defendants in a conspiracy suit, being arrested and held to bail on that charge. The suit, however, was dropped, and the paper shortly afterward died a natural death.

From the *Register* Mr. Bell went to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* office, where, after working a short time at case, he was promoted to the proofreader's desk, then to assistant foreman, and in February, 1865, assumed the foremanship, which he retained until December, 1881, when he resigned to take charge of the new illustrated magazine, *Our Continent*, which, after a two years' struggle for existence in Philadelphia, and spending many thousands of dollars, was removed to New York, and there died.

In 1875 Mr. Bell was elected to represent Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, at the annual session of the International Union at Boston. At this session Philadelphia was chosen as the most appropriate place of meeting in 1876, it being the centennial year; and Mr. Bodwell having declined being a candidate, Mr. Bell was elected and served as president of the International Union from that time until the close of the session in Philadelphia, and until his successor was elected.

Mr. Bell was always an ardent, though conservative, member of the union, and can point with some pride to the fact that throughout a foremanship of over sixteen years he was never made the subject of the slightest complaint or charge on the part of the men employed under him. As president of the International Union, although he had some very delicate questions to act upon and conflicting interests to arbitrate, no decision made by him was reversed or criticised by that body, many of them being codified and made part of the general laws, a fact of which both himself and many friends may feel justly proud.

On resigning from the foremanship of the *Inquirer*, he was presented with a handsome silver service, which was contributed to by everyone in the establishment, from proprietor to proof-boy. Although, on returning from New York on the decline of *Our Continent*, he retired from the printing and engaged in the real estate business, he kept up active membership in Typographical Union No. 2 until at the last meeting of that body, when, without solicitation on his part, his name was, by a unanimous vote, placed on the honorary roll, a compliment worthily bestowed and appreciated.

A SYSTEM of forming letters, for poster work, from type metal combination blocks has lately been brought out in England. The number of blocks does not exceed twelve. Letters of any size from four picas up—condensed or extended—can be made by any ordinary workman. We judge it must be much the same as has been in use for some time in this country. The objection to them is, that after they become worn, the edges of the blocks do not fit closely, and the impression is seamy and imperfect. For coarse work, however, they answer very well. With the new process of stamping out wood type from end wood, at a cost about half former prices of wood letters, it is not likely that the combination blocks will meet with general favor. Besides the wood is much more durable. Instances are known of wood type being in use for more than fifty years and doing good work yet.

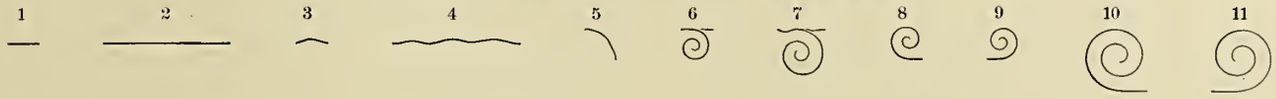
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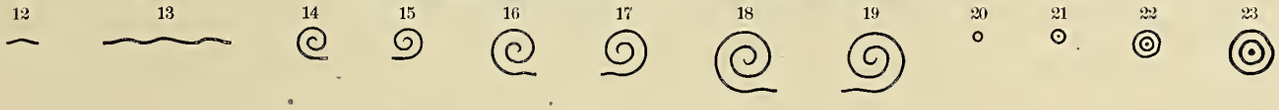
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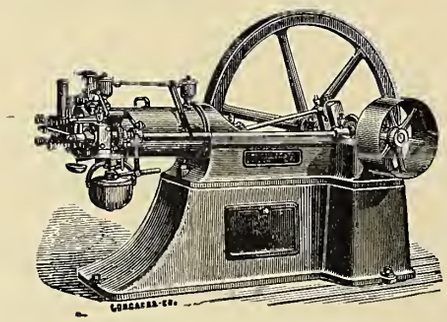
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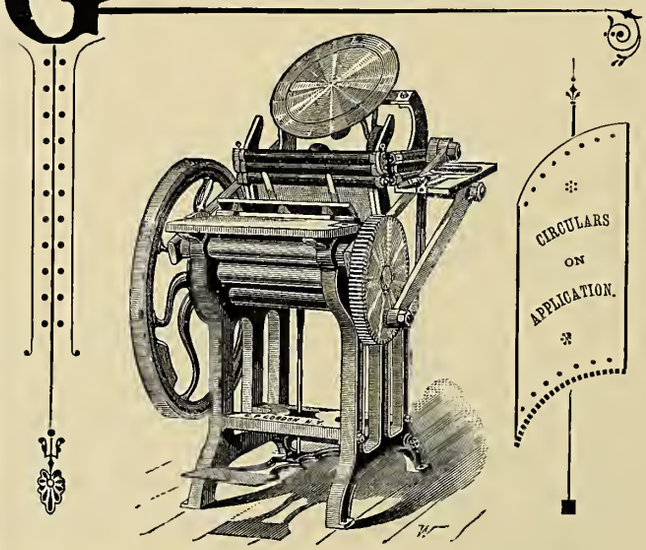
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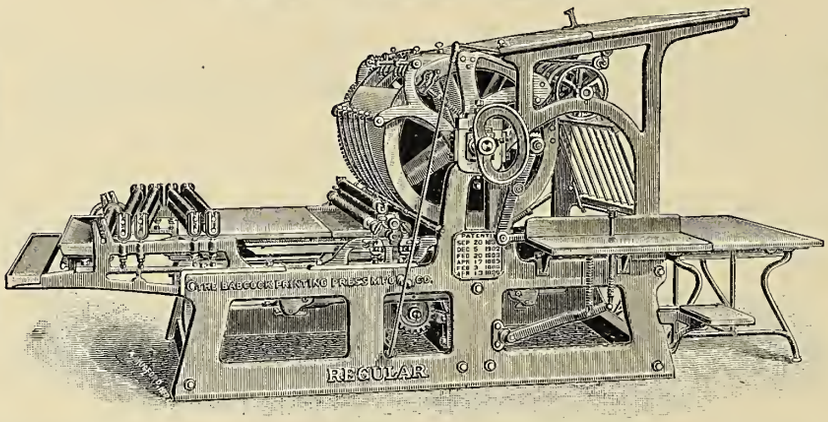
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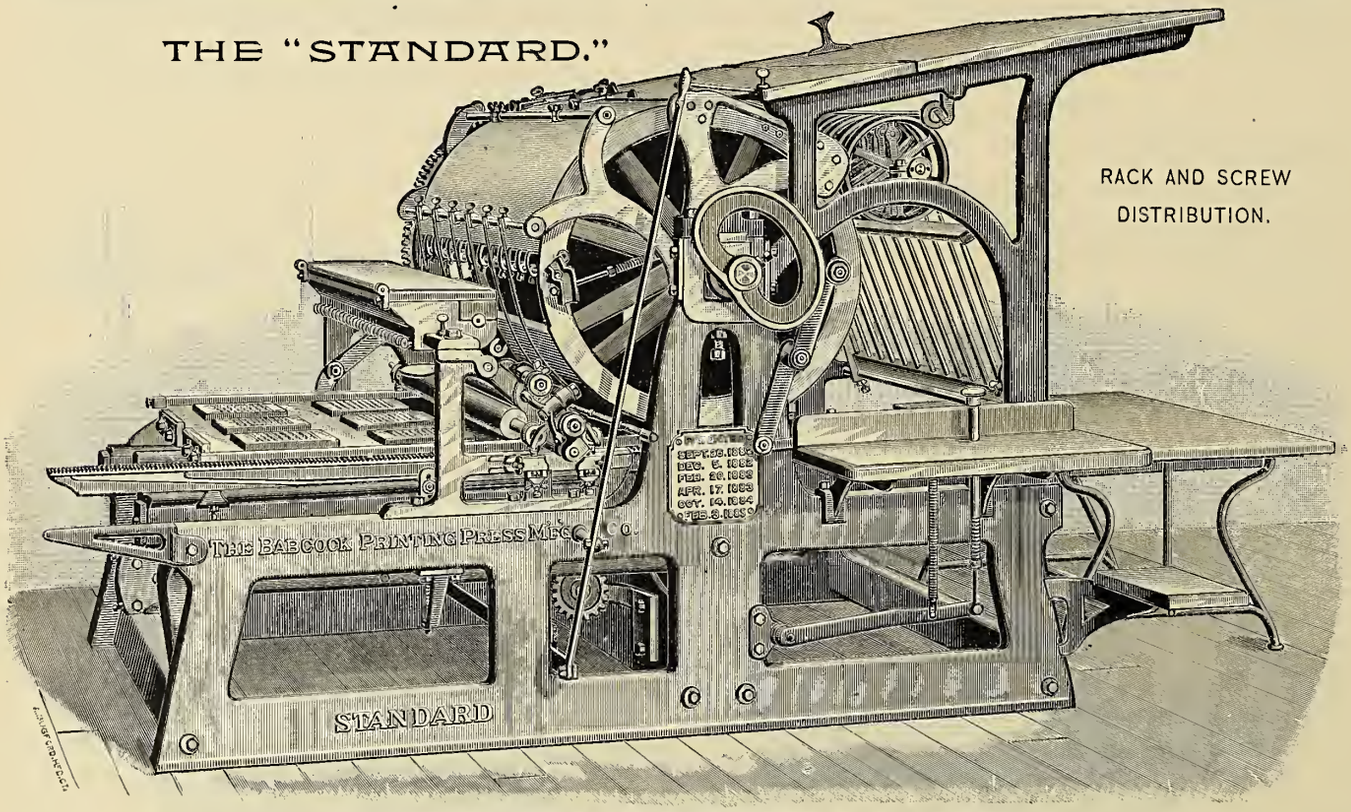
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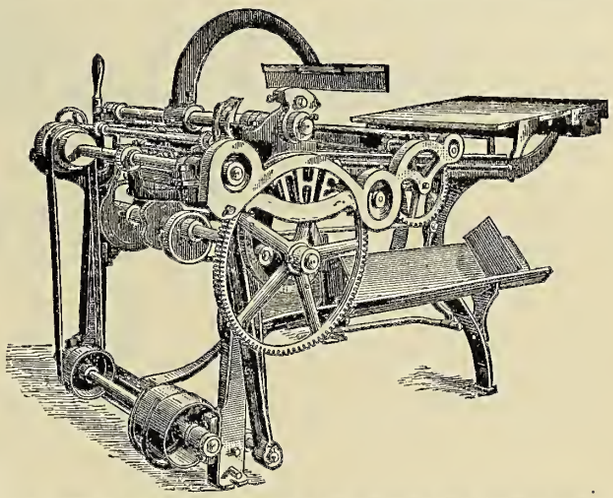
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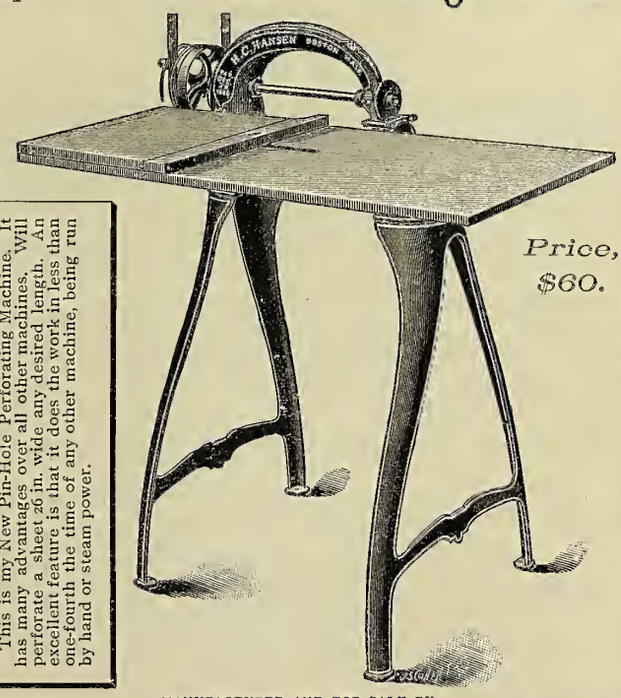
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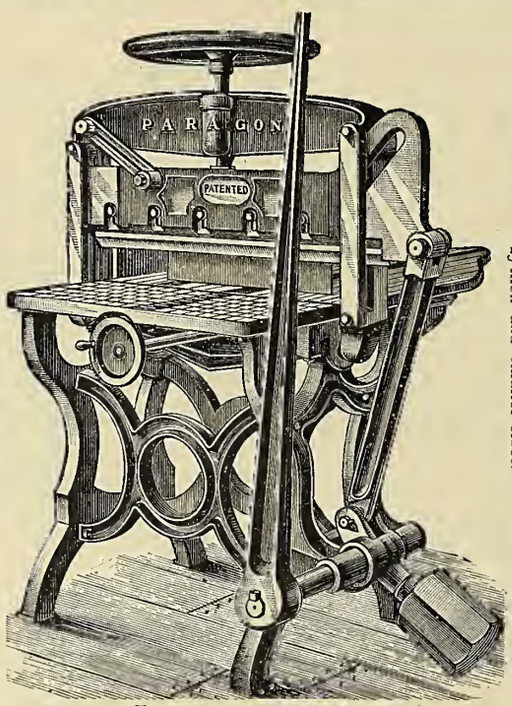
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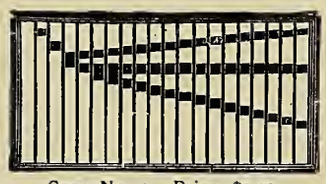
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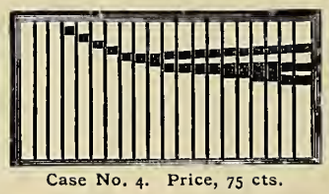
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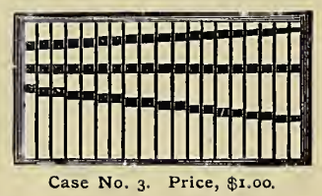
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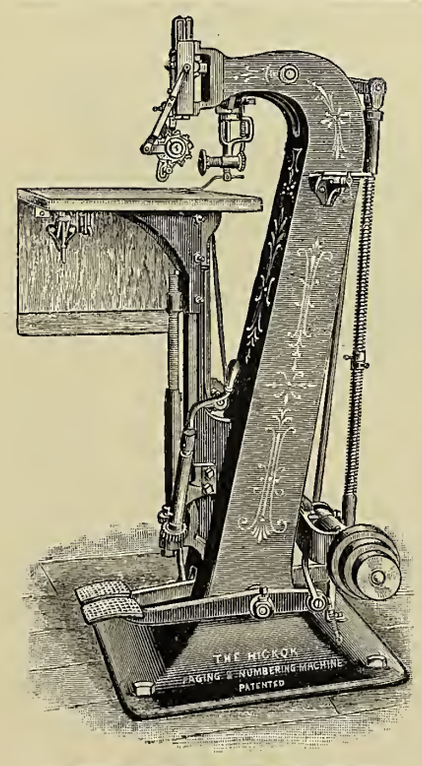
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GOLDING'S TABLET PRESS.

Reduces the Cost of Blocking to a Minimum.

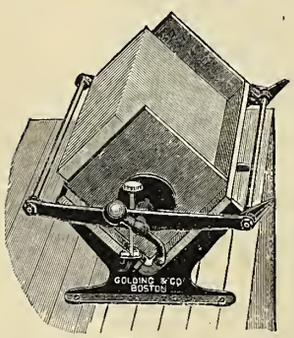


Fig. 1.

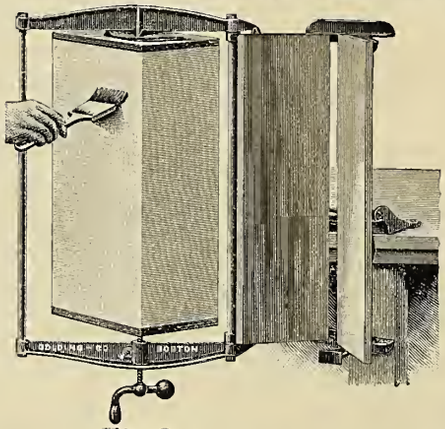


Fig. 2.

Indispensable to every Printer, Bookbinder and Stationer.

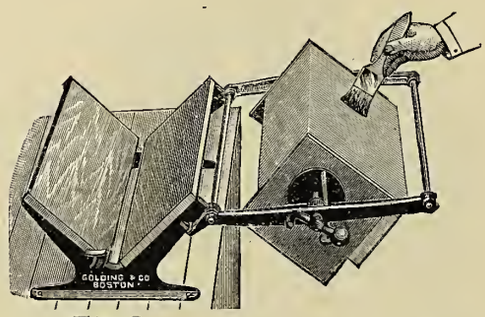


Fig. 3.

THE object of this machine is to make blocking or tableting easy and rapid. The press consists of a bed of two boards held at right angles in an iron frame, and a reversible hinged clamping frame, having a fixed clamp at one end and a movable screw clamp, operated by a crank, at the other. This clamping frame is thrown over the bed as shown in Fig. 1, and the paper is put in corner-wise and clamped securely, the bottom edges (resting on the bed boards) being smooth and even. The hinged frame is then lifted over as in Fig. 3, bringing the under and smooth sides of the paper uppermost, so that the whole block can be quickly and easily cemented. The No. 2 press is provided with a strong hinged bracket under the bed, by which it is secured to the bench in such a way that it may be used horizontally as in Fig. 3, or perpendicularly as in Fig. 2.

To bring the iron clamps to the center of varying sizes of paper, in order to secure central pressure, a thumb-screw is used (see Fig. 1) to raise or lower the hinged clamping frame, and blocks from 2 x 2 inches up to the full capacity of the press can be cemented with equal facility. Each press is supplied with wooden pressing boards, on which the iron clamps bear.

Blocks can be made of any thickness, the cardboard backs can be inserted anywhere, and the block as turned out by the press can be easily separated into sections by a thin, sharp knife, after the cement has set sufficiently to hold the paper.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1, will hold 2,000 sheets any size, up to 6 x 12 inches. - - - - $ 7.50
No. 2, " 5,000 " " " 8 x 16 " - - - - - 14.00

PRICE LIST OF CEMENT.

Red, Blue, Yellow or Green, ½ pts., $0.40; pts., $0.70; qts., $1.20; galls., $4.00
Colorless, - - - - - - " .35; " .60; " 1.00; " 3.50

ONE QUART IS ENOUGH FOR 150,000 SHEETS, NOTE SIZE.

GOLDING & CO., Manufacturers, Fort Hill Square, Boston.

Send for our Tablet Press Circular, giving full information about press, composition and other articles needed in blocking.

The Union Type Foundry,

NEW

JOB FACES, ORNAMENTS AND BORDERS.

SEND FOR LATE SPECIMEN SHEETS.

WITH Expert Designers and Cutters, we are enabled constantly to supply the Trade with New and Artistic Designs in Type, Ornaments, etc.

SOLE WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

NEW STYLE LIBERTY JOB PRESSES.

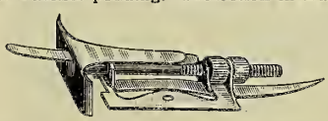
337 & 339 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

• • • THE NEW • • •

SCREW ADJUSTING GAUGE PIN,

WITH SPRING TONGUE.

Covered by Patents issued March 23, 1875, May 17, 1881, and two other Patents pending. Protection in Europe.



This Gauge Pin speaks for itself. It suggests at once hair-breadth adjustment. It can be applied to the tympan as readily as any pin, and when pushed home will give a firm resistance. The gauge-head is held in close contact with the tympan, so that sheets cannot feed between. The gauge can be moved at any time to correct the position of the sheet without marring the tympan as no teeth are required to hold it.

It will be noticed that two small nuts, movable by the fore-finger, are shown in the cut. One of these slides the screw-bar backward and forward and adjusts the gauge. The other, the rear nut, is used merely as a check-nut. In ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, however, this check-nut will not be needed, as the pin is so constructed as to make its use practically unnecessary.

The pin is provided with the indispensable spring tongue in an improved form, and facilities will be had for obtaining extra tongues when required at a reasonable price. The article is made in every way perfect, with finely ground points and carefully fitted parts, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

All parts come within the height of a pica quad.

Three in a set,—**Price, 75c. per Set,**—with tongues.

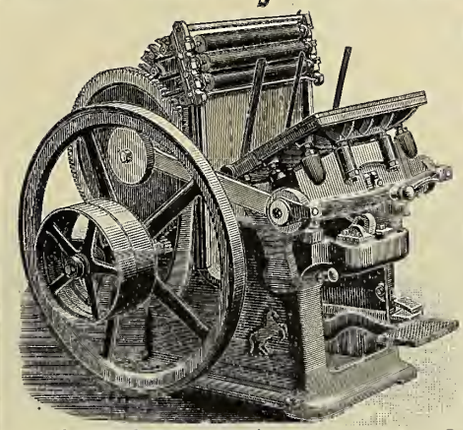
MADE AND SOLD BY

E. L. MEGILL, 60 Duane St., NEW YORK.

For Sale by Leading Supply Houses and Typefounders.

This Engraving Illustrates the Half Medium, Style 1,

Colt's Armory Job Printing Press.



DESIGNED BY

John Thomson,

BUILT BY

The Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Mfg. Co.

AND BEARING THE

"COLT"

TRADE MARK.

A complete success in every respect. Over 250 have already been made and sold. Guaranteed to do Better Work and More of It than any other press in the market, therefore commands your selection.

READ THIS FROM A PRINTER OF 32 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

OFFICE OF THE CALL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.,
Publishers of the Morning and Weekly Call,
98 and 100 Broadway. PATERSON, N. J., March 4, 1889.

MR. JOHN THOMSON, New York City:

DEAR SIR:—The Executive Committee meets to-morrow afternoon and a check will be forwarded for account on Wednesday morning.

Have lived almost in a printing office for thirty-two years and never handled a finer or nicer press in that time. Does not make any more noise with a heavy form than a common sewing machine. Respectfully,

CALL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., per Stugg.

Presses for Book-Cover Inlaying, Paper-Box Cutting and Creasing, Embossing, etc.

Send for Inclusive Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue.

ADDRESS, JOHN THOMSON, 143 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

After May 1st address will be Temple Court, Cor. Nassau and Beekman Sts., Offices, 11, 12 and 13, First Floor.

CHICAGO. DAYTON. CINCINNATI.

THE E. L. HAWES CO.

AQUEDUCT MILLS,

DAYTON, OHIO.

CHICAGO: No. 178 Monroe Street.

CINCINNATI: 101 & 103 Walnut Street.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Bookbinders' and Paper-Box Makers'

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING LIST OF

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY

IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION:

One 32-inch Sanborn Diamond Cutter,
One Sanborn Star Book Trimmer,
One 30-inch Peerless Cutter,
One 23-inch Boss Cutter,
One 32-inch Table Shear,
One Carlson Paging Machine,
One Hickok Ruling Machine,
One Seybold Numbering Machine,
One 45-inch Marshall Scoring Machine,
One Donnell Power Sawing Machine,
One Gally Universal Press, 13 x 19.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.



Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, by the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT—ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND DELEGATES, ETC.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Illinois Press Association convened in Lincoln Hall, Danville, Tuesday evening, February 12. The welcoming address was made by Mayor James Sloan, and felicitously responded to by L. A. McLean, president of the association. A tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. C. Bostwick, of Mattoon, by Mrs. E. B. Harbert, of Evanston, was followed by the appointment of committees on new members and resolutions. The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday morning.

On re-assembling, after the transaction of executive business, among which was the raising the initiation fee to $3, President McLean delivered the following able and interesting address:

Members of the Illinois Press Association:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I congratulate you that we are permitted to assemble on this the twenty-fourth anniversary of our association. These meetings are sources of pleasure, of profit and of power. Of pleasure, in that we meet with old and valued friends; of profit, in that we here exchange experiences with those engaged in one pursuit, and of power, in that there is generated here an energy and high purpose that shall go with each of us throughout the coming year. I find it indeed a pleasant duty to welcome the gray-haired veterans who have long borne the heat and burden of the day, as well as the young members who for the first time meet and take part in our deliberations.

There is need for association in every department of business. The State Bar Association meets to discuss existing laws and to improve the same; the State Teachers' Association is held to the end that the cause of education may be advanced; the Historical Society holds its meetings so that facts and incidents pertaining to the past may be rescued from oblivion, and be preserved for future generations. Every trade has its associations to discuss improvements, and to raise higher the standard in the minds of the members. But the peculiar difficulties attending journalism give press associations special reasons for existence.

Journalism involves much perplexity from the two-fold nature of the work. On the one hand, the newspaper is as much of a business and money-making establishment as a store or foundry. The editor must live, his family must be clothed and educated, the paper must sell and afford him an income. But as "the life is more than meat," so does the catering to the mind bring graver responsibilities and duties than caring for the body. I would not be understood as holding any contempt for the business aspect of the paper, but as that subject is so broad and will be fully discussed by other members of the association, I will call your attention more particularly to that which pertains to the mind, or the

LITERARY AND MORAL SIDE OF THE WEEKLY PRESS.

It sounds like a truism to say that there is no power in this country more potent for good or evil than that exerted by the press; yet we see the evidences on every hand that this is so. The editor of the weekly paper may not be a man of marked ability, yet by means of his paper, if his efforts are properly directed, he exerts an influence in the community in which he resides greater than all other influences combined.

> "How shall I speak of thee or thy power address,
> Thou God of our idolatry, the Press?
> By thee religion, liberty and laws
> Exert their influence and advance their cause;
> By thee, worse plagues than Pharaoh's land befell,
> Diffused, make earth the vestibule of hell;
> Thou fountain at which drink the good and wise,
> Thou ever-bubbling spring of endless lies,
> Like Eden's dread probationary tree,
> Knowledge of good and evil is from thee."

In view of these facts it is well for us to examine into the matter and see if this power is exerted in the right direction.

Notwithstanding the large number and the widespread circulation of the great dailies of the land, it remains for the weekly press to occupy a place not filled by any other class of literature. The daily is emphatically the business-man's paper. It chiefly circulates on the street and market, is consulted in regard to the price of bonds and stocks, general and foreign news, and, as a rule, does not reach beyond the bank, the counting house and places of business. It is not printed for the home, and hence is not adapted for the home. So it remains for the county paper to enter the sacred precincts of the family, there to be read by every member, from the gray-haired grandfather sitting in the arm-chair, patiently waiting for the final summons, down to the little one just learning its letters in the advertising columns. The good and bad in the paper is thus absorbed by the young and innocent of our homes, and the extent of the influence thus exerted will never be known until we reach the shining shore. This being true, and in view of the great responsibility resting on us, the tone of the county papers ought to be higher and purer, both from the literary and moral standpoint.

First, the *literary standpoint:* It is claimed by purists, such as Richard Grant White, Professor Hall, and others, that the newspaper lacks literary finish, and they use such terms as "penny-a-liner," "newspaper English," etc., as a reproach. Now, it should not be expected that a hastily written article—an editorial dashed off under the cry for "copy," with the devil at the elbow, shall equal in exquisite finish and purity the style of the "Reflections upon the French Revolution," which Burke re-wrote eleven times, or that of the "Confessions of an Opium Eater," which De Quincey re-wrote sixty times. But we can avoid vulgarisms, slang expressions and innuendo by growing into a greater familiarity with the best writers and thus reducing our lapses to a minimum.

Another reason for the necessity of a higher tone in literature is because we have the English language, the best in the world. It is the language which a Shakespeare, a Milton and a Webster spoke. Truly Burke's prediction, that it would be the world's speech, bids fair to come true. Professor Von Dollinger, in an address delivered recently before the Academy of Sciences, in Munich, said, "The intellectual primacy of the world is as certain one day to fall to the Anglo-Saxon race as in ancient times it fell to the Greeks and Romans. The Germans will have no small share in the intellectual world of the future, but that will be only indirectly through the medium of the English language."

The newspapers now form part of the reading of all men and all the reading of some; hence it is an educator in style, in the use of this language, and will influence powerfully the speech of the coming generations. Ought we, therefore, to debase such a language?

Second, *the moral tone* of the paper: Need I say to this association of gentlemen and ladies, husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, that it ought to be pure? that its stand should be on the side of morality and virtue? The high character of the press of Illinois answers for you that you believe this. By morality, I do not mean that the paper shall have a canting tone, or that it shall attempt to usurp the work of the pulpit. What I mean is that it shall be pure and wholesome in character; that it shall elevate rather than drag down. Some editors devote a few paragraphs to religious matters, and all the balance of the paper to spicing up the wickedness of all the vile of earth. Every column of a family paper should pass under the eye of an honest, upright editor, who remembers that all will be read by the purest and most innocent of our homes.

No doubt someone will say the ideal is too high; we must publish the sort of a paper the people want. Our paper must sell. There is just enough truth in this to make it dangerous. In general it is not true. I do not believe that to make a paper pay it must be filled with all the vulgar gossip of the day, or jokes which lower the standard of morality. The newspapers of today making the most money are not the vilest in tone. There are thousands of papers maintaining the high moral standard I am speaking about which are making far more money than such publications as the *Police Gazette*, *Day's Doings*, etc. Neither do I believe that the sentiment of the community will approve of a low standard. Some may laugh at a low class of wit, but they will

honestly rejoice when the tone of the paper is raised and made fit to be read by their families.

Every man has a noble side, as well as an ignoble one. I care not how low a man may sink, he will maintain a high respect for virtue, truth and morality wherever seen. Thieves, murderers and the lowest class of criminals in the low dives of London never fail to applaud a noble sentiment, and to rejoice at the triumph of virtue over the vice of the play.

In view, then, of the responsibility resting upon us as educators of the rising generations, I plead for a higher standard for our papers. The moral tone of the community depends more on the influence of the weekly paper than we are aware. It is said as a man thinketh, so is he. So, as the editor is, so is his paper. It is but the reflex of the inner life of him who controls it. In proportion as the editor practices temperance, lives a moral life, and venerates religion, to the same extent will it be exemplified in the columns and general tone of his paper.

It is hardly necessary for me to suggest a course by which this higher standard, both in literature and morality, may be attained, as the average editor, in this day of electricity, is, as a rule, conversant with the text-books pertaining to all departments of journalism, and I am pleased to say in regard to the moral tone, that, taking the papers represented in this association, the journal which is not up to a fair average is an exception. Yet, I will venture to suggest a text-book which combines the highest standard of literature with a code of morals which has never been excelled. The book is the oldest in existence, and while little referred to by some men, and some editors, nevertheless is used more than all other books combined. I need not say I mean the bible. And no man can write for English-speaking men with perfect intelligibility who is ignorant of the English in the King James version. Its teachings are the purest and best, its precepts the wisest, and its promised rewards the grandest. Whatever standard the world has attained to in its literature and morals is due to its transcendent influences.

In conclusion, I desire to make a few suggestions in regard to the business department of our association. From the great diversity of prices on a foreign advertisement by papers of similar circulation, I am led to believe that there is a radical error somewhere. In conversation with an advertising agent in regard to this matter, he said the fault was with the newspapers, who differed in their contracting prices (all things being equal) from fifty to one hundred per cent. I would therefore suggest that some action be taken by which we will maintain the price we do ask, and that a uniform per cent be added to these for preferred positions. If we agree on one point only it will be a success, and be the foundation for future improvement.

I would also call your attention to an amendment to the constitution offered at our last annual by Mr. Thomas Rees, providing for a small membership fee. Other associations have admission fees of a much larger amount, and I see no objection to a fee being charged for admission to the Illinois Press Association, as it will tend to place it on a better financial basis, so I recommend its adoption.

And now permit me to call your attention to the programme prepared for our meeting. It is one which involves work. I am glad that the day of junketing and gathering at these meetings for merely a good time has passed, and we assemble now to earnestly discuss the matters pertaining to the future good of our profession. This meeting will be a success or failure as you make it. The foundation for success is laid; let us so build that this may be reckoned the best meeting for efficient work that has been held, and that we may return to our homes feeling that we have been benefited by this interchange of ideas and plans; also cherishing in our minds kindly thoughts for the citizens of this hospitable city who are doing everything in their power to make our stay pleasant.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that the government has become a strong competitor in our business; in fact, almost monopolizing one branch of the stationery trade. I would, therefore, recommend that we remonstrate through the proper channels.

Able and interesting papers were read by Mr. Thomas Rees, of Springfield, on "Advertising," and Mr. W. H. Henrichsen, of the Quincy *Herald*, on "Schemes for Increasing Circulation and Advertising," both of which will appear *in extenso* in our next issue. Addresses were also made by Mr. Julius Schneider, of the Joliet *News*, on "Soliciting and Collecting"; C. Marquis, Bloomington *Pantagraph*, on "Bookkeeping"; H. M. Peter, Watseka *Times*, on "Purchasing"; Richard Bolter, of the Clinton *Republic*, on "Exchanges;" and C. M. Tinney, of the Virginia *Gazette*, on "Markets." A very interesting feature was the delivery of an address on the "Republic of Mexico," by Mr. Owen Scott, of the Bloomington *Bulletin*, illustrated by maps and diagrams.

The following are the officers-elect for the ensuing year: President, Owen Scott, of the Bloomington *Bulletin;* first vice-president, W. J. Lewis, of the Lena *Star;* second vice-president, G. W. Harper, of the Robinson *Argus;* third vice-president, S. T. Thornton, of the Canton *Ledger;* secretary, E. B. Fletcher, of the Morris *Herald;* treasurer, George W. Latham, of the Greenville *Advocate*.

The following delegates were elected to the National Press Association convention, to be held in Detroit, August, 1889: W. R. Jewell, Danville *News;* Frank W. Howell, Mount Carmel *Register;* George W. Cyrus, Camp Point *Journal;* Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Chicago *Legal News;* John N. Onstott, Petersburg *Democrat;* J. M. Page, Jerseyville *Democrat;* J. J. Anderson, Nashville *Democrat;* W. H. H. Henrichsen, Quincy *Herald;* Thomas Rees, Springfield *Register;* George W. Latham, Greenville *Advocate*.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Illinois State Press Association recognizes in THE INLAND PRINTER, of Chicago, the technical trade journal of the craft in the United States, and takes pleasure in recommending it to the patronage and support of the printers of Illinois.

The reception, banquet and ball at the armory on Wednesday evening was an occasion long to be remembered, and were attended by all the visitors, accompanied by their wives and daughters, who enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. Taken altogether the convention was voted a magnificent success, and the attention of the reception committee, in particular, and the citizens of Danville in general, received, as they deserved, the thanks of all in attendance.

Mr. Frank W. Havill, of the Mount Carmel *Register*, delivered the following address on "Editorial Writing":

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I must beg your kind indulgence this morning, for I have a cold as big as Danville's hospitality, and it stays with me like Brother Henrichsen stays with a timid advertiser. I may choke up like some of you gentlemen do when you attempt to utter a great truth.

The first words of wisdom I received on editorial work, as well as my first instruction in the use of the stick and rule, was from "Old Price," a tramp printer, a walking cyclopedia of the art preservative, and whose queer old head was filled with wise saws. He said to me, "Boy, edit your ads. There's where the money comes in." The advertising department of a live paper is an excellent place for a beginner to find exercise for his powers. Suit your advertisers as to form, aid them as to matter, and encourage amplification. This, of course, as to business advertisement, editing legal advertisements, is a much lighter affair; but even here "editorial" ability can be displayed. Abbreviations are never to be tolerated, nor any disposition to curtail the law's utmost verbosity encouraged. As to this latter the lawyers can generally be trusted, but their aversion to the labor of writing out entire words, when they can satisfy their confiding clients with abbreviations, is notorious, and their copy should be carefully edited in this respect.

But something is usually expected from the editor besides editing his advertisements. Even his advertisers are likely to be somewhat exacting. They have the idea, and are probably correct, that if the paper does not exhibit enough animation and interest in general and local public affairs to induce people to expect its issue and read it, the money they pay will be bad seed sown on barren soil. They know very well, that as to newspaper diet, the public can't live on advertisements alone. And this

brings me to the writing of editorials. I know of no system in this that can be defined, nor do I believe there ought to be. If there were, blank editorials could be formulated, like blank deeds, for instance, and kept in type as standing matter. A formula might, and, in fact, does, work well enough on some papers, as to news items, as thus :

"We are reliably informed that at———, on the——— inst.," so far the form, to which can be added, as occasion may demand : "Granny Jenkins knit six pairs of socks," or "Jim Jones was at a candy whack at Bugtown," or "the slimy reptile who runs the smut mill in Rabbit Hollow got pasted on the jaw," or "our honored fellow-citizen, Judge Bugle Blast, with that characteristic go-aheaditiveness which we wish were shared by others whom we might name, has added materially to the appearance of the Third Ward by whitewashing his pig-pen."

But I apprehend that a system like this is hardly acceptable to real newspaper men, or to the public ; so that, I take it, as to writers of editorials, that each must be a law unto himself.

Editors have been known, who were themselves compositors, who "wrote" their editorials by setting them up out of the case. Others dictate them to an amanuensis. Some of you, gentlemen, who have become millionaires by editing tax lists, probably lie comfortably on a silk plush sofa at home, talk your editorials into a telephone, and have them taken down at your offices on a typewriter by a blonde beauty in bustle and bangs.

Mr. Fritz Napoleon Smith, editor of the *Chronicle*, whose establishment is graphically described by that clever romancer, Jules Verne, in the February *Forum*—but whose method of writing editorials is singularly overlooked by that descriptive gentleman—is a lightning editor who provides himself with a gross or two of Fabers, which are sharpened by a machine run by an electric motor. His paper, a ream or two for each day, cut to proper sized sheets, is piled up before him. When he squares himself to work, he fills each sheet as it is moved toward him by an ingenious application of machinery connected with the pencil-sharpener, when it is thrown over his shoulder by a frisket, worked from the main or bull wheel of the outfit. In this way he is able, during the entire *seance*, to keep in the air two or more sheets of editorial manuscript, which are distributed by an automatic devil to the lightning compositors overhead. But a majority of us are compelled to construct our editorials in a different way, and some of us somewhat laboriously.

The subjects, I suppose, are generally selected because our publics are interested in them or we believe they can be interested. For the treatment or general construction there is, as I have said, no known system — at least none known to me. The subject has probably been assigned to the wrong man. I receive and examine with considerable interest many of your papers regularly ; have watched carefully for indications of "system" in the construction of your editorials, and confess my inability to evolve anything of the kind from anything I see in any of them.

When that "admirable" vice of our school polity — uniformity of text books and methods of instruction applied to all pupils alike — classification of the dull with the bright in the same form, and all clipped or stretched to the same mental size — the local superintendent modeled upon the state superintendent, and the teachers upon the former — when this vice shall have done its perfect work, system in producing editorials will doubtless grow out of it. In that halcyon time, when all will have been compressed in the same mental mold, we may indeed be able to point with pride to a species of "signal service" which will premise with reasonable accuracy the subjects and verbal arrangement of editorials for the month or year ensuing, because there will then be "system." But for the present there is none. Yet there are methods, and again, other methods, of doing the work.

Assuming we have something to say, it is well to assume also that our public understands and takes for granted some things connected with the subject without their elaborate statement, just as it must be assumed they can read the words written. The diffusion process is said to be a good process in the making of sugar, but it is not the best for crystallizing editorials.

A knowledge of the evanescent character of these periodic lucubrations tends strongly to engender carelessness in their production. As a check to this tendency there ought to be cultivated an unvarying habit of merciless self-criticism.

The subject having been selected, or, as is likely, forced itself on attention, the natural order, I suppose, is first to collect and arrange all the facts bearing on the topic ; and, secondly, to put them together in as compact, logical and comprehensive form as possible. But it is a rare and valuable faculty, indeed, that enables a writer to produce an article at the first draft that he will be unable to improve by careful and critical pruning. Adjectives and parenthetic parasites may have intruded themselves, diluting sense and force. Cast them out. A single word may be found that will convey the meaning of a phrase. Substitute it. Entire paragraphs may be discovered that give no aid to the general conclusion. Eliminate them. Important facts, necessary to a clear understanding of the subject, have possibly been overlooked in the excitement of composition. Insert them in their logical order. Now, rewrite, making such further changes conducive to force as careful criticism in respect to consecutive arrangement will suggest. Do all this, at the risk of consigning the whole fabric to the waste-basket along with the favors of "a valued correspondent" ; for he who has not enough nerve, nor enough of the power of self-criticism to destroy his own mental bantlings before they go out into the world to disgrace, annoy or discredit him, lacks a very important element of the editorial faculty. There is a marked difference between the editorials of today and those of a few decades ago. The labored and lengthy *leaders* that were deemed indispensable by old-time editors, have, within the past few years, been superseded by the terse, incisive and brief articles and paragraphs, which are the distinguishing characteristics of the leading and popular prints of the time.

The most successful editors are those who discard these ; and summarizing current history, indulge in trenchant personal hits, perfumed scandals and local society news. The masses of the reading public of today—embracing, in the main, the whole people —active, alert and discriminating, cannot tolerate abstruse disquisitions and philosophical essays in newspapers ; but abreast with the heat and push of affairs, readers grasp at the pith and core of articles, which they weigh and digest with marvelous celerity.

The editor who would meet the popular demand must condense, must compress facts, fancies, opinions, so that, in a literal sense, he who runs may read ; and reading, may compass at a glance, the marrow and point of what he reads.

The editor who would emblazon success on his shield should combine the luminous instinct of common sense with the courage of his convictions. As the chronicler of current local history, he should "nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice." Imbued with Justinian's sense of justice—"the perpetual disposition to render to every man his due"—the personalities of journalism, always grateful to the public man, would not be accentuated with the rancor of partisan or personal prejudice, while they might be sufficiently incisive and pungent to satisfy the popular relish.

ELECTRICITY IN THE PRESSROOM.

A simple way of getting rid of electricity in the pressroom is introduced by Mr. Overend, of the firm of Sherman & Co., Boston. He says, "There is no difficulty before the sheet reaches the fly, as it is securely held by points, tapes and contact wheels. When, however, it reaches the fingers of the fly it acts in a most ungovernable manner, and continues to do so when it has been deposited on the heap. He prevents this nearly entirely by saturating the fingers or sticks of the fly-wheel with glycerine and water. This is put on with a sponge, while the press is at rest. The next time it is stopped it is again wet, until finally the wood is completely saturated and there is no longer need of repeating the process. There is scarcely ever any trouble in this place from electricity, although over thirty presses are in operation."

MR. OWEN SCOTT,

President of the Illinois Press Association, whose portrait is herewith presented, was born near Effingham, Illinois, July 6, 1848. His father was a county practicing physician, and one of the pioneers of Illinois, locating with his family in the state in 1825, where he still resides in the section in which he first settled. Owen, the subject of this sketch, had a relish for books from his childhood, and although the schools of the neighborhood in which he lived were not of the best, he was a constant attendant, and received much benefit therefrom. Later, he became a teacher in the country schools, and was enabled by the revenue derived therefrom, like a good many of our self-made men, to pay his way in the State Normal University, then located at Bloomington, his present home. In 1873, he became superintendent of schools of Effingham county, and served in that capacity for eight years.



During 1872-3 he pursued a course of study of the law, and was admitted to the bar by the Illinois Supreme Court, in January, 1874, which profession he followed for a few years before becoming involved in journalistic entanglements. In 1881 he purchased a half interest in the Effingham (Illinois) *Democrat*, an influential weekly newspaper. The year following he became sole proprietor, and continued to publish the *Democrat* until September, 1884. At this time he disposed of his Effingham paper, and became the owner and publisher of the daily and weekly *Bulletin*, at Bloomington, Illinois, succeeding Mr. John H. Oberly, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Scott is also editor and publisher of the *Illinois Freeman*, a monthly fraternal newspaper. As soon as possible after becoming a publisher he became a member of the Illinois Press Association, and has occupied a prominent position in that body to the present time. At the session held in Danville in February last, he was chosen president of the association for the coming year. He is happily married, and has a charming wife—a genuine helpmeet—and two interesting daughters.

It is no flattery to say that Mr. Scott enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends. A man of positive convictions, he is a courteous and agreeable gentleman, a fluent speaker, an able writer, a firm friend, and a model husband and father.

THE employing printers of Berlin have appointed a committee out of their number to regulate their apprenticeship system. No more than a certain number, fixed according to its size, are to be taken into any office, and all apprentices, before being bound, are to pass a school examination.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

THE first edition of Robert Burns' poems was published in 1786 at 3 shillings, and consisted of 612 copies. In 1832 the market value was 1 guinea; in 1858, £3 10s.; in the following year it jumped to £8; ten years later to £14; in 1876 to £38 10s.; in 1882 to £73, and in 1888 to £111.

MONS. E. SOYMIE, manager of a newspaper at Lorient, has suggested an alteration in the ordinary method in France of printing the addresses of subscribers to newspapers and other periodicals. Instead of printing them in batches of about twenty on single sheets, which requires checking for each issue, he prints them on a strip of paper like a ribbon, and they are afterwards perforated between the addresses. This ribbon is rolled up on a bobbin and the whole of the labels occupy but a small space, while none can be accidentally lost. Each is afterwards torn off and pasted on the wrappers. The plan seems to be something like that adopted by some of the London omnibus companies for giving out tickets.

A ROTARY machine for printing illustrated periodicals, which is claimed to combine high speed with thoroughness and efficiency of work, is described in foreign journals as made by Marinoni & Co., of Paris. It is seventeen feet long and six feet wide. The reel of paper is placed near the floor at the printing end, and the sheet goes around the blanket cylinder of the inner form after passing around two steadying rollers. It then rises to the outer form blanket cylinder, after which it runs the whole length of the machine to the cutting cylinder, thus giving the ink on the sheet a chance of drying somewhat. Having been cut, a gatherer collects four sheets and passes them on to the flyer, which lays the printed work alternately on two boards, so that both the inner and outer forms are open to the inspection of the minder. The paper passes over a horizontal box, which may be heated with steam or gas, and which it is claimed makes the paper take the ink more readily, and helps the ink to dry more rapidly than when the paper goes into the printing machine direct from the reel. The set-off sheet is passed out from a reel near the cylinders, and gathered in by another reel close to it, after it has gone around the outer form blanket cylinder, between the blanket and the sheet to be printed. This winding up is done by a belt which always drives the roller at the right speed. The winding reel is so adjusted as to allow for its increasing circumference as the sheet is wound on, and to prevent it from tearing away. The wheels of the plate and impression cylinders are adjustable for register and the inking apparatus is ample.—*Exchange.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A LABOR-SAVING INVENTION.

BY D. L. STINCHFIELD.

DANA'S FRICTION CLUTCH.

IN the application of motive force to foot-power printing presses, however varied in detail may be the methods of that application, the primary principle of the crank has been always strictly adhered to. The crank is the first and universal link of connection between leg muscle and the gears, cams, toggles, slides or other devices used to transfer the motion given and sustained by the operator's foot. It has done this work with fair satisfaction on printing presses since their invention, but not even the respect due old age and long service shall prevent a just statement of its defects, as demanded by the purpose of this article.

In the first place, it is wasteful of the force given it for transmission, gaining speed not at all commensurate with the power applied. In it is combined the natures of servant and master — yielding fair results from a certain degree of force applied to the treadle, but rendering worse than useless the application of power beyond that degree. Recognizing, of course, the fact that modifications of the crank principle enter largely into the construction of all presses, it should be remembered that herein reference is had to the primary form as it appears in the crook of the main shaft, whereon hooks the rod connecting with the treadle.

The experience of the pressman renders necessary only the briefest statement of the peculiarities of this primary crank and the disadvantages they closely represent. He knows that in starting the press he must help the balance wheel by hand until the treadle is at the highest point and about to descend, when (on a quarto-medium or heavier) he throws the weight of his body on the treadle to get a quick revolution and prevent stoppage on the center, or a backward motion of the machine. He knows that in his effort to maintain rapid motion it is difficult — impossible, in fact — to keep the foot and treadle in unison, and that the treadle works the foot quite as much as the foot works the treadle. Thus it is that a considerable part of the force is exerted to counteract that before applied, and to actually impede instead of accelerate the motion of the press.

He knows, too, or can readily observe, that the crank yields effective results through only about one-third of its revolution, or but a part of the distance from one dead center to the other on the down-stroke. The pressman realizes, also, or can be brought to realize, that in treading a press exhaustion is caused not so much by the muscular force required as by the rapid, incessant and paralyzing kicking.

In all of this, however, there is nothing new. It aims simply to be a true and not overdrawn statement of the disadvantages of the crank application of power to the printing press—a brief review of an old lesson—in order that a new one may be better understood.

Many attempts have been made by press builders and others to reduce the amount of kicking necessary to run the machine. These long-continued efforts are in themselves strong evidence of the disadvantages of the present method as above set forth. One after another, various schemes have been devised, and proven worthless. Power has been sacrificed to gain speed, and *vice versa*, to such an extent that foot-power was inadequate, or regular speed could not be maintained. One feature has been developed at the cost of another equally important. The number of devices tested in secret by press builders, only to be abandoned in despair, if not in disgust, may never be known. Certain it is that it is large. News of such a failure occasionally gets abroad, but seemingly to discourage invention rather than to spur it on to possible success—and who shall say that success in this is not attainable? Who, on the other hand, shall have the audacity to claim, not only that a printing press can be satisfactorily driven by foot-power with one kick to an impression, but that the fact has been practically demonstrated?

The writer is willing to go on record with such a claim, and stands ready to substantiate it by the actual working of a press, as hereinafter described.

In 1882, L. D. Dana, a machinist of Waupaca, Wisconsin, after eight or ten years of patient experimenting, obtained letters patent on "Dana's Friction Clutch," an attachment for foot-power machinery. Since that time the appliance has demonstrated its usefulness on more than a dozen different kinds of machines, working with success on them all. It had never occurred to the inventor, or those associated with him, that it was applicable to a printing press. Last December, the writer induced them to attach a clutch to a 7 by 11 Pearl. The result of the experiment has satisfied them, as well as your correspondent, that the clutch has at last entered its field of greatest usefulness, and that in it foot-power presses have found *the* thing they have waited for all the years since their

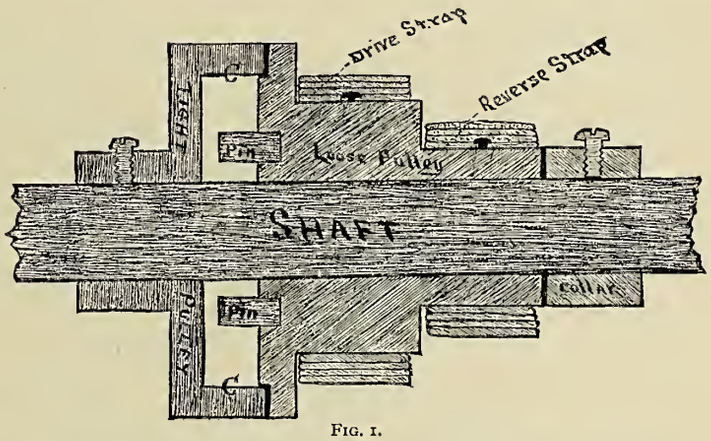


FIG. 1.

invention. Fig. 1 is a sectional view of the clutch as attached to the main shaft of the press, midway between the side frames. The tight pulley (called the disk in the letters patent) is fixed firmly to the shaft by the set-screw in the hub. This tight pulley, or disk, is bored out to a diameter and depth just sufficient to admit the three separate pieces marked "shoes" and "eccentric" (Fig. 2) without binding. The circumference, c c c c (Fig. 2) represents the inner circumference of the disk, or c c (Fig. 1). The shoes and eccentric being within the disk, in position as shown, the loose cone pulley (Fig. 1) is brought into place and held at easy working distance from the disk (marked tight pulley) by the collar. To bring the loose pulley to this position, the pins, firmly fixed in its face (Fig. 1), are inserted into the holes in the eccentric P P (Fig. 2). Power is transferred from the treadle by a drive strap (Fig. 1) attached to a hook on the higher step of the loose cone pulley, and wound three or more times around it. The lower end of the drive strap is stapled to the treadle, about six inches from its outer end. The reverse strap (Fig. 1) is attached to the lower step of the loose pulley, wound around it several times in the direction contrary to the winding of the drive strap, and connected at its lower end with a stout coil spring, fixed to the floor.

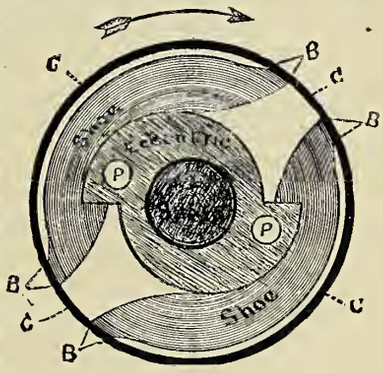


FIG. 2.

The parts of the mechanism being in position, and the connections made, apply force to the treadle, and observe the result. The depression of the treadle unwinds the drive strap, causing the loose pulley — and consequently the eccentric and shoes — to revolve in the direction indicated by the arrow (Fig. 2). It is

readily seen how the revolution of the eccentric in that direction crowds the shoes against the inner circumference of the disk, c c c c and c c (Figs. 1 and 2), creating enough friction at the points of bearing, B B B B (Fig. 2), to stop their independent motion and transfer it to the disk and shaft, thus running the machine. As the treadle is depressed, and the drive strap unwound, the reverse strap is, of course, wound up, creating tension in the coil spring. On lifting the foot at the end of the stroke, the coil spring instantly contracts, unwinding the reverse strap and at the same time winding up the drive strap and lifting the treadle — the whole mechanism being for a moment operating in reverse, or revolving in the direction contrary to that indicated by the arrow. A glance at Fig. 2 shows how the eccentric, moved by the pins in the loose pulley, carries the shoes in reverse without restriction by the disk. But on the instant the treadle is depressed again the forward motion succeeds the reverse, the wedge principle of the shoes operates and all the parts (during the stroke) are practically solid with the shaft, which must revolve if they do.

To understand the advantages of this attachment over the primary crank, keep these points well in mind:

With the clutch there is no dead center. It starts the press instantly from any position, without helping the wheel by hand, and always in the right direction.

It gives a constant, uninterrupted and effective application of power during the unwinding of the drive strap, or through about two complete revolutions of the shaft and wheel, instead of through one-third of a revolution, as with the crank. Here is the great saving of power that makes possible and practicable a belting for speed that, with but one kick to an impression, sustains regularity of motion on the heavier presses, with even less exertion of force than the present crank requires.

In the unwinding of the drive strap speed and power are operating together in exactly the same relation they bear each other in the spinning of a top by a quick pull of a string wound around the shaft or peg on which the top revolves. At the beginning of the stroke there is the largest roll of strap on the pulley — the longest lever — the greatest power. As the treadle descends, and the roll of strap diminishes, the leverage is shortened and speed is gained; but the consequent loss of power is more than counterbalanced by the momentum this increasing speed gives the wheel.

The most fascinating feature of the contrivance is that the clutch, treadle and their connections are perfectly independent of the machine. This feature enables the press to *run ahead of the motive force*. In other words: give the treadle a quick stroke; a wonderfully large proportion of the force exerted is effectively used on the shaft; at the suspension of the stroke hold the treadle on the floor, and the press runs on freely. Give the press great speed and remove the foot from the treadle (it will not break); the coil spring reverses the mechanism and lifts the treadle, which, with the straps, loose pulley, eccentric and shoes, remains at perfect rest, while the machine is running away as though driven with a belt from a line shaft.

This article, already too long, perhaps, does not admit of more than a reference to the true scientific principles on which the construction of this clutch is based. Suffice it to say that so long as these principles are adhered to the clutch will remain operative with practically no chance of breakage, and with no perceptible wear, during the life of the best machine to which it can be attached. It is a new combination of old forces most economically applied. It combines such possibilities of power and speed that, so far as printing presses are concerned, either can be sacrificed to any necessary extent to gain the other.

If the press-feeder had two or three pairs of hands he could run the Pearl three or four impressions to one kick without as much leg-work as the old way requires. This being the case, the heavier machines, geared back to save power until six, seven and eight kicks and revolutions of the balance wheel are necessary to one impression, offer exactly the field the clutch needs for that wonderful speed and impetus which is superfluous on the four-kicker Pearl. The practical result of its application to the Pearl is a regularly sustained speed of 2,000 impressions per hour with greater ease than 1,000 were accomplished in the old way.

The clutch will most distinguish itself on the larger presses, giving to them the capacity in speed the smaller ones now possess, at the same time that the labor of running them is wonderfully lessened.

Persons desiring further information relative to the clutch, are requested to correspond with D. L. Stinchfield, Waupaca, Wisconsin.

THE CLARK & LONGLEY FAILURE.

The following are the salient features of the statement of the expert appointed to make an examination of the books of the Clark & Longley Company, Chicago, at the request of the creditors:

I find that on the 30th of June, 1886, a stock company was formed, succeeding Clark & Longley, and that their assets on that date exceeded their liabilities $30,000. (See Exhibit A A.)

The first year's business shows a loss of $20,031.37, which amount was transferred to the printing office plant, increasing the cost of the same that amount ($14,037.39 of this loss was caused by payments made by the company on the old creditors' claims of Clark & Longley).

The second year's business, ending June 30, shows a loss of $27,885.12, and of this amount $9,194.71 were paid to the creditors of Clark & Longley.

The loss of these two years' business entirely wiped out the surplus that appeared at the formation of the company, and they were undoubtedly insolvent on this date.

If their books had been closed on January 21, 1889 (the date of the failure), they would have shown a loss of $9,122.61 from July 1, 1888 (exclusive of interest, payments on Clark & Longley's old accounts, depreciation in plant, bills receivable and accounts receivable). (See Exhibit B.)

In Exhibit C I have summarized the losses since the formation of the company, adding estimated loss on plant, bills receivable on hand, and accounts receivable (as per the appraisement after January 21, 1889), and find that the gross loss (including $24,459.73 paid on old accounts of Clark & Longley) should be $78,725.26. Deducting from this amount the surplus over liabilities on June 30, 1886 ($30,000), the liabilities should exceed their assets $48,725.26 at the date of failure.

I find, however, that the excess of liabilities over assets as per their statement is $64,889.82, and from this must be deducted the amount of merchandise in warehouse to secure the account of Lincoln National Bank $4,187.23, leaving net amount of excess of liabilities over assets, $60,701.59.

Here is a difference between my statement and theirs of $11,976.33, which I am unable at present to explain, owing to the limited time I have been allowed to examine the accounts.

I find their liabilities to be $84,730.26, but am informed by their bookkeeper that this amount will be increased, and that he will file supplementary statement showing such increase.

On Exhibit D I have made a condensed statement from the list of assets given to the assignee.

I have not had the time to closely examine the account of A. C. Clark, but the ledger shows that on July 1, 1888, he was a creditor of the company to the amount of $8,857.40, while at the time of the failure his account shows a debit balance of $8,948.54. This amount, if closed to profit and loss, would account for the greater part of the discrepancy above named.

Regarding the account of John T. Dale, while the same has not been closely examined, I fail to find any record for the sale or purchase of any part of the capital stock to or from him. I find, however, that there appears to the credit of A. C. Clark, on July 27, 1887, $4,800. This amount, I am informed by the bookkeeper of the Clark & Longley Company, was a payment made by Mr. Dale on the stock sold him by Mr. Clark. I am of the opinion that the amounts now to the credit of John T. Dale were for his note loaned the company, and were used by the company for

their benefit. This merely is an impression, and has not been verified.

Owing to the short time I have been allowed to examine these books I have been unable to verify the correctness of all the figures given, and have been compelled to take them from the ledger, assuming the correctness of the same.

THE RISLEY & LAKE COMPOSING MACHINE.

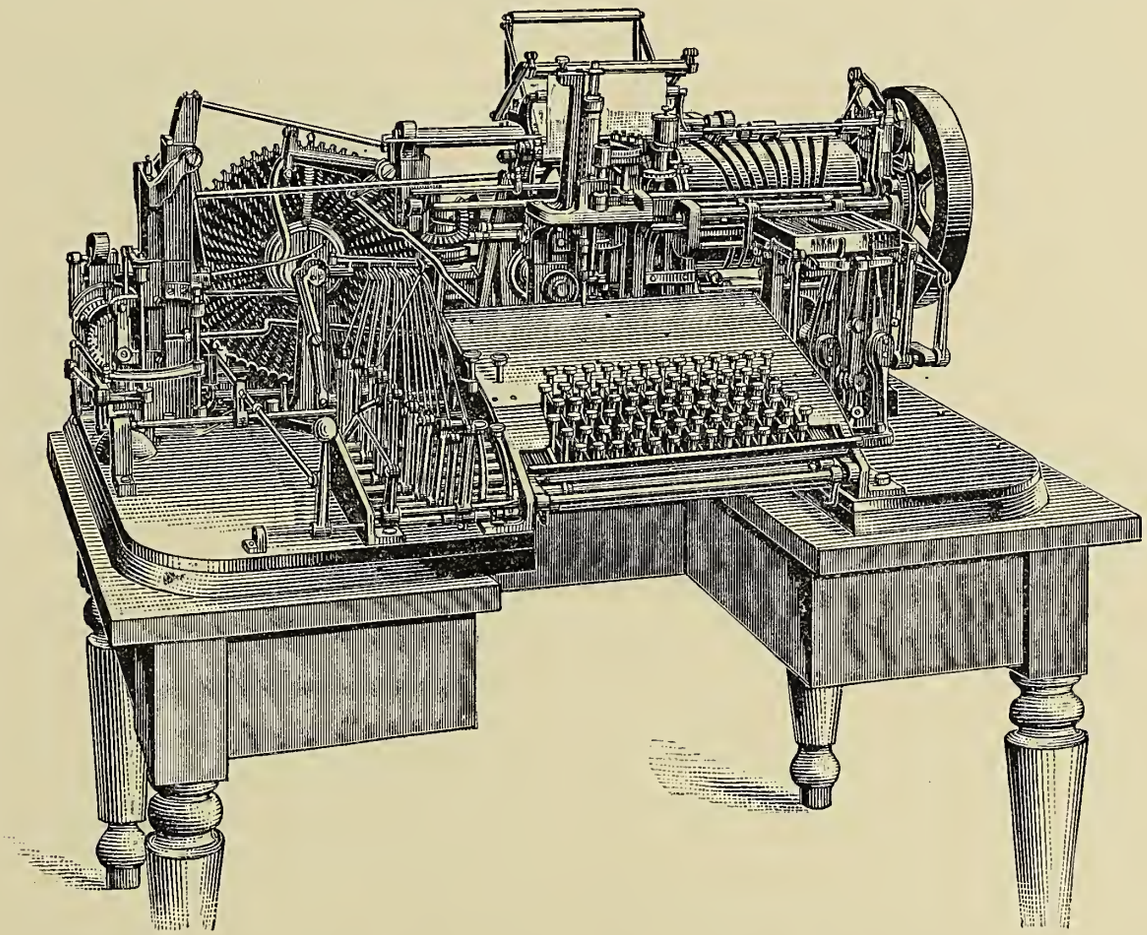
A correct illustration is given herewith of a new experimental machine, the invention of Messrs. Risley & Lake, intended for use principally in law, legislative, municipal and government printing. In it there is but one type for each letter, figure or punctuation mark, and all are cut on a cylindrical metallic shell:

The New York *Lithographer and Printer*, in referring to it, says: "It will be perceived that there is a key-board like that of an ordinary type-writer, the use of which is obvious. There is a key for each character used. These characters are all cast or cut on one cylindrical shell or sleeve, in which feature the machine resembles the well-known Crandall type-writer. This type-shell may be seen, in the illustration, at the center of the machine, immediately to the rear of the key-board, and in front of the sheet of paper upon which the printing is to be done. The ink is applied to each type by small composition rollers.

"By this means an impression is made that is as clear and sharp as an impression taken from type.

"A unique feature of the invention is that by which the lines are 'justified,' that is, lengthened or shortened to conform to the width of the column or page. To do this, when movable types are used, as in ordinary typesetting, the compositor, when the line is nearly completed, puts thicker or thinner spaces between the words. Otherwise the lines would be unequal in length, presenting a ragged appearance, similar to that of type-written work. By an ingenious device upon this machine, when a sufficient number of words to approximately fill a line have been registered, the justifying or spacing between the words is done automatically; and when the words appear upon the paper they fill the line as accurately as do the words in this line, and the spacing between the words is as even as it could be made by the most expert compositor. In fact, the spacing is, and must of necessity be, mathematically correct.

"The reproduction of the work done on the machine now on exhibition is accomplished by lithography. The printing by the machine is done with lithographic ink on paper specially prepared. The impression is then transferred to stone in the usual manner, and the desired number of copies struck off. The first printing or composing on the machine is done in less than a fifth of the time required when movable types are used, the ordinary speed being from twenty to twenty-five words a minute. The cost of transferring to stone is said to be less than the 'making up' of forms for the press in ordinary printing, and there is no 'distribution' of type.



"This machine has also been tested with a view to making matrices for the casting of stereotype plates, but the experiments have not been carried sufficiently far, as yet, to determine what may be accomplished by it in that direction. The patents covering the machine are controlled by the Graphic Process Company, of 22 Spruce street, this city, who are now erecting extensive workshops for its manufacture."

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

The following, given *verbatim et literatim*, is a copy of a letter recently received by an ink manufacturer of Cincinnati: "I have sean in the wagon maker Paper your avertice the ink with which this paper is Printed. Please send your Catalogue of the prices of them wat Culears yowoul have to seal at."

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge the honor of a call from the following gentlemen during the past month: Frank Gage, of William C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek Mich.; W. W. Robinson, Battle Creek, Mich.; Louis L. Lomer, with Carlon & Hallenback, Indianapolis; R. O. Boyd, Queen City Ink Works, Denver, Col.; E. B. Fletcher, secretary of the Illinois Press Association; M. L. Metsger, The W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; J. E. Jenkins, *The Safeguard*, Columbus Junction, Iowa; F. S. Verbeck, Minnesota Typefoundry, St. Paul, Minn.; N. R. Baker, of the Kansas Newspaper Union, and John H. Odgen, superintendent printing The George W. Crane Publishing Company, Topeka, Kan.; J. H. Ketcheson, B. Thalman's St. Louis Printing Ink Works, St. Louis; J. H. Chambers, Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia; H. H. Van Cliff, with Collier & Cleavland, Denver, Col.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. S. P., Boston: Can you give me the name of the publisher of "Color Printing," by T. F. Earhart?

Answer.—Mr. Earhart informs us that the book referred to will not be placed on the market for two months from date.

N. M. L., Los Angeles, California: Will you state through your columns, whether or no there is a process of working copperplates on a common job press?

Answer.—No.

B. J. B., Sarnia, Canada: Can you tell me what bookbinders use to remove ink stains from paper? I have failed in every effort to do so, and finally appeal to you. It will help me out of a great trouble.

Answer.—Dissolve a little chloride of lime in water, and apply. If this does not entirely remove, then add a very small portion of acetic acid.

D. J. S., Marion, Kansas: Can you give me a recipe for a dryer to use in ink over which, or after the color is printed, you can use bronze without it adhering to the colors first printed, without having to wait for several days? I have used a number of formulas, but have not found them satisfactory.

Answer.—Use a good gloss varnish as an ink thinner; or calcined magnesia, dusted lightly on.

H. K. C., Vincentown, N. J.: Will you please tell me why some of the lines in the inclosed job do not show up, particularly the one suspending the horseshoe? I used bearers and planed the form well before putting on the press (Gordon). Have had trouble of this kind before.

Answer.—Parts of the hair line rules shown are new, and some have evidently been used before, hence some portions are heavier than the others. To make them uniform in appearance "H. K. C." should draw the back of a knife blade gently over the lightest parts. This will not injure the rule in the least, while it will remove the grievance complained of.

G. P., Chicago, writes: I was one of a party the other evening when the question was asked, "Why are so many names pronounced the same and spelled differently." One of the names cited, I remember, was Daley, Daily, Daly, Dailey. Please give your opinion.

Answer.—The explanation therefor must be left a matter of conjecture. One of the most feasible which presents itself to our mind is that, in a large number of instances, parties coming to this country were unable to spell their names, or tell when they were properly spelled, and as their children became educated they signed their names as suited their caprice.

M. A. M., Buenos Aires: Can you give me the address of some firms that deal in steel and copper plate engraving machines, and also of firms that make a specialty of steel and copper plate engraving for the trade, such as rosettes, vignettes and borders; also, of firms that deal in nets for zinc-etching?

Answer.—M. M. Kelton, New York City, probably make the best copperplate presses in the market. S. D. Childs & Co., 140 Monroe street, Chicago, furnish the devices referred to. Nets are not used for zinc-etching. The proper method is to use a ruled glass plate in the camera, the glass being covered with a black wax. These plates can be obtained from M. Wolfe, Dayton, Ohio.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

The Lake View Record Printing and Publishing Company, Lake View, Illinois. Some fine specimens of society work—invitations, cards and programmes—in which both composition and presswork are above the average. The combination of colors is very harmonious, and all the specimens submitted are both neat and attractive.

A batch of commercial work—billheads, letterheads, business cards, etc.—from "B. McC.," Rochester, N. Y., "an apprentice of almost two years' experience." All the specimens submitted bear evidence of skill and correct judgment in display, and many compositors of twenty years' experience would have no reason to be ashamed of such work.

Free Press Printing Company, London, Ontario. A collection of commercial work, all of which bears evidence of good workmanship. Three billheads, each printed in five colors and gold, may be justly called works of art, the design and execution being very creditable. This firm is to be congratulated on its ability to turn out such fine printing.

Foster, Roe & Crone, Chicago. The latest production of this house is a book under the caption of "Art Fakes," containing a variety of unique and attractive designs in colors, all of which are worthy of special commendation. The taste and originality displayed, and the effects produced by the use of brass rule, ornaments, etc., stamp them as the efforts of a first-class printer and artist.

J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, "Floral Designs," an elegant work for florists, the handsomely engraved designs being printed in color on a tinted background on heavy-plated paper. The letterpress portion of the work is clearly printed in old-style type, and the book, of 164 pages, is nicely bound in cloth, with gilt edges. It is a work that will bear favorable criticism from every judge of good printing.

Alfred M. Slocum & Co., 409 Arch street, Philadelphia. A handsome calendar for 1889, being a combination of lithography and letterpress; each month printed on a separate card, the whole inclosed in a cover printed in two colors and gold, and tied together with a silken cord. The allegorical representations for each month are very artistic, and the quotations accompanying them exceedingly appropriate. It is the handsomest calendar we have ever seen.

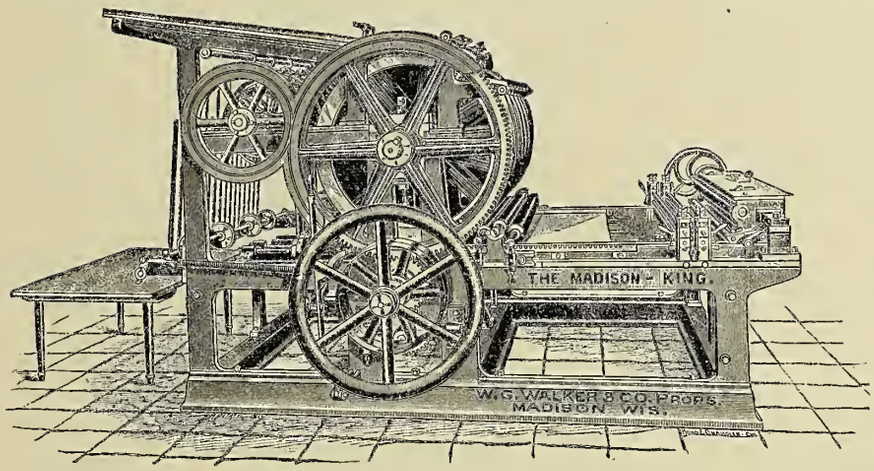
Bowden & Sons, St. John's, N. F., circulars, cards, etc., neatly designed and printed; Los Angeles Printing Company, Los Angeles, Cal., business cards, letterheads and billheads in colors and gold, all tastefully executed, some of the designs being very original; Ashland *News*, Ashland, Wis., some exceedingly creditable specimens of commercial work; Bigelow Printing and Publishing Company, Pearl street, Buffalo, N. Y., monthly calendars with blotters attached; Curtis Printing Company, 158 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn., two pamphlets, neatly printed, inclosed in parchment-paper covers and tied with satin; *Colonist*, Victoria, B. C., some excellent specimens of printing, one in five colors being especially good; Moore & Overman, Marion, Ind., circular in three colors and gold; Capital City Publishing Company, Madison, Wis., business card in three colors, very neat; Pioneer Press Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Brick City Printing Company, Ocala, Fla.; Times Printing House, St. Thomas, Ont., business card and billhead, both of which are very ordinary samples of work.

A number of samples are left over for review next month.

THE "MADISON-KING."

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR—A TWO-ROLLER BOOK, NEWS AND JOB PRESS.

We herewith present to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, and the trade in general, an illustration and a brief description of a new drum-cylinder printing machine recently placed on the market, the "Madison-King," manufactured by the well-known press builders of Madison, Wisconsin, W. G. Walker & Co., believing that its many points of excellence will commend it to those who desire a first-class machine at a reasonable price. It is built of the finest material, is substantial in every feature, elegantly finished, and constructed under the immediate personal supervision of the designer and inventor—Mr. John T. King. Its distribution—an important feature—is unsurpassed, while its many new features (secured by patents) place it in the front rank, and render it the equal, in every respect, of any press of the kind



in the market. Though, as stated, a comparatively new candidate for public favor, we feel satisfied it will become a general favorite when its merits are more fully known. It is simplicity itself, and among its many special features may be mentioned the following:

The type-bed is triple steel shod. Adjustable center rollers under center of bed. The spider has double steel ways and four center posts. Adjustable air springs. Driven from patent intermediate adjustable sleeve. No universal joint coupling. Two-faced gear rocks under the intermediate. The register rack runs full length of the impression. There are brass side gibs on corners of bed—no side lash. The cylinder shaft is special steel, and has anti-friction collars. No side-wear on cylinder boxes. The vibrating distributer over the form-rollers runs in brass sleeves, held fast by hinged boxes. The distributer is geared to type-bed with steel gears. The form-rollers are driven by contact of the vibrating distributer. The gripper motion takes up its own wear, so that register is perfect. Tapeless delivery is driven by gear. Continuous fly-cam, and the fly has sharp-edged fingers. The press can be turned backward without change or risk. All rolls, pins and rods are steel.

It has King's patent slip-nut table distribution, always in time. Double steel vibrators. The distributers and vibrators may be raised from the table and separated from each other without being taken from the press, by King's patent distributer post-heads. The fountain has under-cut knife, also hand wheel for quick movement. All gears are cut from the solid. The press is built on a very heavy iron base. These presses are made in three sizes, namely:

Inside Bearers.	Matter Covered.	Price.
No. 1—29½ by 42½	27 by 40	$2,200
No. 2—32½ by 46½	30 by 45	2,400
No. 3—35½ by 50½	32 by 48	2,600

The above price includes tapeless delivery, circular sheet-cutter, counter shaft with two swivel hangers, driving pulley, two cone pulleys, two roller-molds, one set extra roller cores, one set cast rollers, full set wrenches, hard or soft blanket, one set chases. All boxed and delivered F. O. B.

The following are their dimensions:

Length.	Width.	Height.	Weight.	Speed.	Horse Power.
No. 1—11 ft. 6 in.	8 ft.	6 ft.	5 tons.	1,200 to 1,600	2½
No. 2—11 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 4 in.	6 ft.	5½ "	1,000 to 1,400	3
No. 3—12 ft.	8 ft. 8 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	6½ "	800 to 1,200	4

Parties intending to purchase a press of this character can not do better than correspond with Messrs. Walker & Co., who will cheerfully furnish all necessary information.

INTERESTING FACTS.

How many miles of railway in the United States? One hundred and fifty thousand six hundred miles, about half the mileage of the world.

How much have they cost? Nine billion dollars.

How many people are employed by them? More than 1,000,000.

What is the fastest time made by a train? Ninety-two miles in ninety-three minutes, one mile being made in forty-six seconds, on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad.

What is the cost of a high-class, eight-wheel passenger locomotive? About $8,500.

What is the longest mileage operated by a single system? Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé system, about 8,000 miles.

What is the cost of a palace sleeping car? About $15,000, or $17,000 if "vestibuled."

What is the longest railroad bridge span in the United States? Cantilever span in Poughkeepsie bridge, 548 feet.

What is the highest railroad bridge in the United States? Kinzua viaduct, on the Erie road, 305 feet high.

Who built the first locomotive in the United States? Peter Cooper.

What road carries the largest number of passengers? Manhattan Elevated railroad, New York—525,000 a day, or 191,625,000 yearly.

What is the longest American railway tunnel? Hoosac Tunnel, on the Fitchburg railway, 4¾ miles.

What is the highest railroad in the United States? Denver & Rio Grande, Marshall Pass, 10,853 feet.

What are the chances of fatal accident in railway travel? One killed in 10,000,000. Statistics show more are killed by falling out of windows than in railway accidents.

What line of railway extends farthest east and west? Canadian Pacific railway, running from Quebec to the Pacific Ocean.

How long does a steel rail last with average wear? About eighteen years.

What is the fastest time made between Jersey City and San Francisco? Three days, seven hours, thirty-nine minutes and sixteen seconds. Special theatrical train, June, 1886.—*Scribner.*

THE working printers' unions in Austrio-Hungary numbered in 1887, in all, 6,143 members, and the income of the unions in the same period amounted to 217,633 florins, of which there were spent as assistance to sick members 73,245 florins; to widows, orphans, and invalids by incapacity of working or old age, 34,983 florins; to members out of work, 15,414 florins; as traveling relief, 5,509 florins; and to purposes furthering the intellectual advancement of the members, 22,046 florins. The united property of the unions is valued at 547,082 florins, showing an advance, as compared with the preceding year, of 11,000 florins.—*Printers' Register, London.*

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE *Globe* composing room has recently been added to the list of union offices.

THE paper houses, press builders and printers' supply houses report business improving, and the outlook for the future encouraging.

MR. HARRY M. COLE, well and favorably known in this city, who represented No. 16 at the Buffalo convention, and now working on the *Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis, is a candidate for delegate to Denver.

THE branch of the business embracing Amberg's letter files and impression books, heretofore conducted by Cameron, Amberg & Co., Chicago, will in future be conducted by the Amberg File & Index Company.

DAVID MCHALE, a member of No. 16, but formerly a resident of St. Louis, died on Wednesday, March 6, of consumption, at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. His remains were interred by the union in Rosehill Cemetery.

MARK L. CRAWFORD, delivered a lecture on trades unions, under the auspices of the Economic Club, at the Madison Street Theater, on Sunday evening March 17. The attendance was large, and the lecturer did himself credit.

THE J. W. Butler Paper Company, of this city, has purchased the stock of the Standard Paper Company, of Milwaukee. The business will be continued under the same name and at the same location, under the new management

FUCHS & LANG, dealers in lithographers' supplies, have entered up a confession of judgment for $2,293.98 against the Phœnix Lithographing Company, in the Superior Court. The assets and liabilities, it is estimated, are about $4,000.

THE Union Typefoundry has just brought out an artistically gotten-up sixteen-page book, containing its latest designs in faces and ornaments. It is also filling an order for a complete outfit for a printing office for a public institution in Germany.

J. J. SPAULDING, an old-time and well-known printer of Chicago, a resident of Evanston, was run over and killed by a train on the North-Western railroad, March 7. He was best known as being some years ago the junior partner in the then prominent firm of Dunlop, Sewell & Spaulding.

THE J. W. Middleton Printing and Stationery Company has failed; the immediate cause, it is alleged, being the enforcement of a judgment rendered against it, by the parents of a young man who was killed by falling through an elevator shaft in the old store of the company on State street.

MR. A. P. LUSE, of the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., sailed on Wednesday, March 6, for Europe, by the North German Lloyd steamship, Trave. He expects to spend six months in traveling through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, etc. The readers of THE INLAND PRINTER are promised a series of communications from his facile pen.

THE Samuel E. Barrett Manufacturing Company is the name of a new concern incorporated in this city, for the purpose of manufacturing paper and the products obtained from the distillation and manipulation of coal tar. The incorporators are S. E. Barrett, H. L. Cornell and J. G. Smith, and the capital stock is placed at $2,000,000.

WILLIAM MCCOY recently filed a bill in the Circuit Court to restrain Mayor Roche and Comptroller Burley from making a contract with the German-American Company to publish the city advertisements in the *Freie Presse*, on the ground that the ordinance passed by the city council, in 1881, authorizing the publication of city notices in both English and German, is unwarranted by the city charter.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS having become the sole owners of the Empire Machine Company, formerly located on the corner of Van Buren and Dearborn streets, have removed its plant to their workshops at Westerly, Rhode Island, where all orders will in future be executed. They propose, however, to keep in stock in their Chicago warehouse, a full supply of electrotypers' and stereotypers' machinery, so that all orders will receive prompt attention.

THE Globe Manufacturing Company, builders of the Peerless press, has recently put on the market an extra heavy machine for embossing, paper-box making, etc., by which cutting, scoring and printing can all be done on one press. The J. Sefton Manufacturing Company, Anderson, Indiana, has just placed two of them in its establishment, 13 by 19; and S. D. Childs & Co., of Chicago, one 14 by 22.

THE following enterprises in connection with the printing business have recently been incorporated at Chicago: The Como Printing and Publishing Company, with a capital stock of $50,000; the Purdy Publishing Company, with a capital stock of $60,000; the Empire Show Printing Company, with a capital stock of $100,000; the Combined Ruling and Printing Company, capital stock, $15,000; the Lever Publishing Company, capital stock, $30,000; the S. Brainerd's Son & Co., capital stock, $250,000, for publishing music; the Chicago Presstissimo Engraving and Etching Company, capital stock, $100,000.

FROM the New York *Sun*: Long John Wentworth, who recently died in Chicago, used to tell this story of how he got the name by which he was so well known: "When I was going to school down in Connecticut I was the longest and skinniest boy you ever saw. I was fourteen years old. I used to have a habit in those days of getting my heels up on the seat, so that my knees towered above my head. I was sitting that way one day in school, when one of the examiners came around. He said to the teacher, 'What's that boy standing up on the bench doing? Why don't you make him sit down?' The teacher said I was sitting down. 'Who is he?' 'John Wentworth,' said the teacher. 'He's a pretty long John,' said the examiner; and ever since that day the name has stuck to me."

THE annual election for officers of the typographical union, which occurs Wednesday, March 27, promises to be an exciting one, and will doubtless call out a large vote. The following is the list of candidates for the various positions so far as heard from: For president, James B. Fullerton, *Tribune*; Charles E. Cobb, *Inter Ocean*; vice-president, Charles Ross, J. M. W. Jones Co.; secretary-treasurer, William McEvoy (present incumbent), George T. McNamara; recording secretary, Charles T. Gould, W. G. Crow; sergeant-at-arms, A. A. Mock, W. J. Teed, James A. Bryan. Delegates—John Canty, *Inter Ocean*; H. S. Streat, *Tribune*; W. J. Cushing, *Inter Ocean*; Will J. Creevy, *Inter Ocean*; Martin Burke, *Tribune*; Sam Rastall, *News*; Victor B. Williams, *News*; William T. Lumsden, *Herald*; William Cruikshank, *Herald*; J. B. McDonald, *Times*; W. A. Hollabaugh; James Wright, *Mail*.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

AN effort is being made to establish a paper mill at Newman, Georgia. The amount required is $10,000.

THE Parsons Paper Company are building a new mill which will be, when completed, the largest in Holyoke.

IT is stated in paper-making circles that a paper mill, to cost $50,000, is about to be erected at Lexington, Kentucky.

THE Manufacturers' Wrapping Paper Association, La Fayette, Indiana, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $100,000.

LEWIS county, New York, rejoices in seven wood-pulp mills, which have an average annual output of from 15,000 to 18,000 tons.

THE arrival of a large consignment of print paper from Germany, at San Francisco, has curtailed the demand for home manufacture.

THE mills of the Columbia River Paper Company, of LaCamas, Oregon, which were destroyed by fire, November 6, 1886, rebuilt during 1887, and started up in March, 1888, turned out during that year twice the output of previous years. The average amount of

straw used in former years was 700 tons. In 1888, the product was 1,300 tons, and the value $125,000. Seventy men are employed.

Five new pulp-mills have been built in the State of Maine during the past year. All will be in running order early in the present year.

The managers of the Whiting Paper Company have established a factory and salesroom in New York City. They are situated on Duane street.

The new mill at Johnsonburg, Pennsylvania, for the manufacture of pulp and paper, will be the most modern mill in the country, as regards machinery, in both branches.

The paper manufacturers of Holyoke report trade good, all the mills running up to their capacity, and some of them being behind with their orders. A brisk demand is reported for enameled book papers.

There are fifteen different styles of envelopes included in the contract to supply the American postoffice department for the year ending June 30, 1889. The total quantity is estimated at 49,998,950.

S. D. Warren & Co., the Cumberland Mills (Me.) paper manufacturers, are experimenting with a new machine for manufacturing decorative paper. They are also experimenting with the electric bleaching process.

The Valley Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, are making some changes in the character of their output, in the way of new lines of manufacture. What these changes and new lines are will be made known in the near future.

The American Paper Company, of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, intends to build a paper mill in the rear of their pulp mill. It is to be of stone, 70 by 100 feet, one story high, and will cost $100,000—$80,000 for the building and $20,000 for the machinery.

The *Wood Pulp News*, of New York, a new weekly journal devoted to paper-making fiber interests, in its initial number, states that the manufacture of wood pulp has grown in a few years to over fourteen hundred tons per day, and that the importations are about one hundred tons daily.

The American Roll Paper Company of St. Louis has entered suit in the United States Court to recover damages from the National Roll Paper Company, of Cincinnati, for infringing on a patent paper cutter. A. Q. Ross, W. St. Clair Ross and Charles H. Rust are the defendants.

The Willamette Pulp and Paper Company, located at Oregon City, on the Willamette river, Oregon, has established an office at San Francisco. The following are its officers: President, Orestes Pierce; vice-president, C. P. Thore; general manager, W. P. Johnston; secretary, S. B. McKee.

The Atlas Paper Company, of Appleton, Wisconsin, is now receiving from thirty to forty carloads of pulp wood per day at its yards. There are about seven cords in a car, and the total receipts this month will be about 3,000 cords. During the course of the year the Atlas pulp mills use about 10,000 cords of poplar and spruce.

The Inland Printer advertising agent recently had the pleasure of inspecting the Crane Brothers paper mills, at Westfield, Massachusetts, under the guidance of one of the Messrs. Crane. He was given an opportunity of seeing the processes by which the Crane Brothers produce their celebrated "Gold Medal" linen ledger and record papers. Besides the manufacture of these papers, the Messrs. Crane Brothers also manufacture the linen fiber ware, and their productions in this line include a general line of paper hollow-ware and also boats, burial caskets and trunks. Our representative acknowledges the receipt of several mementos of his visit.

Subscribers are requested to examine the label upon the wrapper in which this number of The Inland Printer goes out, and promptly report to the office any error in names or date of expiration. The publishers should be notified also of failure to receive the paper regularly,

TRADE NEWS.

Gaylor & Corley, printers, Carthage, Missouri, have dissolved partnership.

Goldie Brothers & Morgan, Sioux City, Iowa, have dissolved partnership.

The Hocking Valley Printing and Publishing Company, Athens, Ohio, has sold out.

The *Gazette-Journal*, Hastings, Nebraska, has been ordered sold for $36,000 by the court.

The Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, has increased its capital stock to $100,000.

The Ithaca Journal Association, job printers and publishers of the *Journal*, Ithaca, New York, has sold out.

Emory & Hughes, printers, Boston, have dissolved partnership. Mr. William N. Hughes continues the business.

J. B. Cottrell & Sons have remodeled their lithographic presses, both in design and detail. They now rank with the best machines of the kind in the market.

Mr. Frythal, just over from England, has established the City Printing Works, at Vancouver, British Columbia. His plant was imported from Great Britain.

The well-known printing, binding and lithographing establishment formerly owned by Ramsey, Millet & Hudson, Kansas City, Missouri, is offered for sale at a bargain.

W. & H. Erdtmann, 252-254 Pearl street, New York, and 341-351 Dearborn street, Chicago, has discontinued the agency for Messrs. Berger & Wirth's lithographic inks.

The Child Acme Cutter and Press Company, Boston, report trade excellent, and have more orders ahead for the various machines of their manufacture than ever before.

The Hygienic Publishing Company has been incorporated in New Jersey, and will start an extensive printing and publishing house in Camden. The authorized capital is $50,000.

A printing establishment, under the firm name of Spiers & Anderson, has been opened at Whatcom, Washington Territory, the plant of which was furnished by Palmer & Rey, San Francisco.

The firm of R. & M. Munk, general book and job printers, 805 Mission street, San Francisco, has been changed, M. Munk retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by Mr. R. Munk.

Campbell & Baker, stationers, of Newark, New Jersey, have purchased the printing business of Bird & Son, and hereafter will run a printing and publishing department in connection with their stationery business.

Lafayette Young, Atlantic, Iowa, has recently added to his newspaper and job printing office a first-class bookbindery and blank-book manufactory, and is now prepared to do all kinds of bookbinding and ruling.

Palmer & Rey, the well-known press manufacturers and typefounders of San Francisco, have removed their entire establishment to the large three-story building located on the corner of Alder and Front streets.

The F. Wesel Manufacturing Company, New York, has succeeded F. Wesel & Co. The management of the business will be under the care of F. Wesel, as formerly. A full line of printers' machinery and material will be carried in stock.

The Denver Lithographic Company has resumed business, the stock having been transferred to experienced and thoroughly practical lithographers. The quarters of the new firm are located at 1520-1522 Arapahoe street. Mr. John W. McGee, a thoroughbred, is manager of the establishment.

The Whitlock Machine Company has just recently purchased a new building and is now moving its works into it. The new building gives more than twice the room the one the company is vacating afforded. In the new quarters the machinery will be driven by water, the motor employed being 100-horse power. The

company is also making very extensive additions to its machinery and appliances, which, together with the increased room became imperative by the increase of its business.

THE Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of New York, has just brought out a new and convenient little rule case. It runs from 1 to 30, is conveniently and simply arranged, and will save the necessity, if there *is* any, for mixing fonts of labor-saving brass rule. The description of it in our advertising columns sets forth its advantages.

THERE has just been placed in the works of the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company, at New London, Connecticut, a mammoth new engine of 200-horse power. This company reports its business on the increase, the increase being so great as to demand additional power, and this was met by putting in the engine above mentioned.

A NEW printing company has been chartered in East St. Louis, Illinois, with a capital of $100,000. It is stated that the company has purchased the ground, and will soon erect thereon a four-story building, 100 by 150 feet. It is designed to place several perfecting printing machines therein, and it is claimed that it will be ready to commence operations by the first of May.

A RECENT visit of THE INLAND PRINTER representative to the Cranston Press Works, at Norwich, Connecticut, found them running up to their full capacity, and yet somewhat behind with their orders. These works turn out but two classes of machines, drum-cylinder and two-revolution. Both classes, however, are made in numerous sizes, and also two and four-roller.

THE Peerless Gauge-Pin Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been organized to manufacture gauge pins for platen presses. The company consists of George W. Short, of Short & Forman, printers, W. M. Williams, foreman printing department of Short & Forman, Cleveland, and A. W. Williams, attorney-at-law, Sharon, Pennsylvania.

MESSRS. EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR, manufacturers of the Emmerich improved bronzing and dusting machine, report the sale of thirteen machines during last month, and have now in hand orders for several more. Their factory has been kept running to its full capacity and also running overtime four nights of the week for some time. Three of the machines recently sold came to Chicago.

THE best bargains for buyers at the recent auction sale of the Rand, Avery & Co. printing establishment were obtained on the presses. A 42 by 60 four-roller (Potter) was sold for $2,500 to Rev. James J. Doherty, to be used in connection with an industrial institution in New York. One of the same pattern brought $2,340; another $2,700. A 36 by 51 six-roller stop-cylinder (Hoe) sold for $1,600, to Van Wert of New York. A 42 by 60 four-roller two-revolution (Hoe) brought $1,950. A 36 by 52 four-roller combination (Potter) was bought by the Rand-Avery Supply Company for $1,190; and another of the same pattern went to Samuel Parkhill & Co. for $1,210. A. B. Sickler & Co. of Philadelphia paid $790 for a 31½ by 49½ two-roller two-revolution (Cottrell). The Rand-Avery Supply Company paid $750 for a 29 by 41 two-roller drum (Hoe). The fourteen Adams presses went at prices ranging from a little below $100 up to $200. The amount realized from the sale of the entire establishment amounted to $120,000.

MR. G. HEDELER, the editor of the *Export Journal*, of Leipsic, writes to us that the Easter exhibition of the Middle German Paper Union, which we mentioned in a previous number, promises to be a great success. Among the novelties to be exhibited are Brehmers' new leather paring machine and Schoppers' new instrument for testing the quality of paper. The German Book Trades Museum and the Leipsic Typographical Society will also contribute. Each exhibitor will have a representative in attendance, and an inquiry office will be open, where visitors will be put on the track of any trade or buslness information they require. Mr. Hedeler, who is himself a member of the committee, adds that all manufacturers and dealers who have anything to show that is new and interesting to the paper, stationery, printing and publishing trades will find this an excellent opportunity to place their productions among new clients. The cost of a stand is 5s. ($1.25), and applications for space should be sent to Otto Winkler, Ufer strasse 8, Leipsic; or, Paul Hungar, Markt 8, Leipsic. The exhibition will be open from May 2 to 5, in Leipsic.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE *Public*, Philadelphia's latest afternoon paper, has suspended.

A NEW daily newspaper is soon to be started at Peoria, Illinois, by A. A. Jones.

WINSHIP & MORLEY, publishers of the Kalamazoo *Herald*, have dissolved partnership.

GOVERNOR HOARD still continues the publication of his papers at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

THE Portland (Ore.) *News* is said to have sunk $175,000 in its six years of life. It is dead.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* has suspended publication after an existence of twenty-one years.

THE *Protectionist* is a new paper which has recently made its appearance at Birmingham, Alabama.

THE Hartford (Conn.) *Telegram* and *Record* have consolidated under the name of the *Telegram-Record*.

A NEW daily paper, the *Star*, has recently been established at Fort Gaines, Georgia. Corley & Jernigan are editors and proprietors.

ELLIOT F. LORD, of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, has purchased the *Evening Herald* at Duluth, Minnesota, and will take possession at once.

A NEW Sunday paper was started in Newark, March 3, called the *Sunday Standard*. It is a four-page, eight-column paper, independent in politics.

THE Lima (Ohio) *Democrat* and the Lima *Times* have consolidated under one management. The *Democrat* will be published as a weekly and the *Times* as a daily.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON, son of President Harrison, has purchased the plant of the Helena (M. T.) *Record*, and will endeavor to make it the leading paper of Montana.

THE *Morning Call*, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, has suspended publication, having been consolidated in the *Free Press*. The material on which it was printed is now offered for sale *en bloc*.

ON Thursday, February 26, occured the 67th anniversary of the birth and 54th of the induction with the printing business of the senior of the Reading (Mass.) *Chronicle*, Mr. W. H. Twombly.

THE *Daily Republican*, Omaha, Nebraska, announces that it has been sold to Fred Nye, one of its proprietors at the time it was sold to S. P. Rounds. It will appear as a four-page, 2-cent paper.

BEAUFORT, North Carolina, wants a good local newspaper, the *Record* of that place having suspended. The population of the town is 2,500, but the question is, how many of this 2,500 are willing to become subscribers?

THE *Morning Telegram*, of Cincinnati, which was transformed from an evening paper three months ago, has transferred its franchise to the *Evening Post* of that city, and has ceased to appear as a separate publication.

THE latest journalistic venture of Atlanta, Georgia, the *Echo*, has been merged into the *American*, a high-grade journal, which will hereafter be published weekly. The consolidated paper seems to have plenty of means.

THE Columbia (S. C.) *Evening Record* has been sold to a number of Columbia gentlemen, who will continue the publication under the name of the Record Publishing Company. Gibbes Gardiner is the new editor.

THE *Paper World* discloses the interesting fact that the news companies receive an average of thirty new periodical publications

every week in the year. They find not more than one out of the thirty profitable to handle, and not one in thirty is permanently successful.

After July 1 the page size of the San Francisco *Examiner* will be the same size as that of the New York *World*. The daily and weekly issues will each consist of twelve pages, while the Sunday edition will contain twice that number.

The *Weekly Wisconsin*, published at Milwaukee, has adopted a novel expedient for supplying its readers with current fiction without encroaching upon its own columns. It has started "The Newspaper Library," in which will be printed every other month a novel or work of biography or travel.

The Oglethorpe (Ga.) *Echo* is having a circulation boom, a large number of colored people having become subscribers of late. A secret society of colored people, which requires every one joining its ranks to take the home paper, is said to be the cause of the *Echo's* sudden increase in circulation.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

The Childs-Drexel fund now amounts to $20,678.93.

The printers of Galveston, Texas, have organized a mutual aid society.

Judge J. W. Falls of Paducah, Kentucky, is a candidate for public printer.

The membership of Pittsburgh Typographical Union is now over five hundred.

The Ohio Labor Commissioners give the average wages of printers in that state as $2.29 per day.

Two pressmen's unions have been organized recently, one in Helena, Montana, and the other in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Robert Ogg, a well-known printer of Detroit, has been appointed deputy state oil inspector, at a salary of $1,200 a year.

The Commercial-Gazette Job Printing Company, of Cincinnati, has been awarded the contract for doing the city printing of that city.

The Franklin Typographical Society of Boston, which recently celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of its organization, has $15,000 in the treasury.

Mr. Mannis J. Geary, ex-president of No. 6, has left for London, England. He will be placed in charge of the composing room of the London edition of the *Herald*.

Mr. Joseph McCann, a well-known typo, recently turned in on the *Congressional Record*, for a fortnight's work, nearly 180,000 ems, and carried about 5,000 over to the next "turn in."

Philadelphia Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 4, steadily increases its membership and influence. It is destined to become a representative body in the national organization.

Among the more recent candidates for the position of public printer are Hon. A. M. Clapp, who held the office for eight years under President Grant, and Robert W. Lillard, of Cincinnati.

Mr. O. R. Lake, of St. Louis, is a prominent candidate for state labor commissioner of Missouri. A better selection could not be made, and his appointment would give universal satisfaction.

The Elmira (N. Y.) Typographical Union gave its fourth annual ball on February 12, and Toronto Typographical Union its first annual concert on Saturday, February 14. Both were eminently successful.

A. H. Davis, who was foreman under John D. Defrees, and Charles Bus, secretary-treasurer of the Commercial Gazette Job Printing Company, are among the latest aspirants for the office of public printer.

Charles Brigham, who died in Philadelphia, February 20, aged eighty-three years, was one of the oldest printers in that city, having been a member of the Typographical Beneficial Society since 1831. He was born in Massachusetts, but located in Philadelphia when young, and was employed for many years in Collier's printing house, the greater part of the time as foreman or manager. In his later years he was deeply interested in schemes of municipal reform, which he formulated. He was a greatly respected member of the printing fraternity and an honored citizen.

The union at Vancouver, British Columbia, is in a flourishing condition, numbering twenty-three members. Mr. Alexander A. Anderson, its president, has resigned his position to go into business at Whatcom, Washington Territory.

Jacob Babb, the oldest printer and publisher in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and possibly in Pennsylvania, died on February 20. He was nearly ninety years of age, and was a compositor with General Simon Cameron and other old-time printers. Babb came to Harrisburg from Reading about 1824, and for some time worked as a journeyman printer. He made money, but spent a couple of fortunes with a prodigal hand. He was elected printer of the German *Journal* of the house of representatives, and held the office for several years. Subsequently he was a partner with several men in the printing business, and was well known throughout Pennsylvania a generation ago. General Cameron frequently contributed to his old printer friend, and subscribed liberally to the fund for his burial expenses.

The following statement shows the membership and operations of the Government Printing Office Mutual Relief Association during the six years of its existence:

Year.	Membership.	Amounts paid in benefits.	Number receiving benefits.	Number of weeks' benefits paid.	Pro rata dividend at close of year.
1883 (9 months)	49	$ 90	5	9	$ 6 24
1884	113	480	20	48	7 94
1885	142	390	20	39	10 33
1886	189	530	28	53	11 30
1887	246	1,060	36	106	9 00
1888	294	950	38	95	10 00

Increase of membership from December 1, 1888, to February 14, 1889, 124.—*Craftsman*.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Kansas legislature contains ten newspaper men.

The attention of employing printers desirous of obtaining the services of a thoroughly experienced business manager is called to an advertisement in the present issue, in the "want" column.

Mr. Whitlock, the senior member of the Whitlock Machine Company, and the one from whom the company and the presses it builds take their name, is a son-in-law of the late Mr. Singer of sewing machine fame. He is a young man, not yet far from forty, and one whom it is a pleasure to meet and become acquainted.

"The Cyclopædia of Music and Musicians," which is to be issued simultaneously in New York and London, will be in three volumes, quarto, at 15 guineas the set. Fifty copies only will be available in this country, which, if the specimen page accompanying the prospectus is to be taken as a fair sample of the work itself, is just as well.

The first newspaper ever printed in North Carolina by electric power was a recent issue of *Country Homes*. It was printed in the Asheville *Citizen's* office, on a press driven by a Sprague electric motor. "Hereafter," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "all the presses in the office will be run by this motor, an insignificant looking little affair, not the hundredth part of the size of the engine heretofore in use."

An English invention for making watermark-like designs on the paper in continuous rolls is thus described: A machine similar to a calendering machine is constructed, containing two hard metal rolls, one of which is engraved with the design in relief. These rolls are held in suitable side frames with pressure applied on the ends. The paper to be marked is unwound, and passed between

the engraved and a plain roller, pressure being applied uniformly on both journals, and the paper is reeled up onto a hollow drum, on the other side of the machine. By this method the paper has the design imparted into its substance, and by thinning the fibers a transparent "pressure" mark is produced.

NOTES FROM ST. LOUIS.

THE Typographical Union transacts only routine business at its meetings now. Employers and employés seem to be generally harmonious.

SAMUEL F. MYERSON has removed from his old location to the spacious building at the corner of Third and Locust streets, where he has fitted up elegant and commodious quarters.

THE firms of Farris, Smith & Co. and the Bridge Printing Company have consolidated and will be run under the former name. They will publish the *Presbyterian* and also do a general job printing business, as in the past.

THE Mississippi River Commission, a government station in this city, for the purpose of overseeing the improvement and deepening of the Mississippi river channel, has recently put in a small plant of printing material for the purpose of printing some of its blanks.

THE champion of the labor element here, the *New Order*, which has been published weekly heretofore, has purchased additional material and will begin publication each evening, excepting Sundays, beginning Monday, March 11. It will be a four-page, six-column paper, and will be delivered for 6 cents per week.

THE *St. Louis Republic* will, with its issue of March 4, include a handsomely engraved and printed illustrated supplement of four pages, which will have fine steel engravings of each president from Washington to Harrison, and also a short sketch of the life of each. This paper is showing great enterprise since the new management came into power.

THE *Sunday World*, after a brief struggle for existence, was compelled, last month, to give up the ghost and ponder over the vicissitudes of this cold world while a constable quietly held possession of the office. The company styled itself the Acme Printing Company, and we understand the material will soon be sold to satisfy the claims of creditors.

OUR local Typothetæ have met and appointed the different committees to look after the welfare of visiting delegates at the convention of the National Typothetæ, which will be held in this city next fall. They also arranged a programme and effected arrangements to procure the necessary money to defray the expenses attaching to the entertainment.

BUSINESS has been and is quite dull, and collections are very slow and difficult among the printing fraternity. A proprietor remarked in our presence, a few days ago, that it seemed to be more and more the custom for a merchant nowadays, when he wants $1.50 worth of printing done, to go to every printer in the city to get bids on it, and in going around getting them he wastes his own time and that of the printers, and in the end does not get more than $1.50 worth of printing for $1.50. THE PRINCESS.

THE MAGAZINE OF POETRY.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "Magazine of Poetry," the demand for which has been so great as to require a second edition. The number before us contains several portraits and short biographical sketches of popular authors, accompanied with selections from their writings, prominent among which we notice those of our highly esteemed correspondent, Mr. William H. Bushnell, of Washington, whose contributions to the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER have long been a source of gratification and instruction to its readers. It also contains poems by Alice Williams Brotherton, Walt Whitman, Jean Ingelow, Robert Gilfillan and other well-known writers. It is a valuable addition to any library, and is published by Charles Wells Moulton, Buffalo, N. Y.

A NEW PLATEN PRINTING PRESS.

Alton B. Carty, of Frederick, Maryland, has just been granted a patent on a new job platen printing press, for which some important claims are made. The press is very simple in construction, having a square impression, and so built that the movement of the machine in taking the impression is much less than on any other press, thus permitting of faster running than on any other platen press. From the list of new things on the press can be mentioned:

1. A new cam dwell on the crank wheel, much simpler than that on the Universal.

2. New movement of the platen, substantial, and imparting a very desirable motion.

3. New grippers—the best yet out.

4. New paper clamps—no springing possible and no bulging of paper.

5. New fountain by which ink is placed on the disk in a distributed condition without aid of form rollers.

6. New movement of form rollers—very simple and effective.

7. Adjustable roller-ways, by which pressure of rollers on form can be increased or diminished according to form to be printed.

8. New impression throw-off—can be so operated that by pulling back lever the impression can be suspended, the action of the rollers stopped, and at same time rollers thrown out of contest with ink disk.

9. An additional independent roller, which conveys ink from fountain distribution to the disk after each impression is taken.

10. Two small levers under feed-table, the operation of which will respectively stop the action of the form rollers and the fountain, by which, in conjunction with the impression throw-off lever, the form can be rolled any number of times without taking an impression, or can be printed free of all ink by not being rolled; ink distributed without rolling form, and complete suspension of action of rollers, ink-supplying apparatus and impression. By using impression throw-off alone, the form is never rolled the second time without an impression being taken, thus avoiding any accumulation of ink when necessary to use throw-off and allow press to run while a new supply of paper is being secured by press-boy. Any dirt or paper can be removed from rollers while press is in full operation. The press must be seen to be fully appreciated. A working model of iron has been built for Mr. Carty, which is a perfect jewel. Mr. Carty's desire is to either sell the patent outright, or to arrange with someone for the manufacture of the machine. The first reasonable offer accepted.

COMPARATIVE WEIGHTS OF ONE REAM OF PAPER.

FRACTIONS POUNDS OMITTED.

SIZE.														
	Folio. Lbs.	10	12	13	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
14 x 17	Cap	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	19	20
15 x 19	Crown	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	17	19	20	21	23	24
16 x 21	Demy	9	11	12	13	14	16	18	20	22	23	25	27	28
17 x 22	Folio	10	12	13	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
18 x 23	Medium	11	13	14	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	34	36
19 x 24	Royal	12	15	16	17	19	22	24	27	29	32	34	36	38
17 x 24	Check Folio	11	13	14	15	18	20	22	24	27	29	31	34	36
20 x 28	Super Royal	15	18	20	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48
20 x 25	Cover Medium.	13	16	17	19	21	24	27	29	32	35	37	40	42
22 x 28	" "	16	20	21	23	26	30	33	36	39	45	46	49	52
22 x 32	Book	19	23	24	26	30	34	38	41	45	49	53	57	60
24 x 36	"	23	28	30	32	37	42	46	51	55	60	65	70	74
25 x 38	"	25	30	33	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	77	82
28 x 42	"	31	38	41	44	50	57	63	69	75	82	88	94	100
32 x 44	"	38	45	49	53	60	68	75	83	90	98	105	113	120

(Writing / Book)

THE OLD VIOLIN.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that the F. Tuchfarber Company, of Cincinnati, have completed a faithful reproduction of Harnett's famous painting, "The Old Violin," which created such a furore at the thirteenth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. Neither time nor money has been spared to produce an exact fac simile of this wonderful picture. It will prove an ornament and attraction to any art collection. See advertisement on page 551.

I ask the attention of all who are in need of

1889.

to the fact

Printing and Binding,

THAT I DO NOT CLAIM

To have the **Largest Concern** in the City

To turn out more **Blank Books** than any one else—having but recently commenced manufacturing Blank Books.

To do **Cheaper Work** than any one else

THIS IS IMPORTANT

BUT I DO CLAIM

That I have the **best lighted** and **most conveniently arranged** rooms of any in the City.

To do more **Fine Illustrated Catalogue** and **Color Work** than any one else.

To make just as good a **Blank Book** as any one else.

To do **promptly** and in the **best manner** all kinds of

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists,
Show Cards, Plain and Colored,
Lables, Plain and Colored,
Circulars of all kinds,

Letter and Note Heads,
Bill Heads and Statements,
Agents' Order Blanks,
All Kinds Office Stationery,

Certificates of Stock,
Notes and Drafts,
Checks, Receipts,
Commission Blanks,

Business Cards, Plain and Colored,
Envelopes, all kinds,
Wedding and Party Invitations,
Calendars, Special Designs,

In fact, anything and everything in the Printing line you may have occasion to ask for.

CONRAD LUTZ,

103 and 105 Valley Street, BURLINGTON, IOWA.

I ALSO CLAIM to produce uniformly first-class "tasty" work at the lowest living rates. AND I DO CLAIM that if you will call on me and give me an opportunity to show samples and quote prices, I will verify these facts.

DENVER TYPO. UNION ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE

— FOR —

I. T. U. CONVENTION IN JUNE.

O. L. SMITH, Chairman. J. D. VAUGHAN, Secretary.
WM. H. MILBURN.
C. W. RHODES. J. W. HASTIE.

Address Secretary, 1516 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Col.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Aspen, Colo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $24. Two morning papers, one evening, one weekly; *Morning Chronicle* and *Weekly Sun* strictly union; *Morning Times* and *Evening Democrat-Press* non-union, but open to union men; nineteen union men in town, six non-unionists. Aspen best mining camp on earth!

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16 cents; bookwork, 18 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $12.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, fair; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16.20. Work is better than it has been for three months. Would advise travelers to remain away for awhile, as we have quite a surplus of printers in town.

Bangor, Maine.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16⅔ cents; job printers, per week, $9.50 to $12. Evening composition done by females.

Bismarck, Dak.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $25. The legislative work has just ended here, and a number of printers have left for the West; still a good force is kept at work.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Chicago, Ill.—State of trade, improved; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Trade has materially improved during the past month, and the outlook is encouraging, though a number of printers are still out of employment.

Cincinnati.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Jobwork, good; bookwork, fair; newspapers with their usual complement of subs. The suspension of the *Telegram* threw about twenty comps on the market.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging for tourists; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, nine hours, $15; job printers, per week, $18 and $20.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $15; job printers, per week, $15. Fully six more job printers are now employed in the city than at last report.

Dayton, Ohio.—Prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18. Printing circles have never been as active as now. Printers scarce and in demand.

Duluth.—State of trade, improving; prospects, not the best; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $17. A rumor is afloat that the publishers will combine to cut composition 5 cents per thousand, but if this prove true their efforts will probably be unavailing so far as the union is concerned, as wages now are not too high, considering the cost of living.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, $9 per week; job printers, per week, $9.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50. No. 1 has a membership of 250, the largest since its organization.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, very good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $15. There are very few subs going through here now. The Kalamazoo *Daily Herald* was purchased by Mr. E. N. Dingley, proprietor of the *Telegraph*, February 11, and publication of the same stopped.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17.

Los Angeles.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. The city is still full of idle printers, notwithstanding the fact that quite a number have left during the past month. Our annual election of officers and delegates takes place on March 27, and promises to be a very interesting one, especially in the delegate contest. Messrs. O. T. Thomas, W. G. King, J. H. Goldsmith and several others have declared their intention to run for delegate.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, per week, $12; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. The *Manchester Advertiser* is the name of a new eight-page weekly, with "patent inside," published by the Kendall Newspaper Company. Local and suburban news is its specialty.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, good; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, $14 to $18. As the spring opens, there is talk of pastures new and prices that are more remunerative. Many good printers will leave this city ere long to get more money.

Muskegon, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12; foremen, per week, $15. There are plenty of "prints" here to supply the demand.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, $17. The city is full of subs doing nothing; several cases in which men have had but one day's work in three weeks. The *Press-Register* has given itself a new dress, but a poor one for the comps, as it is brevier. There is talk about a new Sunday paper starting in March.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair, not very brisk; prospects, good for next three months; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The city printing has again been secured by a rat shop, notwithstanding the protests of the union; but we hope the time will soon come when politicians will listen to organized labor. A new union was organized in Bridgeport, and the charter delivered on the 21st ultimo by H. W. Forde, Deputy State Organizer. No. 47 has changed its day of meeting to the fourth Wednesday in each month. Will elect officers at the March meeting.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning paper, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $18. Business is quiet. Considerable interest is being manifested in coming election of delegates and officers.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. The *Pacific Farmer* has sold out to and been incorporated with the *New Northwest*. Since the state work is finished we have a large number of subs in town.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $12. THE INLAND PRINTER is eagerly looked for by the boys every month, and we know of at least one copy that is literally worn out when it returns from the "rounds."

Sacramento, Cal.—State of trade, poor; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

St. Johns, N. B.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, improving; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. There has been a slight improvement in business during the past month, but nothing to sensibly affect the general trade.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 and 43 cents; job printers, per week, $16. The month of February was very quiet among printers, the fact that there was neither a walk-out by the West boys or a call by them for a special meeting, is good evidence.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, poor; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $15; job printers, per week, $15. The close of the legislature has thrown many typos out of a good sit. A large job office burned down and made matters worse, and tourists are leaving town by the trainload.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Since the opening of Oklahoma, the prospects for spring work is very good. The fine weather has brought in a great many subs, too many for the demand.

RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS'

Easter cards and novelties for 1889, are among the handsomest which have ever been placed on the market. Each specimen is a gem. As genuine works of art they cannot be surpassed. The designs are exquisite, the execution perfect and the coloring superb. Taken altogether they amply sustain the reputation of the firm as the leading art publishing house of the world.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We would direct attention to the card of Mr. J. H. Atwater in the business directory of this issue. Mr. Atwater has been manufacturing newspaper files for twenty-five years. Write him for circulars and other information.

The old, reliable gauge-pin man, Mr. E. L. Megill, of No. 60 Duane street, New York, is out with a requisite for the platen press in the new screw adjusting gauge pin, advertisement of which appears on page 529. It will no doubt prove even more useful than the many styles of pins he now manufactures.

A. Olmesdahl, manufacturer of the new Champion press, has been succeeded by the New Champion Press Company, with Mr. Olmesdahl as manager. The press which this company manufacture has just been remodeled and improved, as the new cut in the advertisement will show. They report the sales of their machines constantly increasing.

A very desirable article in many printing offices is a good copyable printing ink. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden Lane, New York, have a patent copyable printing ink they are offering to the trade (see their advertisement) which they claim to be the best in the market. It is an ink that will work perfectly, and keep in working order for almost any length of time. We would recommend a trial of it. If you cast your own rollers, also give their patent composition a trial.

Mr. M. Gally informs our advertising agent that he is considerably behind on his orders for New Universal presses, and that he has just greatly increased his facilities for turning them out by the addition of new machinery and appliances to his factory. He also states that his factory has been running overtime for some time, and by this means and his increased facilities he expects soon to catch up with his orders and be able to fill all new ones promptly on receipt. This surely speaks well for the New Universal.

A new machine just coming into prominence, and which is destined to soon make a place for itself, is the Huber Rotary Zincographic printing press. Messrs. Harris & Jones, Providence, Rhode Island, sole selling agents, report sales of this machine to the Courier Company, Buffalo, New York, and the Stecher Lithographic Company, Rochester, New York, the former buying a No. 2, size 34 by 48, and the latter a No. 1, size 32 by 44. A full and complete description of this machine will shortly appear in our pages.



Samuel Stephens, dealer in printers' materials, recently removed to new and enlarged quarters, now occupying more than double the space occupied before removal. Mr. Stephens has been in the business thirteen years, coming up from a practical printer. He is well and favorably known throughout the New England, Eastern and Middle States, and all who are acquainted with him know him to be an honest, upright dealer, one who would rather miss a sale entirely than recommend an article above its merits. He is the manufacturer of a number of new specialties in cabinets, stands, furniture cases, lead-racks, brass label-holders, brass-rule machines and various labor-saving tools and appliances for the printing office. In addition to his specialties, Mr. Stephens handles all the popular machines in the line of presses, paper cutters, etc., and also deals in type and all things needed by the printer, except paper stock. He is a gentleman with whom no printer need fear to entrust any business, and we expect our readers will become better acquainted with him through the advertising pages of The Inland Printer.

JOHN M. JONES & CO.

With this issue The Inland Printer introduces to its readers the firm of John M. Jones & Co., of Palmyra, New York, through the medium of a full-page advertisement, and they will greet you regularly to this extent for twelve months, at least. This firm, however, is by no means a new one, nor are they unknown to the printers of the country. As indicated by their advertisement, they are manufacturers of the Jones-Gordon job printing presses, and also of the Leader paper cutters.

Mr. John M. Jones, the senior of the firm, is one of the oldest inventors and job printing press builders in the country, having been actively engaged in the business for nearly thirty years. Ruggles and Gordon, perhaps, were his only predecessors, his start being made but a short period subsequent to the latter.

As the name of their press indicates, it is a modification of the Old-Style Gordon, but it has several very important improvements possessed by no other press of this style. All the sizes are very heavy and substantially built, run easy, and the manufacturers acknowledge no superiors in the character of workmanship put upon their machines.

Among the special and important features designated by the manufacturers of the Jones-Gorden press may be mentioned the impression set, by means of which the whole impression may be instantly changed — either increased or diminished — *without stopping the press*. When the impression screws are properly set it is seldom, if ever, necessary to move them, as all adjustments can be made by means of a hand wheel within easy reach of the operator.

Another important feature is that when the impression is thrown off, by a simple device connected with and operated by the throw-off, the rollers are prevented from touching the form, thus allowing the press to be run indefinitely for the distribution of the ink.

Another feature of considerable importance in saving time is the self-locking chase hook and form-starter. When the chase is put in place on the bed, it is locked without the operator having to touch any lever or other part of the press. When the form is to be removed, it is only necessary to press forward the pad marked "patent," which causes the chase hook to raise, and the form to move forward so as to be convenient for lifting out.

These presses are also provided with depressible grippers, the advantages of which all printers know, and the roller carriages have loops to be used for putting in and removing the rollers, a convenience not on any other similar style of press.

A valuable adjunct to any press is a fountain, and in this respect the makers of the Jones-Gordon have just invented and brought out a fountain which works upon an entirely different principle from any yet made, and which they designate as the duplex fountain. The fountain, instead of being set above and over the disk, is set back of and just up to it, as can be seen by reference to the cut in their advertisement. This position allows the form rollers greater scope of motion. The form rollers do not touch the fountain roller, but the ink is supplied to the disk by an independent composition roller, which carries ink to the disk twice and passes four times over the upper part of the disk to each impression by the press, the disk making its revolution between the trips of the fountain roller. All sizes of these presses have double ink disks, the outsides and centers of which revolve in opposite directions, which with this new fountain gives unrivaled distribution. The motion of the fountain roller is given by the roller arms, therefore is positive and unfailing in its actions. The flow of ink is regulated by screws at the back, and can be governed as desired by the operator.

Messrs. John M. Jones & Co. are also manufacturers of the Leader paper cutters, and for which they claim the following points of superiority over any other lever cutters:

First. The power is applied in the direction of the cut instead of in a right angle or diagonal direction, as is the case with many cutters on the market. By experiment and test it has been

demonstrated that less than two-thirds of the power is required to cut any given amount of paper with the Leader than with any cutter of the class above referred to.

Second. The back gauge, which in all other cutters must be changed for every cut by operation of the screw, in the Leader may be instantly moved any distance up to the whole length of its travel, by a lever, just beneath the front end of the table. To illustrate: Suppose it is necessary to move the back gauge of an ordinary paper cutter twenty-four inches, it will be necessary to turn the screw forty-eight times around, an operation involving considerable labor and time, while in the Leader it is accomplished almost instantly. The wheel and long screw in the Leader are only used for slight adjustments.

Third. The octagonal stick and recessed sides, which admit of passing the stick through the side to its place, render it impossible for the stick to be drawn out by the knife, and give sixteen cutting faces on the stick.

Fourth. The lever is hung in the most convenient position, midway between the floor and the top of machine, making it unnecessary in making the cut to get down near the floor.

The Leader cutters are made in four sizes, 23, 24, 30 and 32 inch. The 23-inch has square stick and the back gauge is moved in the common way. They will admit of cutting to one-half inch on the 23 and 24 inch, and to one inch on the larger sizes. These cutters have been on the market for some years, and steadily maintain high favor in the opinions of the printing fraternity.

D. J. REILLY & CO.

We would call attention to the advertisement of the above firm on another page of this issue. This firm has just recently invented and patented an apparatus for casting printers' rollers. The main purpose of the invention is to facilitate the casting and to improve the quality of the rollers. As all printers know, rollers are made by casting the composition around cores in molds, and for the purpose of expelling the air from the molds, and, to avoid making imperfect castings, it is desirable that the composition should be injected into the molds from the bottom, and to achieve this their machine was invented.

The mold-cylinder is of ordinary construction with usual mold-tubes in the cylinder, but a bolt-rod is provided, passing centrally through the cylinder and through its bottom and into the base-plate. The bottom rests directly upon the base-plate and is held in position by this bolt-rod, about which the cylinder turns as on an axis. The bottom is provided with perforations, corresponding in diameter to the mold-tubes, and so arranged that a given number of the perforations will be coincident with the bores of a corresponding number of the mold-tubes.

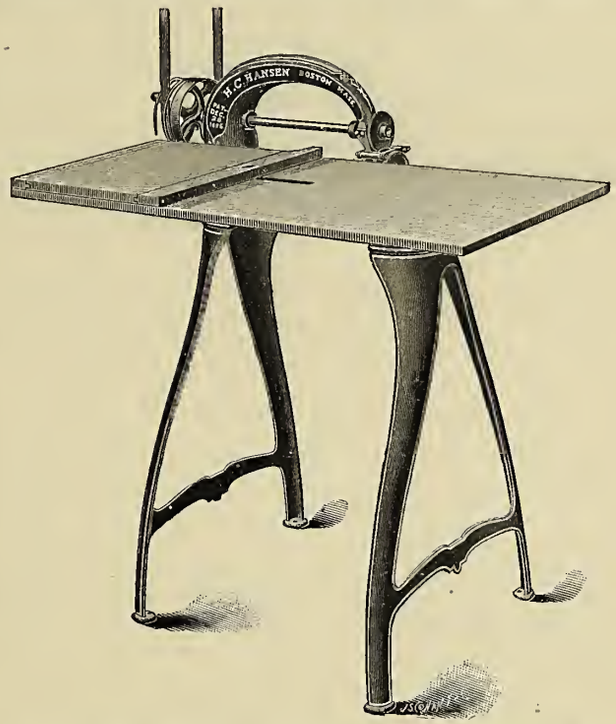
The plate is constructed with a gutter, which extends from near its center to its outer edge, where it terminates in a coupling for the attachment of a charging-tube, leading from the reservoir of melted composition. This tube may have a stop-cock conveniently placed. Within the mold-tubes are placed "steady rests" or spiders, to receive and hold in position the ends of the cores within the molds.

With this construction the apparatus has the following operation: The cylinder is turned about the rod, forming its pivot, until the gutter is directly in line or coincident with a series of the perforations in the bottom. The melted composition from the reservoir passes through the tube, which may be flexible, and is forced through the gutter, thence upward through the mold-tubes, filling them and surrounding the cores, so completing the casting.

As the composition enters the mold-tubes from the bottom, the air in the tubes is expelled from the top, and it does not interfere with the soundness of the casting. One series of holes now being filled, the cylinder is turned about its pivot until the gutter is again brought coincident with a new series of empty mold-tubes, which are then charged as before stated, and so on until the entire number of molds are filled. In the operation of turning the cylinder to bring the gutter successively beneath the tubes, the face of that part of the plate in which the gutter is not lying closely against the bores of the tubes acts as a bottom to the tubes, and prevents the composition in them from escaping and from being wasted. When the rollers so cast have solidified, they can be readily pulled out of the mold-tubes.

HANSEN PIN-HOLE PERFORATING MACHINE.

Below we print a cut of the H. C. Hansen Power Improved Perforating Machine. The cut is almost self-explanatory. The mechanism by which the desired work is accomplished consists of



two die-wheels, placed in such positions as to register perfectly, and, in passing the paper between them, the desired perforations are made. The paper, after being started in, is, of course, carried through by the rotary motion of the die-wheels. There are no gearings about the machine to wear or get out of order. It has a nicely finished table, with gauge, which can be quickly and accurately set at any desired distance from point of perforation. An especial feature claimed by the manufacturer of this machine is that it will accomplish its work in one-fourth the time required by any other machine. Its perforations are round holes, cut out clean, and the size of this line of leaders:

.....

The machine can be run by either hand or power, and Mr. Hansen has many testimonials of its excellency from those who have used it. For price see the advertisement on another page.

NEW FOLDING MACHINE.

The Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company, on January 15, ultimo, secured letters patent on a combination point-feed and drop-roll book-folding machine with 16-page pasters, for folding books, pamphlets and magazines. This machine can be fed either to points or guides, as the work may require. With the 16-page pasting attachment it makes a combination of three machines in one—the regular point book-folding machine, guide or marginal folding machine, and 16-page folding and pasting machine, said to be the only machine of the kind on the market. When used as a point folding machine the sheets are fed to point holes made in the paper when the signature side is printed, and an accurate register thus obtained. From ten to fifteen thousand per day is obtained on them fed to points. When used as a guide or marginal folding machine the paper is fed to a guide and drop-roll, carried by tapes into the machine and automatically straightened before the first fold is made; if the margin of the paper is uniform, accurate

folding to register can be done, and by this manner of feeding from twenty to twenty-five thousand per day can be obtained. By the addition of pasters it will fold and paste a 16-page magazine or pamphlet at this speed. This new machine is not complicated and can be quickly changed from one style to another, and is therefore adopted to do a great variety of work. The points are screw-adjusting and fitted into the table, which is of *glass*, giving the operator full view of the work and machine when in operation. A number of these machines are already in successful operation, and the Stonemetz Company will be pleased to give further information to parties contemplating purchasing a folder.

A RARE CHANCE—$6,000 cash buys an incorporated Job Printing and Publishing Company in Chicago. Long lease, low rent, and best location in Chicago. Material nearly all new and in good condition. Trade established; present owners will rent office room, lend their influence, and guarantee $500 worth of work each month from their own lines of business, to be able to give attention to which is the only reason for selling. This is exactly as represented, and best of reference can be given in this way. It is a chance of a lifetime for a practical man. Only those who have the ready cash need answer; no triflers or brokers. G. L. OLSON, 163 West Indiana street, Chicago, Ill.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION," and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 96 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

FOR SALE—7-horse power Otto gas engine. Good as new. $450 at Terre Haute, Indiana. Address *The Express*.

FOR SALE—Job Printing Office. One of the best equipped medium sized job offices in a city of 100,000 inhabitants in Ohio; doing a nice business; established nine years; reason for selling, death of proprietor; liberal terms to responsible buyer. Address "C. R. J." care INLAND PRINTER.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE in all parts of the United States. If you desire to purchase an office please write us, stating *locality*, *politics*, *price*, and *terms* desired. Upon receipt of such information, we will lay before you full particulars and description of such offices as would seem to suit you, with sample copy of papers. Write for catalogue. W. J. MIZE & BROS., 149 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

NEWSPAPER OUTFIT FOR SALE—A complete plant for a daily paper, consisting of a cylinder press, 32 by 48, a Forsyth folder, type, cases, proof press, mailer, etc., in fact, everything necessary to run a paper. Address S. MOTT, P. O. Box 24, Guilford, Connecticut.

PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had experience in all branches of the printing and publishing business, would like position as foreman or manager, or would go into business with man who can furnish capital, where is a good opening for newspaper and jobbing establishment. References furnished. Address "MANAGER," care of INLAND PRINTER.

TO PRINTERS—A thoroughly experienced printer, conversant with every detail of the job printing business, desires a responsible executive position with live, progressive house. Practical ideas on estimating. Good judgment on paper, stock, etc. Address P. O. Box 153, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WANTED—Printer of several years' experience desires situation in good office. References given. Reasonable wages expected. Address H. HULSART, Big Rapids, Michigan.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent job foreman, one who has had experience in handling stock and making prices for good size office. Address "FOREMAN," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, 10 and 12 of Volume I, if in good condition, to anyone sending them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.

WANTED.—Position as general manager or superintendent of large publishing house, or paper and publishing combined. Twenty-five years' experience in the business. Habits exceptional. Eastern city preferred. Address, X, care INLAND PRINTER CO.

PATENTS

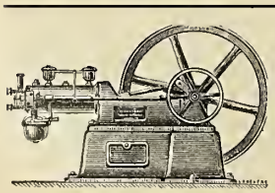
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Those in need of Counters to send for Circular and Prices to

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Having rented power from the Edison Electric Light and Power Company, we want to sell our engine.

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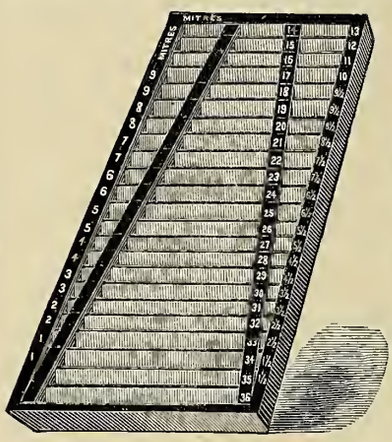
Overcomes all difficulty from Electricity while printing in any weather and with any paper.

FULLY WARRANTED.

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THE PERFECTION RULE CASE.



Four of these go into a full-sized case. Each holds a 15-lb. font of labor-saving brass rule. It is accurately graduated, and no box will take a longer length than it is marked. The rule always stands on its feet, and is easily picked out. The short pica lengths are on one side, the half picas on the other, and the longer lengths between. It runs from 1 to 30. It is simple; convenient to carry and use; saves space and the necessity of mixing fonts.

PRICE, 90 Cts.

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General Agents for Eckerson Automatic Job Press.
Manufacturers of Printers' Wood Goods, etc.

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A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

12 lb. Folio,	$3.00 per Ream.	12 lb. Demy,	$3.00 per Ream
16 " "	4.00 " "	16 " "	4.00 " "
16 " Royal,	4.00 " "	20 " Double Cap,	5.00 " "
20 " "	5.00 " "	24 " "	6.00 " "

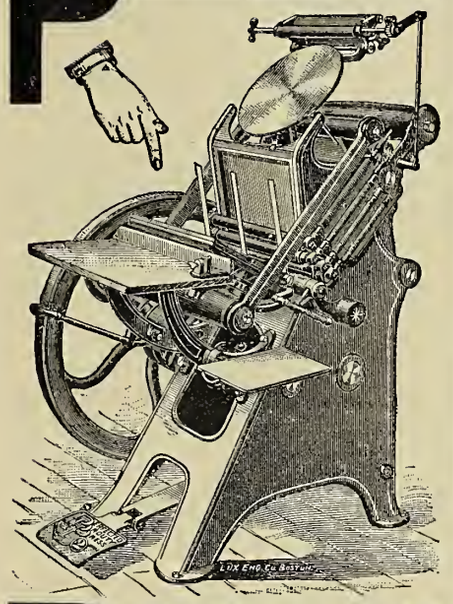
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CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

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PERFECTED



PROUTY PRESS

WE WANT YOU and every other Printer TO KNOW

that the "Perfected Prouty" is the best Job Press made. Such a claim we know, and you know, is common, but we make this claim because every printer using the "Perfected Prouty" pronounces it the best, and these are

THE REASONS WHY

It is not an old-style press under a new name, but a modern press, built from original designs to meet the requirements of the printer. Old ideas of construction have been discarded, and the "Perfected Prouty" is absolutely free from grinding cams and powerful springs, rubbing or sliding motions, thump, pound, noise and rattle.

THE "PERFECTED PROUTY" PRESS

is so constructed that speed and durability combined with excellence of the work produced, and smoothness of operation are its characteristic features. In these particulars this press is Perfection, and its claims to superiority are based upon solid facts. Investigate these claims and you will be forced to admit that the "Perfected Prouty"

IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

We sell the "Perfected Prouty" on its merits; guarantee full satisfaction, and will ship one on trial to any responsible firm. Any printer wanting a Job Press should acquaint himself with the new features and valuable merits of the "Perfected Prouty."

Descriptive Pamphlet mailed on application.

GEO. W. PROUTY & CO. MANUFACTURERS, 620 Atlantic Ave. **BOSTON, MASS.**

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Directions for Use:

Remove all skin from ink in can, then pour in about a spoonful of Inkoleum, and mix thoroughly to consistency desired. Thin for cold room; thicken for warm room or sticky rollers. Any press can be started up without washing the rollers, upon which it can be worked clear, free and easy on any kind of paper the coldest morning in winter, regardless of fire, or the hottest day in summer, by simply putting a few drops of Inkoleum on the rollers with the fingers.

Printing or Lithographic Inks of any color or stiffness can be reduced quickly without in the least impairing the color. For fine tint work Inkoleum works miracles, as it makes the ink cover charmingly, and dries quickly. No spreading of jobs necessary, and urgent work of any kind can be delivered immediately without off-setting. On rollers it *never dries*, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. Inkoleum is a perfect "cure-all," and saves double its cost every day in the year, and makes pressmen do better work. A trial will convince the most skeptical. Testimonials from all parts of the world to prove these assertions. Price, half-pound bottles, 50 cents. For sale by all typefounders, wholesale paper and printers' supply houses; or, it will be sent anywhere in the United States, express paid, for 75 cents.

Put up only by **ELECTRINE MANUF'G CO., St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.**

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S
PATENT COMPOSITION
FOR PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS,

Is superior to all others; it lasts for years, and is always ready for use; it does not "skin over" on the face, shrink nor crack, and seldom requires washing. Sold in quantities to suit, with full directions for casting. Give it a trial and be convinced.

ROLLER CASTING A SPECIALTY.

Our PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK—Superior to all others, all colors. In 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. packages.

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Large stock of used Presses, Types, etc., Guaranteed as represented.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition.

D. J. REILLY & CO.

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Equipped with all the latest improved appliances for casting Rollers, we produce strictly first-class work.

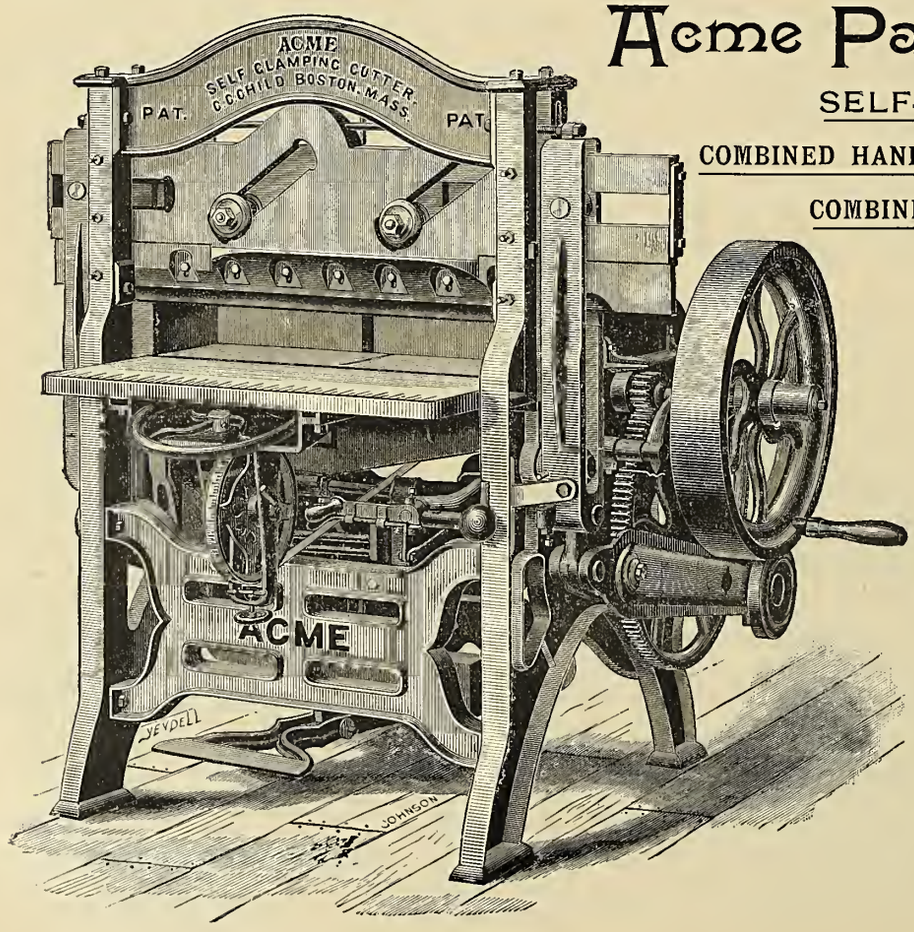
Rollers cast in our patented "Peerless" Composition, or in our standard "Acme" Composition, are guaranteed to work satisfactorily in any climate.

"PEERLESS" COMPOSITION, in Bulk, 40 cts. per lb. **"ACME" COMPOSITION, in Bulk, 25 cts. per lb.**

Rollers and Composition carefully packed for transportation.

By the use of our PATENTED APPARATUS for facilitating the casting of Rollers, a full description of which appears on page 547 of this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, we are enabled to claim PERFECTION in QUALITY and DISPATCH in PRODUCTION *unequaled* by any other establishment.

Estimates for casting Rollers furnished on application.



Acme Paper Cutters.

SELF-CLAMPING,

COMBINED HAND AND SELF-CLAMPING,

COMBINED FOOT AND SELF-CLAMPING.

IMPROVED AND SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION.

Reliable for all classes of work.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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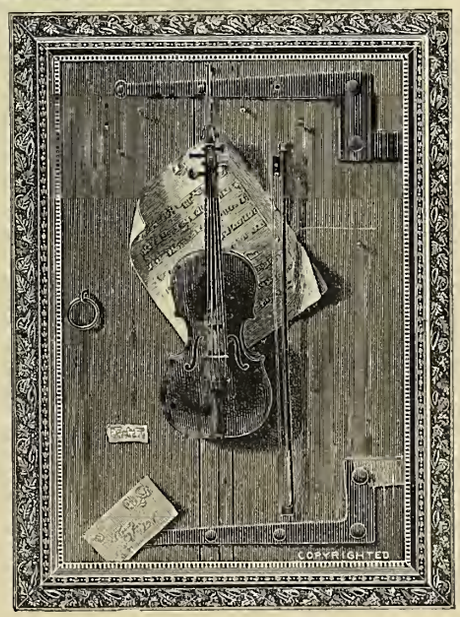
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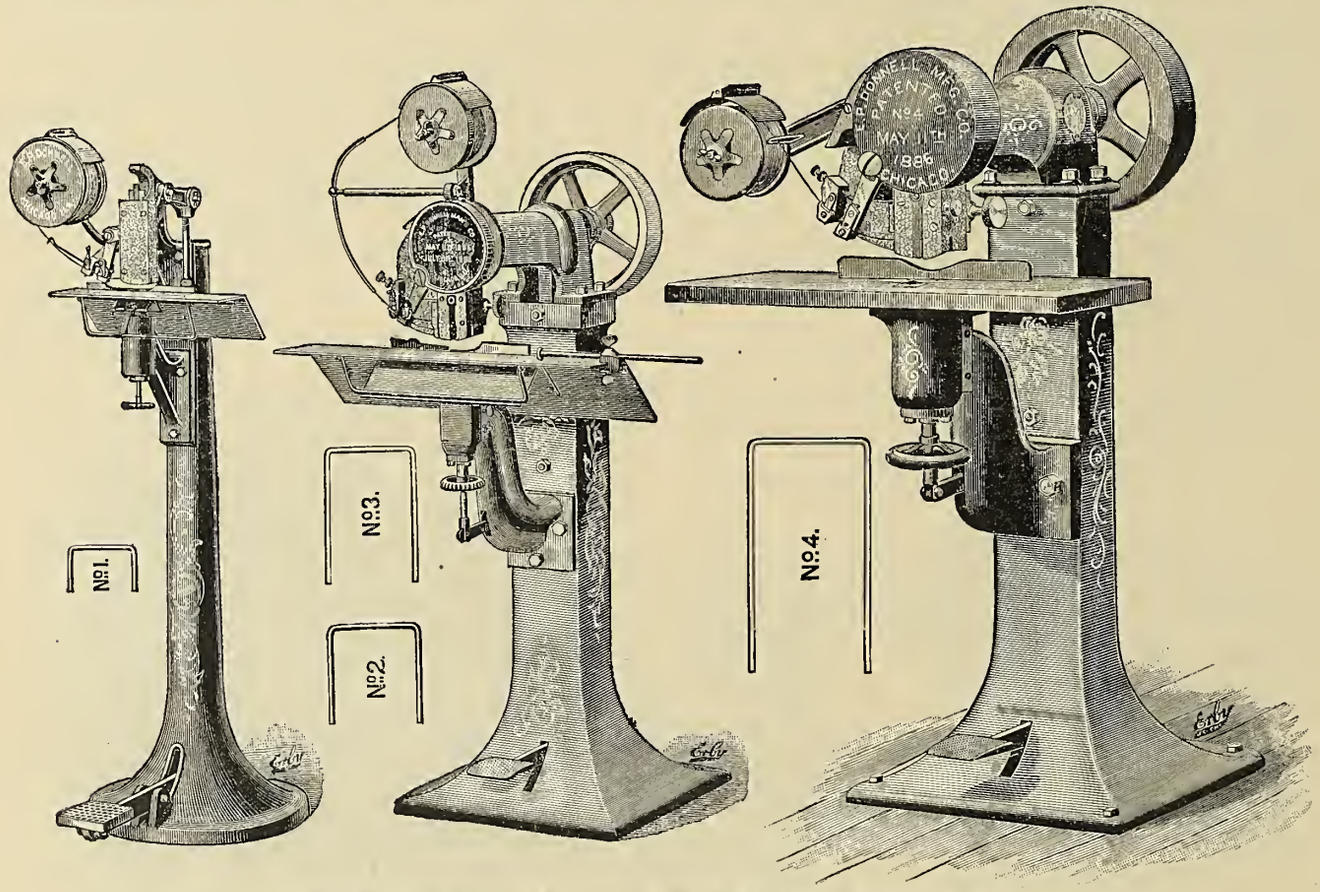
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Cover Papers,
Extra Super Book Papers, White and Tinted,
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(See full length of Staples, of each Machine, in above cuts.)

No. 1.—Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching, price, $150
No. 2.—Power " " " " " " 300
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No. 4.—Extra heavy, flat wire only, - - - - - - " 600

These machines **form, drive and clinch a staple** from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from ONE SHEET TO ONE AND ONE-EIGHTH INCHES THICK through the BACK or SADDLE.

THERE ARE NO PARTS TO GET OUT OF ORDER. NO CLOGGING UP WITH STAPLES.

PRICE—Steel Wire, Round, 25c.; Steel Wire, Flat, 35c.—guaranteed. Only TWO ADJUSTMENTS—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

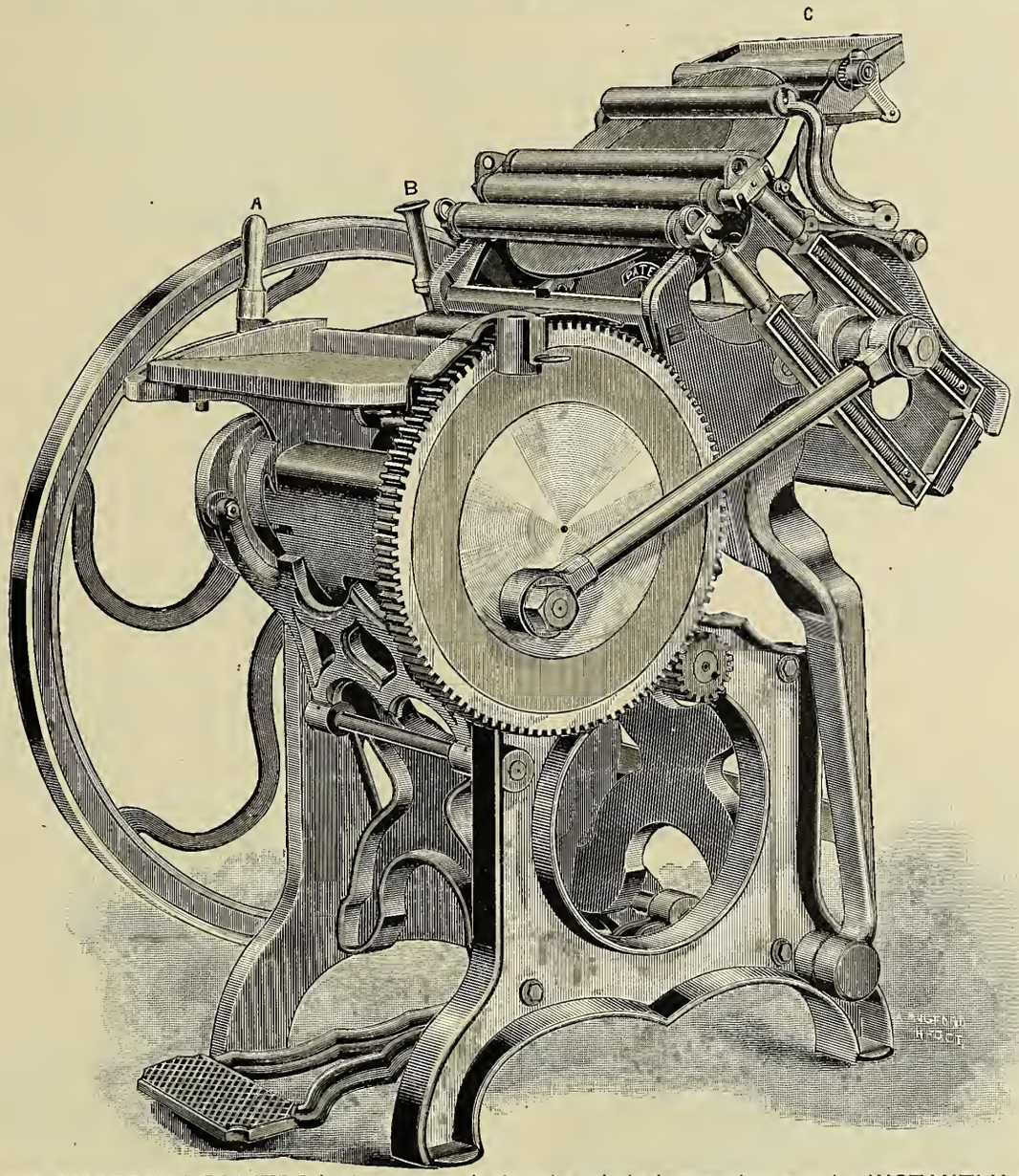
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Is not an Old Style Gordon, but has several Important Changes and Improvements which make it quite a different Machine.



A VERY IMPORTANT FEATURE in these presses is that **the whole Impression may be INSTANTLY CHANGED**—either increased or diminished—**without stopping the press.** When the impression screws are properly set, it is seldom, if ever, necessary to move them, as all adjustments are made by means of the hand wheel, marked ***"B"*** in cut.

Another important feature is, that when the impression is thrown off by means of the lever ***"A"*** a simple device causes the movement of parts that prevents the ink rollers from touching the form, and the press may be run indefinitely for the distribution of ink.

Another feature of considerable importance in saving time and patience is the self-locking Chase Hook and Form Starter. When the chase is put in place on the bed, it is locked without touching any lever, pad, screw or any part of the press. When the form is to be removed, it is only necessary to press forward the pad, marked "patent," which causes the chase hook to raise and the form to move forward so as to be convenient for lifting out.

When the platen is in a convenient position for setting the grippers, they may be brought down on the platen for that purpose. The ink roller carriages are provided with loops to be used for putting in or removing the rollers.

The Duplex Fountain is a great advance over anything heretofore used for the distribution of ink on a disk press A separate distributing roller moves down and back twice, or four times, over the upper part of the disk, each impression. The disk is double and is constantly changing, any part of the main disk only stopping at the same place every hundredth impression.

The press is very heavy, strongly braced and substantially built. The Impression Arms are of steel, forged from one piece without weld. Manufactured by

JOHN M. JONES & CO., PALMYRA, N. Y.

MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING CO., Middletown, N. Y., General Agents for the Middle, Eastern and Southern States.

These Presses are kept in stock by the CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION.

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ALL GRADES OF PRINTING INKS.

Lithographic, Plate, Albertype and Photogravure.

Blacks that retain their Color.

Colors that do not Fade.

Patent Reds for Label Printers.

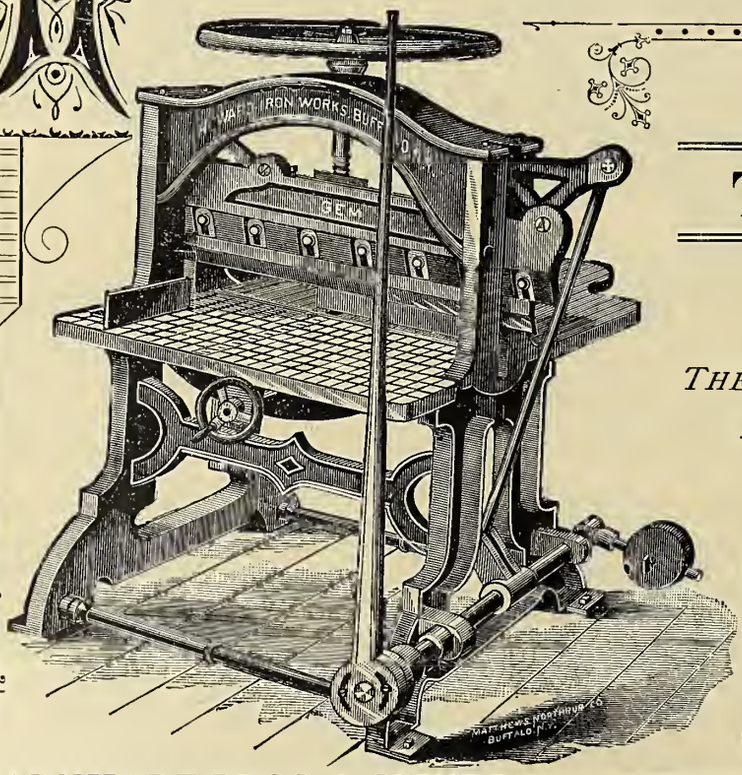
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THE BEST PAPER CUTTER IN THE MARKET FOR THE MONEY.

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Our facilities for Binding PAMPHLETS and EDITION WORK are unsurpassed.

Case Making and Stamping for the Trade solicited.

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PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

EXCLUSIVELY.

VAULTS FOR PLATES.

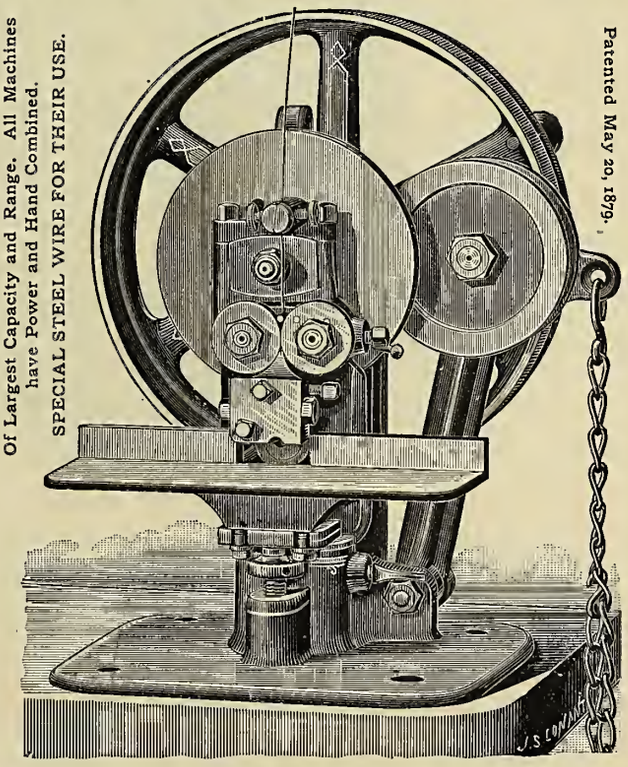
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BOOKBINDERS' WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

Of Largest Capacity and Range. All Machines have Power and Hand Combined.
SPECIAL STEEL WIRE FOR THEIR USE.

Patented May 20, 1879.



Wire per thousand books costs but one-half that used by any other Stitcher.
No. 1 Size stitches from 1-16 to 9-16 inch thick, 90 to 100 stitches per minute
" 2 " " " 3-16 " 1 " " " 80 " 90 " "
Send for Price List and Testimonials.

Manufactured by CHARLES CARR, Office, 7 Exchange Place, BOSTON, MASS.

THE HAMILTON MANF'G CO.

SUCCESSORS TO HAMILTON & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HOLLY WOOD TYPE END WOOD

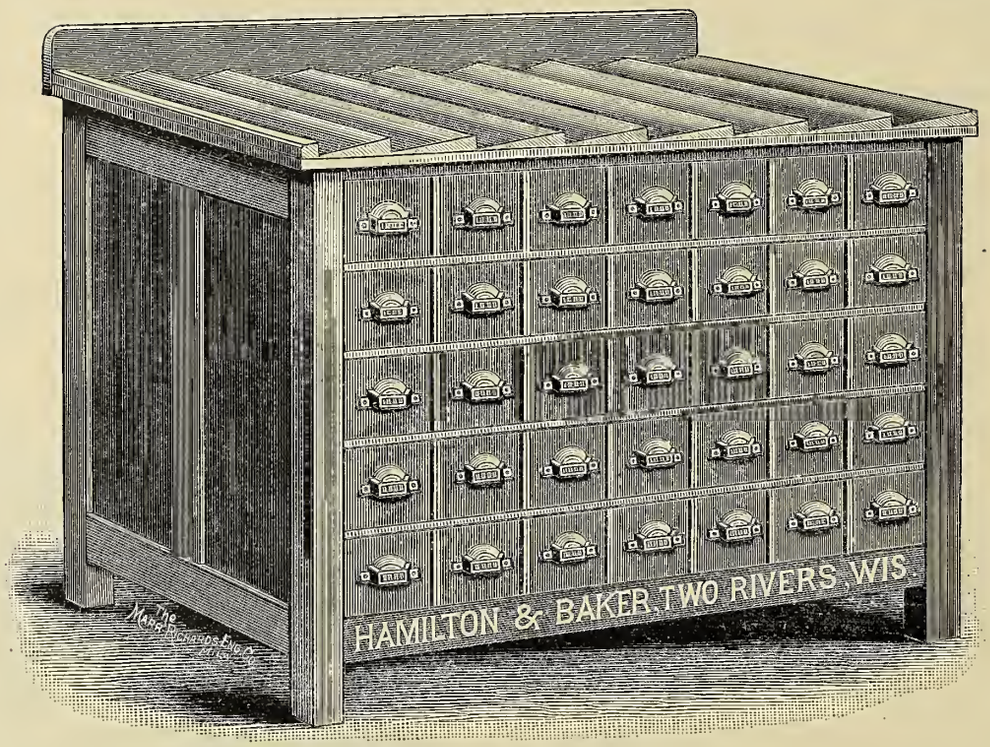
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CASES, CABINETS, STANDS, GALLEYS, GALLEY RACKS, DRYING RACKS,

IMPOSING STONE FRAMES, ROLLER FRAMES AND STOCKS, NEWSPAPER FILES, PRESS BOARDS, ENGRAVERS' WOOD, CUTTING STICKS,

REGLET AND FURNITURE, PLANERS AND MALLETS, GALLEY CABINETS, STANDING GALLEYS, JOB STICKS, WOOD QUOINS.



SORT CABINET.

We can furnish these Cabinets with drawers of any size and any number of drawers desired. The prices given below are for Cabinets with drawers holding 75 lbs. of type each. The drawers have movable partitions, so that compartments can be made for any quantity of type, from 5 to 75 lbs. The top is made for galleys, or flat, as desired.

	Soft Wood.	Cherry.	Boxing.
10 Drawer Cabinet, arranged in 2 tiers,	$25.00	$27.50	$1.00
15 " " " " 3 "	40.00	43.00	1.50
20 " " " " 4 "	55.00	58.00	2.00
25 Drawer Cabinet, arranged in 5 tiers,	$70.00	$74.00	$2.50
30 " " " " 6 "	85.00	89.50	3.00
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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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GREEN ROLLERS AND ELECTRIC SHEETS.

A PAPER READ BEFORE ST. LOUIS TYPOTHETÆ, MARCH 8, 1889.

BY C. W. CRUTSINGER.

THE discussions that have heretofore been held in this place upon economic questions pertaining to our trade, and the resulting benefits that have accrued to our membership, induce me to offer for your consideration some suggestions upon a topic that has not, so far as I know, been touched upon either here or elsewhere.

Among the many troubles which beset the pathway of the master printer, striving to do first-class work at all times, are two, which are occasioned by directly opposite atmospheric conditions. The one by warm, damp weather, and the other by a dry and usually cold atmosphere. The first producing what is commonly called *green rollers*, and the latter electricity in the paper. It is my belief that both these troubles may be almost if not entirely overcome by the very simplest means; and in the fullness of that belief, offer the following suggestions:

As is well known, printers' rollers are composed largely of glue and glycerine, both of which substances are very hydroscopic, or possess the property of readily absorbing moisture from the atmosphere. In warm, damp weather the roller absorbs an undue amount of moisture from the atmosphere, which soaks into its surface and causes it to become sticky, mushy and rotten; the composition pulls off in little pieces, which fill in the counters of the type, producing results anything but satisfactory.

Some years ago, I undertook the study of the materials generally used in the manufacture of roller composition, but found nothing that was satisfactory written upon the subject of glue making; so, after much time spent in hunting through the libraries, I obtained permission from Messrs. Max, Tamm & Co. to visit their glue factory, at Rock Springs, in the western part of the city, and there to witness and assist in the different processes of the manufacture of glue; and the care of handling, dressing, assorting and combining of the different kinds of stock from which glue is made. As you may well imagine, the opportunity was too good to let slip, and I availed myself of it to the fullest.

The subject in hand calls only for a knowledge of the process of drying: The glue stock having been boiled out, the resulting "soup" is run off into coolers and allowed to stand over night to cool. In the morning it is found to be a mass of jelly, containing from eight to twelve parts of water to the one part of glue. If left in this condition long, it will decay; so it behooves the manufacturer to get rid of the water as rapidly as possible. To accomplish this the jelly is cut up into slices from one thirty-second to one-quarter of an inch in thickness, according to the quality of the stock used and the grade or style of glue to be produced, and laid upon the nets to be dried. Formerly glue makers depended entirely upon piling the glue-covered nets out in the open air, or in covered sheds, the sides of which were made of revolving slats, which could be opened to allow the warm, dry air to blow over the nets, or be closed upon the approach of a storm; but the go-aheadativeness of the nineteenth century could not brook such slow methods, and I am violating no confidence in stating that the greater part of the glue now made in the United States is dried by being placed in long rooms or tunnels, and a strong blast of air, heated to the proper temperature, blown over it, mechanically.

The printers' green roller, like the glue-maker's jelly, has a surplus of moisture in its surface, only; although the proportion is not nearly so great, and can readily be dried out and brought into perfect working condition by blowing a blast of warm, dry air over it. This can be done by placing the rollers in a box and blowing the air through, or by sending a blast over them while in the press and at work. It should be remembered, in this connection, that the capacity of the air to absorb moisture is increased with the increase of temperature.

My suggestion is to place an ordinary blower of suitable make and capacity for the work to be done, in the boiler room—I say in the boiler room, because there the air is, or ought to be, warm and dry—although good results may be obtained by utilizing the air of the

pressroom—conduct through ordinary tin pipes the warm, dry air to the pressroom to be used in drying out the green rollers.

For offices not using power, I would suggest a small blower so mounted as to be easily run by hand. In fact, the ordinary printing office bellows is no mean weapon with which to overcome this difficulty.

Now, as to electricity in paper:

That electricity does exist in paper is beyond a doubt, and in order to be able to devise some means of getting rid of it, it is well to understand how it got there.

Paper itself is a non-conductor of electricity.

Electricity is generated, or set free, either by friction or chemical decomposition; and as we find it in the original package, as it comes from the mill, only in finished papers, which are so finished by passing between numbers of steel rolls, working in a train, we naturally come to the conclusion that the pressure and slip, or friction of the calendering rolls are responsible for the generation of electricity in the paper.

But you will say that not all the finished papers, as they come from the mill, are so charged.

In winter, with the thermometer around zero, the atmosphere is as near perfectly dry as it ever gets to be, as the moisture is then congealed and deposited in the shape of frost or snow. In summer the air is, during the dryest weather we have in this latitude, only comparatively dry.

Air charged with moisture, especially warm air, is an excellent conductor of electricity, while dry air is a very poor conductor.

If you will look into this matter, I think you will find that nearly all paper, in the original packages, which are electrified, will be found to have been made in cold, dry weather. There may be a few days in summer sufficiently dry to cause the same effect. When the atmosphere is moist it carries the electricity off from the paper as generated; and, when dry, the electricity generated is left in the paper.

We find in the printing office that this condition occurs chiefly in winter, when the weather outside is clear and cold, and the atmosphere dry. It is much more likely to occur in steam-heated rooms—where proper attention is not paid to ventilation, causing a hot, dry air—than in rooms heated by stoves.

In practice we find that the opening of opposite windows and doors, sprinkling the floor with water, smearing the cylinder with glycerine; hanging wet cloths from the feed-board; piling wet rags, sponges, paper or bricks upon the fly-table; allowing steam to escape from the radiators, or from pipes run under, around and about the press, all for the purpose of moistening the air, in whole or in part, overcomes the difficulty.

It is a singular fact that electrified or electrical paper, which has gone through the press on the first side with but slight annoyance, will often, on running it through to print the reverse side, put the pressman to his wits' ends to keep it on the fly-table, and renders it utterly impossible for the feeder to handle the sheets at anywhere near the average speed, thus entailing great loss by diminishing the output of the press. In this case the paper is still further charged with electricity by passing through the press, rubbing on the sheet below it, and on the metal-clad edge of the feed-board, and on the fenders.

My suggestion for overcoming this well-known condition, called "electricity in the paper," is substantially the same as that for overcoming the "green roller" difficulty, with the difference that the current of warm air projected through the pipes be charged with moisture, by turning a jet of steam or spray of water into the blower, and the current of moisture-laden air be sent around about and past the press, as experiment may prove best, to carry away the electricity; as it would be hard to find a better conductor of electricity than warm, damp air, especially if it is in motion.

The suggestion of using the blower to dry out green rollers is with me a matter of knowledge. That of using a current of warm, damp air for overcoming electricity in paper, while never having been practically tested by me, is, in my opinion, an idea which it will pay to investigate.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

BY W. R. W., BALTIMORE.

"NOTHING succeeds like success," is an old and familiar axiom that we all appreciate and seem to thoroughly understand, for without success one would hardly succeed. So, in analyzing this sentence, we find it to contain nothing more than a self-evident fact put in concise and positive language. The more important thing for us to consider, and what we mostly desire to know, is, are there elements within the grasp of every man of business, which, if properly studied and thoroughly carried out, will lead to success, or a position within that envied circle inhabited only by those termed successful people?

If we are close observers of things and human nature, and of good sound judgment, we have already discovered that character, intelligence, energy and progressiveness, are the elements which are at work operating in the life of every successful business man.

This is particularly true and noticeable when applied to those engaged in the varied branches of the printer's art. To illustrate: Take the publication of a daily newspaper, which, to be successful, must not only have merit intellectually, but also mechanically. Its articles and criticisms must not only be ably written, but must be shown in the best style and most attractive form.

Without the two—the intellectual and the mechanical—working in perfect unison and harmony, it will never reach that position occupied by the successful paper.

Therefore, to gain success in the field of newspaper literature, these four elements must be brought into requisition.

In the editorial department, character and intelligence must be found, while in the managing department

energy and progressiveness must be displayed. Such character that will make itself felt in a community and gain the confidence of the people; and a broad intelligence capable of quickly grasping and mastering the various and complex questions of the times, and conveying them in a condensed and appreciative style. In the managing department there must be energy and progressiveness; such energy that is at work at all times to advance the interest of the paper and make it more attractive, personally seeing to it that all things connected with its mechanical departments are in proper and satisfactory working order; such progressiveness that will always keep abreast with the times, seeing that everything has a bright and attractive look, using the latest and best productions of the typefounders, and discarding at all times that which looks or has the appearance of being time-worn or antiquated.

Another illustration is in the publication of a country paper. Who ever heard of a country paper that was poorly written and badly printed, that was ever successful? The same elements must be at work here as in the city daily.

A great many papers are ably written and are not successful, owing to being badly printed, and to poor "make-up."

These are essential matters to which the publisher of a country paper generally does not give the proper consideration and attention, seeming to lose sight of the fact that the success of a paper depends as much upon its mechanical appearance, as upon any other one thing.

Therefore, to be successful, all of the four elements mentioned must be brought into play, and the publisher must not only give his readers good matter to digest, but he must present it in a modern, pleasing and attractive style.

In looking into the jobbing branch of the printer's art and observing the successful man, we find that he embodies the same four elements.

He is a recognized man of character in the community, and has gained the confidence of his customers, and all those who have any business dealing with him. He is able to intelligently master all the details of his business, and obtain the best results. He is a man of energy, personally overseeing everything; nothing escapes his notice; he is always on the alert, seeing that everything is working in proper order, and that the work is turned out promptly as promised. He is a progressive man, giving his customers the best value for their money; ever on the lookout for anything that is new and novel and likely to improve his work and make it more attractive. He keeps well posted, consults the latest specimen sheets issued from time to time by the typefounders, subscribes to the best trade journals, takes them home with him, and at his fireside studies up the good things always to be found therein, with a practical application to his business.

Thus it will be seen that, to be successful, we must have true merit, gained by being men of character, intelligence, energy and progressiveness.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLIX—BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE "Religious Emblem" of 1809 was intended by its projector (according to the preface), "to draw into one focus all the talent of the day," and it is a very conspicuous mark in the history of wood engraving in England. In 1815 Nesbit returned to the place of his nativity, where he continued to reside until 1830. While living in the country he did not abandon the art entirely, yet the cuts executed by him during this period were very few. In 1818, while living in the North, he engraved a large cut of Rinaldo and Armida for "Savage's Hints on Decorative Printing." This cut and another, the "Cave of Despair," in the same work and same size, engraved by Robert Bronston, were expressly given to display the perfection modern wood engraving had attained. Nesbit's cut was somewhat criticised by the draftsman, Mr. J. Thurston, his principal objection being that it was too dark. Nesbit accordingly went over the cut again, to the satisfaction of Thurston, but connoisseurs are free to acknowledge that the first proof of the cut is superior to those taken after it was worked over, although great care and judgment were taken in thus working it up.

In order to give a fictitious value to this book of Savage's, after a certain number of copies were made, several of the cuts were defaced, by being sawn across in several places, in such a manner as to spoil the cuts, but as these saw cuts were only surface cuts, and done for the dishonest purpose of enhancing the value of the original prints, they were easily repaired by plugging and reëngraving the defaced portions, and reprinted *ad infinitum*, as the original prints before the defacing, and it requires a very practiced and educated eye, with very careful and thorough examination and comparison, to discover the difference, if any, between the cuts before and after this trick of defacing.

In 1830 Nesbit returned to London, where he continued to reside and practice his art until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-three years, on November 11, 1838, at "Queen's Elms."

The excellence of his productions as a wood engraver made him always in demand, and his works much sought after. He was acknowledged as the best of Bewick's pupils, and a greater master of his art than his fellow-pupils, because he was never tempted beyond the limits of his craft.

Charlton Nesbit was unquestionably the best wood engraver that proceeded from that great hive of art, the workshop of Thomas Bewick, as well as the most accomplished wood engraver of his time.

Luke Clennell, another very distinguished pupil of Bewick, was a designer and painter, as well as a wood engraver; was born in the village of Ulgham, near Morpeth, in Northumberland, April 8, 1781. At an early age he was placed with a grocer (a relation), in Morpeth, as an apprentice, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. He showed some taste for art, and some

drawings that he made while at Morpeth attracted considerable attention among his friends and acquaintances, and the result was that on April 8, 1797, he was placed with Thomas Bewick as an apprentice for a term of seven years, and in a short time he showed extraordinary taste and great proficiency in wood engraving. As he drew with great correctness and speaking power and effect, Bewick, recognizing his talents, set him to copying on the wood several of Robert Johnson's drawings, and to engrave them as tail pieces for his second volume of "British Birds."

After the expiration of his apprenticeship, Clennell continued to work for Bewick for some months, being chiefly employed in engraving cuts for a "History of England," published by Wallis & Scholey at 46 Paternoster Row. He received from Bewick two guineas each for engraving these cuts, and by some means learned that his employer received five guineas for what he paid him but two. He accordingly sent a proof of one of them, "Alfred in the Danish Camp," to the publishers, stating that the same was engraved by him.

In the course of a few days he received a letter from the publishers, inviting him to come to London, and offering him employment until the cuts intended for this work should be finished. He accepted the offer, and soon set out for London, where he arrived in the latter part of autumn, 1804.

After the expiration of his apprenticeship, and prior to his departure for London, he engraved several excellent cuts for a schoolbook, entitled, "The Hive of Ancient and Modern Literature," printed by S. Hodson, Newcastle. Clennell's fellow-pupils were Henry Hole and Edward Willis.

Most of Clennell's cuts are characterized by their free and artistic-like execution, and though generally very spirited and carefully executed, bear the appearance of coarseness, which, however, is a good fault. He was accustomed to improve on the designs by Thurston by heightening the effect of light and shadow, and often corrected the outlines of Thurston's drawings, to which Thurston at first objected, but seeing that by Clennell's corrections his illustrations were very materially improved, he submitted gracefully to Clennell's good judgment, and raised no subsequent objections to the liberties he took with his drawings for their general improvement.

An admirable example of Clennell's superior work is found in "Falconer's Shipwreck," an octavo edition, printed for Cadell & Davies, 1808.

Mr. Jackson was in possession of the first proof of this beautful cut, inscribed "Twickenham, September 10, 1807," where Clennell was residing at the time.

The drawing was made on the block by Thurston, but the great spirit and effect was due to the judgment and careful handling of Clennell.

All the other cuts in this book are engraved by Clennell, but although well executed, they do not call forth any especial notice. Two of these cuts were designed for another work, and do not bear very particularly on the subject matter; they act the part as merely embellishments without any particular adaptation.

Clennell's largest cut is one he engraved for the diploma of the Highland Society, from a design by Benjamin West, president of the Royal Academy, and for which he received fifteen guineas. The original drawing was made on paper, and Clennell gave Thurston £15 for copying on the block for him the figures within the circle. The supports of the circle, or wreaths, a Highland soldier and a fisherman on either side, he copied himself. The block on which he originally began the engraving of this cut consisted of several pieces of boxwood veneered on beech. After he had been at work on it some two months, it suddenly split one afternoon while he was at tea. Clennell, hearing the report of the crash, immediately suspected the cause, and on finding it damaged beyond repair, he, in a fit of passion, at realizing so much labor lost, threw all the tea-things into the fire. He, however, in a few days got a new block made, consisting of solid pieces of boxwood, firmly screwed and clamped together, paid Thurston another £15 for drawing the center over again, and again drew the outside surroundings as before. He proceeded with renewed vigor and energy to the completion of the cut.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROGRESS IN LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

NO. V.—BY ALFRED PYE.

THAT the improvement in letterpress printing is not confined to jobwork alone is evidenced by the handsome appearance of the books, magazines and periodicals of the present day. Publishers have taken advantage of every improvement in machinery or methods for the production of fine printing, with the result that today books of a high grade of artistic merit are placed in the hands of the public at prices that would have been considered ridiculously low for the same class of goods a decade back.

Various new processes of engraving have been discovered which have made it possible to illustrate descriptive articles in a vivid manner by reproducing sketches or photographs without the aid of the wood engraver and at small cost as compared with the older methods. It is an undisputed fact that many persons will read an article that is profusely illustrated who would not read the same article without the illustrations. For this reason publishers are wise in utilizing engraving processes to their fullest extent.

Improved presses and better facilities for turning out fine presswork have also contributed much to the nicer appearance of books now than in former days. Finer grades of paper with good printing surfaces are used, and printed dry, in place of the common kinds of printing paper that needed to be wet down before printing and afterward had to be dried and pressed before being bound. The old method of printing with a woolen or rubber blanket has given place to the hard packing,

which produces a sharper and clearer impression, giving better results with less wear on the type.

"Old style" types — an improved cut of the original style of letter used in English works when printing was first introduced — have been largely adopted in recent years, and their light appearance and broad face render them more easily readable than many of the "modern" faces of roman letter. No stone has been left unturned by which the character of the book of the latter end of the nineteenth century could be made superior to those of the preceding centuries — typographically considered — and it must be admitted that the efforts of both publishers and printers have been rewarded with a large measure of success.

There is another branch of the printing business which has not heretofore been referred to in these papers, but which comes more nearly home to the public, as well as the members of the typographical profession — the *daily newspaper*. For evidence of progress the daily newspaper of all the large cities of the United States does not need to go skirmishing around very far. Compare the paper of today with the one of five years back, and note the difference in every respect. Better paper, clearer printing, brighter paragraphs, illustrations, improved appearance of advertisements — all testify that newspapers at least are not lagging behind in the general improvement that is taking place in the typographical world. During the last few years efforts have been made to produce machinery that would turn out a high class of work at a rate of speed that would surprise nearly everybody — with what means of success the whole world knows. An edition of a daily newspaper that formerly needed ten or a dozen presses to run off is now accomplished with two or three presses, which not only print, but dampen the paper before printing, and cut and fold the sheets after printing. Not only in the machinery department of the newspaper office is progress apparent. What was, a few years ago, a *rara avis* — an illustrated daily newspaper — is now so common that a daily paper not illustrated would be likely to cause some unpleasant remarks as to the enterprise and ability of its proprietors. By means of a recent invention printing blocks for use with type can be produced in about forty minutes; and in giving an account of a disaster, or promotion of some political favorite, or describing some important event in the world's history, it is rarely that the description is unaccompanied by a sketch, or portrait, or scene that will portray more forcibly than words can describe the impression intended to be created.

The appearance, and usefulness also, of the daily newspaper, has been improved by abolishing the long, solid columns of type which were formerly considered necessary to the dignity of a daily newspaper. In these busy days few men have time to read a solid dissertation upon any subject occupying all the way from a column to two columns of solid minion. Life is too short to spend the time necessary to wade through so much editorial or reportorial matter; so the journal that can express its ideas in the fewest possible words and in such shape that "he who runs may read" is going to secure the largest amount of patronage from the general public.

Taking a general view of all classes of letterpress printing and the advancement made in every department, it must be evident to the most casual observer that the limit is not yet reached; that so long as the inventive mind of man has an existence improvement will be the order of the day, and that whether the aid of machinery or the intellect of man alone be utilized to secure its advancement, the art of printing will continue to progress. Like Tennyson's brook, it will be able to sing,

"For men may come, and men may go,
But I go on forever."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

IN answering a letter received from an ambitious young gentleman, who evidently imagines he knows all about the art, I inclosed an envelope with my address printed thereon in this fashion:

JOHN SMITH,
SMITHVILLE,
WISCONSIN.

This did not please the sense of propriety of my juvenile correspondent, and back he hurls his indignation. "The *state* should be put upon the same line with the city or town, thus: 'Smithville, Wis.,' and no one but an old fogy or one who does not know his business would dream of having it otherwise. It is against all rules, and no good reason can be given for it."

Softly, my incipient typo. Old, we may be, and fogy sometimes, but always endeavor to act in a "reason"-able manner; know as well as you can the fashion of the times, and that the majority of envelopes are printed according to our opinion of what is right.

Is it? The object of the address is *to secure prompt and certain delivery*. Primarily (on account of ease and correctness in reading) type is used. When letters are being sorted in postoffice or rapidly moving car, to what portion of the direction does the clerk first look? To the *state* always. The place is a secondary consideration; the county the third; the name of the individual last, until it comes to final delivery.

Some great publishing firm once reversed the "matter" thus: State, county, city, name. But the idea did not "catch-on" with the public; in fact, "died in the bornin'," though having the element of practical common sense.

To facilitate ease and rapidity of distribution the state should make a separate line and be printed in bold type; the remainder of the address follows in natural sequence. Consequently, there is something of reason in our "old fogy" notion, and postoffice and postal clerks will fully indorse our view of the matter, whatever may be your *ipse dixit*, my budding compositor.

***

ANOTHER correspondent, and in quite a different frame of mind, desires to know, "if there is room in

printing offices for young men?" Decidedly so, if possessing ambition to excel, brains, application and a good moral character. Printing offices are not dumping ground for mediocrity, sloth and the sowing of wild oats. The standard is high, is becoming more so with every year, and it is no boy's play to meet the requirements. It is the competition of strong, earnest, capable, educated men, and the battle for superiority is unflinchingly fought.

Yes, there is always room for one of the right metal; one who is willing and anxious to learn; who is not afraid of work; who does not insanely imagine "the trade" can be mastered in a few months or even years, who is determined to climb to the top of the ladder—otherwise, not. There is no royal road to printing, any more than to geometry. It requires studious application, resolution, peculiar fitness, and does not, in any case, prove a national bank. Many a good plowman or laborer in some other branch of industry has made a very poor printer. Remember this before deciding. If you have the capabilities of making a first-class printer every office door will swing open and a very warm welcome awaits you; if not, you may be certain there is no room for you.

***

Why is it that the many become compositors and the lesser number pressmen? One position is as remunerative as the other, and the latter much more in demand than the former. Of course, we refer to those who thoroughly understand their business. For others there is never any seeking, and the necessities of work alone give them employment.

It has been the commonly accepted theory that the reason of non-discharge in the government printing office at Washington, of pressmen, was that competent men could not be found to fill their places. And it is stated as a fact that all large cities were searched in vain for them. This, if true, and there is little reason for doubting, proves that the number of *first-class pressmen* is limited, much too small, and that more should turn their attention in that direction. Of compositors there is an ample supply.

Would-be printers will do well to keep this "want" in mind when about to choose their life work, for constant employment is the great end (good wages being understood) of our business life. Far better is it to be sought by a press than to be seeking for a stand.

***

Dont be foolish enough to fancy favoritism will do very much for you. It is, at best, a broken reed to lean upon. Employers, whether governmental or private, are upon the lookout for men full of vigor, of creative genius, of bold and aggressive designs, of educated brains, well-balanced heads and impulsive hearts; of the power to inaugurate and command success; men fruitful in resources and with sufficient spirit and strength to force to fulfillment their plans. By such alone can great enterprises be accomplished.

Printing has long since bidden farewell to the merely mechanical, and assumed its proper place in the van of art and thought. There is no longer wasting strength upon the old—no time for it. Constant study is required to keep pace with the new—new material, new machinery, new motor powers. To do this man must be absorbed in his business; to do it he has no hours for trifling, no moments to waste in being contented with the present.

The world is ever upon the watch for such men, such printers, especially, now, such pressmen. Therefore all who would better their condition must step beyond self, become a learned, busy, active man, forget the individual and become as the Ajax upon whose shoulders rests the entire welfare and honor of the greatest of all arts.

***

In view of the progress made toward a perfect typesetting machine, the large capital employed, the push with which the enterprise is being conducted, a serious question is rising in the minds of many. It is whether the result will not be fatal to the chances of employment?

It strikes us not. Even granted that composition is to be done by machinery, with lightning speed and at nominal cost, there is yet a sufficiency of labor required in this broad earth and—perchance the craft would be better for weeding. And there is an equity in labor that has never as yet been seriously disturbed by new inventions, a compensation balance that is never far out of adjustment. Thus the experience of the past gives fair assurance that nothing in the coming will ruin any particular branch of business or willing, capable workmen go begging for bread.

Remember *labor omnia vincit*, and keep your eyes open and powder dry against any change that may come.

UNSKILLED WORKMEN: THE REMEDY.

THE following quotation is an extract from a conversation between a reporter of one of the New York dailies and the Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of New York. That what he says is true, no right thinking person will deny, and as The Inland Printer aims to aid in any wise solution of the labor question, their re-publication, may not be without interest in calling out the views of those who have our trades' interest at heart:

I am inclined to think that the average American boy looks upon a trade as a disgrace, and that he imagines that he can reach the top round of the ladder quicker by other means. The present school system is responsible for this state of affairs. The schools turn out clerks, bookkeepers and professional men at a great rate. In many of the trades men receive better pay than clerks and bookkeepers. The state should, of course, educate its children, but it should adopt some system of educating boys in mechanics. I favor manual training. The great complaint of workingmen is immigration, and if our boys learn trades there will not be that inducement for emigration that there now is in other countries. It will take years to bring this about, but it can be done. We shall prove by statistics the necessity for manual training in our schools. I believe this is the solution of the apprenticeship question. I have found that boys who have manual training make greater progress in their other studies than boys who study books only.

I am a thorough believer in manual training. Some time ago I visited Girard College, Philadelphia. Under the provisions of

the will of the founder every boy must learn a trade. It was found impossible to carry it out under rapid industrial changes, so to comply as far as possible with the provision of the will a manual training school was introduced. Today the college cannot supply the demand in Philadelphia alone for boys. The trouble is that boys are sought before they have finished the course. This is the right system, for a system of schooling that will not enable a boy to make a living is a failure. Labor is honorable and dignified, but it is a fact that it is not so recognized by a large class. There is a difference in the social standing of those who work at a trade and those who follow a profession. It is wrong, but it exists, and we cannot shut our eyes to it. Put manual labor into the schools, and let the son of the rich man and the son of the poor man labor side by side in working clothes, and it will go a great way toward removing this feeling.

ADVERTISING.

THE following able address on "Advertising" was read by Mr. Thomas Reese, of the *State Register*, Springfield, at the recent session of the Illinois Press Association:

Mr. President and Members of the Illinois Press Association:

The subject assigned me by your committee presents a broad field for thought and discussion, and while it is not replete with dramatic incident nor romance, it should be of vital interest to every publisher, and I hope those of you who feel by force of courtesy compelled to listen as I lay before you a few thoughts which I have jotted down during the rush of business, will not feel that your time has been entirely lost.

ADVERTISING.

There is no department of a newspaper business that is of more importance than this department.

You have, perhaps, heard an old saying that I believe is attributed to Horace Greeley, namely, "Take care of the circulation of a newspaper and the advertising will take care of itself." This is so wide of the mark that it is scarcely worthy of serious consideration. Advertising will not take care of itself, and if you depend upon it to do so, you will not continue long in the newspaper business.

As a homely comparison of the relations existing between circulation and advertising, I might say that while circulation is like the air we breathe, that the advertising is as vital to the existence of the paper as we find the food we eat to our own existence. So talking to a publisher who has empty columns, some wiseacre says, "Look out for the circulation and the advertising will take care of itself." It sounds about the same as though one should say to a hungry man, "Never mind the gnawings of an empty stomach, fresh air is what you need; get plenty of fresh air and your appetite will look out for itself. Besides, if you haven't got enough to fill up as you are, you can send up to Chicago and save money by getting patent insides."

SOLICIT ADVERTISING.

It is unfortunate in this day and generation that soliciting has become such an expensive part of the transaction of any business, but it is the rule of business nowadays that you have to go after it, or you will not get it. This is especially so of the advertising business of a newspaper. Therefore, I say, solicit advertising directly and indirectly every hour, every day, every year that you are in the newspaper business. You cannot solicit too much nor too often. Never let up; never become vexed, and never allow yourself to be discouraged. Be as persistent as a lightning rod peddler, as patient as a preacher and as enduring as a politician.

When you get an advertisement make a written contract for it and then take care of the business. Set up the advertisement in the best style that you can and, if the opportunity is favorable, show a proof to the advertiser — this will frequently save the loss of an insertion by the correction of errors. In any event, make it so it will please the customer, even though it requires considerable trouble and expense.

In setting up an advertisement, do not give it a line or even a lead more or less than is covered by the contract. Hew to the line. If you give a shorter space you will perhaps offend a good patron. If you give a fraction over, you will impress him with the idea that you do not consider the space worth what you sell it for. After the advertisement is in the paper, have it well printed on good paper; it pays.

CONTRACTING FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Is a subject that should have very serious consideration, and no contract should be made unless it is intended to be carried out as made. Examine the conditions of the contract before you sign it or accept it. Some contracts will pay at a fair price, others will not pay at any price. In contracting, a number of things should be taken into consideration, and all objectionable features should be charged for in addition to the price of the space occupied. For instance, an advertisement over two columns wide should pay extra, but especially so if it does not extend as far down the column as the full width of the advertisement. A location next reading should pay at least twenty-five per cent extra. If next to reading and at top of column, it ought to pay the twenty-five per cent, besides an extra price for location at top of column — which should be as much for an inch advertisement as for a larger advertisement, and twice as much on a double column as on a single column. If located on a special page, there should be still another charge, say twenty-five per cent. This would make three extra charges — one for next reading, one for top column and one for special page; and if the work required a number of extra changes or embraced other objectionable features, they should all pay their way.

Curves, circles, or lines at an angle, should never be found in a newspaper; and an advertisement placed in the paper upside down, to please some crank, is an abomination.

I would not contract to run locals "among pure reading" that requires the notice to be preceded and followed by pure reading. A contract requiring a local to follow pure reading is not so bad, but it is not desirable and should pay an extra price.

Display lines scattered through the local columns destroys the value of columns and the looks of the paper. I don't think it pays. Poster type should not be admitted into the columns of a paper. A fair display is not objectionable, and the style adopted several years ago by the New York *Herald* and a few other papers of allowing no display has about gone out as not being practical.

In the office with which I am connected, while all contracts differ more or less, we make three separate and distinct kinds of contracts. The regular contract, of a given amount of space for a given time, being considerably lower by the year than for a shorter time for the same number of insertions. The next is for, say one thousand lines of local, to be used within a given time, as required by the advertiser. This is the best paying contract that can be made. The third contract is similar, except that we contract for a certain number of inches to be used as required by the advertiser within the time named in the agreement. The advertiser has the privilege of using as much or as little space as he desires in any one issue; there is no charge for composition if the advertisement runs two or more issues without change. For a live advertiser this is a very satisfactory contract, and is profitable to the publisher if properly looked after.

HOW TO CHARGE FOR ADVERTISING.

This is a question that seems as far from a satisfactory answer as ever, notwithstanding the Illinois Press Association has been in successful operation several years. The "flat rate," as it is called, was discussed in one of the meetings of this association. The idea is to charge so much per inch for each advertisement for each insertion, no matter what size the advertisement should be nor how often it should run. I do not think the idea a good one. An advertisement is worth more to the patron the first day than for any subsequent day; as the first day it is laid before the entire list of readers of the paper; the next day or issue the same matter is

laid before the same people, who are supposed to have seen it in the preceding issue, and so it becomes of less value each insertion. But I think on a year order we all run down too low. I don't believe, at the price advertisements are ordinarily taken by the year, that they are desirable business to handle. I believe the most of the papers in Illinois charge less for one-half column for one year than for one full column for six months, and yet it would appear more desirable to earn the same amount of money for doing the same work when it can be done in one-half the time.

I do not believe that anybody should get a full 24-inch column in any good weekly paper for less than $100 per year, and still this is only the asking price for most weekly papers. There appears to me to be too much attention given to long-time advertising, and not enough to short-time work. I wish we could come nearer the flat rate, and have more short-time, high-price work to do, and less long-time business, which makes big figures, hard bills to collect, and, after all, scarcely pays for the space which it occupies.

The metropolitan papers do business more on the short-time plan. Before writing this essay, I requested several of the best metropolitan papers in the country, and several of the best weekly papers, in this state, to send me their advertising schedules. All complied promptly. The weekly papers most all quoted a column by the year, and then ran down to a quarter column for three months, stopping at that point. The metropolitan dailies quoted by the line per day. They do not appear to consider long-time business desirable, but they get good short-time rates.

The Chicago *News* quotes agate, in display column, per day, 50 cents per line; nonpareil, local, $1.75 per line.

The Chicago *Tribune*—agate, per line, 25 cents; local, $1 per line per day.

The St. Louis *Globe*—agate, 25 cents; locals, 50 cents per line per day.

The Detroit *Evening News*—agate, 30 cents; locals, $1 per line per day.

Most of these papers have cheaper locations, and charge extra for special positions. But these rates are not as high, circulation considered, as are charged by the country papers for single issues.

But, no matter how you charge, what you charge, or how you get at it, when you have made a price stick to it. The advertising agent, with his peculiar methods and unfathomable ways of doing business, is, after all, but a creation of the publishers, who do not know what their space is worth, and do not transact their business on business principles. Those publishers who start out by trying to get from an advertising agent more than their space is worth, and, after a long and hard-fought battle, end by accepting about one-half of what they ought to have, besides making trouble all along the line. The boy cries for the moon, but when he finds he cannot get it, he ceases to cry for it. How is it with the advertising agent? He cries for the earth, and some publishers hand it right over to him, and that is the reason he keeps right on in the same line.

I might now go on and hammer the advertising agent and receive the plaudits of the much-abused publisher; but I am not here for that purpose. If the advertising agents had asked me to write an address I would recommend many improvements in their manner of doing business; but I am now addressing myself to the publishers. I do not consider the advertising agent in any sense the agent of the newspaper. He is the attorney for the advertiser, and we must meet him, not as our agent, but as our customer; and when we—I speak collectively—meet him in a business way and do business with him on business principles, he will be, from force of necessity, compelled to meet us on the same plane. An advertising agent does not write letters for fun; it is a matter of business with him; he writes letters because he has found by experience that it pays him. He has found out that the average publisher, when he says he will not take less than a certain price for an advertisement, has not nerve enough to stick to it when he is tempted by a lower offer. I would show the agent that I had. Let me suggest that you make your last offer first, and then stick to it until the last. You cannot reform the agent nor make any money for yourself by writing him red-hot letters. He will never be different from what he is until newspaper publishers as a rule do business in a business manner. It pays to treat the advertising agent well and answer all his communications courteously, for in locating a particular advertisement he has over ten thousand papers which he can do business with, while in reference to that particular advertisement you can deal only with him. You need the business, and you will generally get it if you deal courteously and do not deviate from a reasonable price.

IN CLOSING,

I might go into different kinds and classes of advertising and discuss railroads, churches, lodges and a hundred other things that should be reformed to the advantage of the newspaper publisher, but I would not weary you, but will say, do business on business principles. Do not depend on circulation or anything else to run your advertising. Do it yourself. A good circulation is a strong lever in working advertising, but you may have a fat circulation and a lean advertising business. Circulation is a good thing, get all of it you can, but you must add to that advantage business tact, untiring energy, perseverance, patience and close attention to the wishes of your patrons, and in the end you will reap your reward.

PRINTING FROM WOOD CUTS.

Fine illustrated work is often printed from the wood cut instead of from an electro. If the edition is small, all is well, but if the edition runs into several thousands, so that the blocks remain all night in the machine, they frequently warp, and, however beautiful the impressions may have been on the evening before, it seems on the following morning as if the entire form had slipped. The explanation of this phenomenon is easy. A block consists almost always of several pieces of boxwood glued together and afterward planed and polished. When the block is fixed in the form and put on the bed of the machine, all goes well for a time. After everything has been made ready the printing can proceed. But by imperceptible degrees the influence of the cold bed begins to make itself felt. The opening of doors, lifts, etc., produces cold or warm drafts, and the so-called "sweating" of the carriage. The moisture so produced is communicated to the block, which, especially if new, greedily sucks it up, and so gradually dissolves the glue joints. The block can be observed to work itself loose, and every time it passes under the cylinder it "lifts" and curls upward. When things have got so far, which, fortunately, only happens with big blocks, it is difficult to find a remedy. Even if the block can be brought straight again, which can be done by putting it into a cold stereotyping apparatus, covered merely with a blanket, still the glue joints will always remain visible. But to avoid all this trouble and to be able to print, after making ready, without the usual opening and warping of the wood, a simple, cheap, and excellent device may be employed. When everything has been made ready, lift the form out once more, and lay over the whole bed, or, at any rate, under the form, a piece of thin sheet *gutta-percha*, which can be got at any medical appliance or chemist's shop, as thick as paper, for eighteenpence or less. This substance is quite impervious to any liquid, and does not change in the least at ordinary temperatures. The bottom of the form always remains dry, and thus the cause of the warping of wood-blocks and of electros on wood bottoms is obviated.—*Der Stereotypeur.*

It is rather an odd thing that if you paste a printed slip on a postal card the government will charge the receiver letter postage; if the same matter is printed directly on a card nothing extra is demanded. The same slip which if pasted on a postal card would be charged extra for, may be put into an unsealed envelope and it will then go at printed matter rates, or the whole paper from which the clipping is taken may be sent, containing the article marked, at a much less rate than the government would charge for the same article attached to the card. That is, the government would rather carry four ounces for a cent than the four-fifths of an ounce for the same money.—*Exchange.*

1844——1889.



J. W. Butler Paper Company

183, 185 & 187 Monroe Street,

CHICAGO

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PAPER

LEDGER MILLS. WELLAND MILLS.
FLORENCE MILLS. MASCOT MILLS.
BUTLER MILLS. ST. CHARLES MILLS.

RULED AND CUT PAPERS

ALL KINDS.

Cardboards and Envelopes.

ALSO A COMPLETE STOCK OF

COARSE PAPERS and BUILDING BOARDS.

Printers' Fancy Stationery

A SPECIALTY.

PAPER

Send for Catalogue.

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO.

Electro-Tint Engraving Co.

No. 726 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Engravings in half-tone, etched on Copper direct from copy. The MOST ARTISTIC and LEAST EXPENSIVE of illustrative processes.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND ESTIMATES.

..... PROMPTNESS ASSURED .....

GEO. H. TAYLOR. JAMES T. MIX

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS

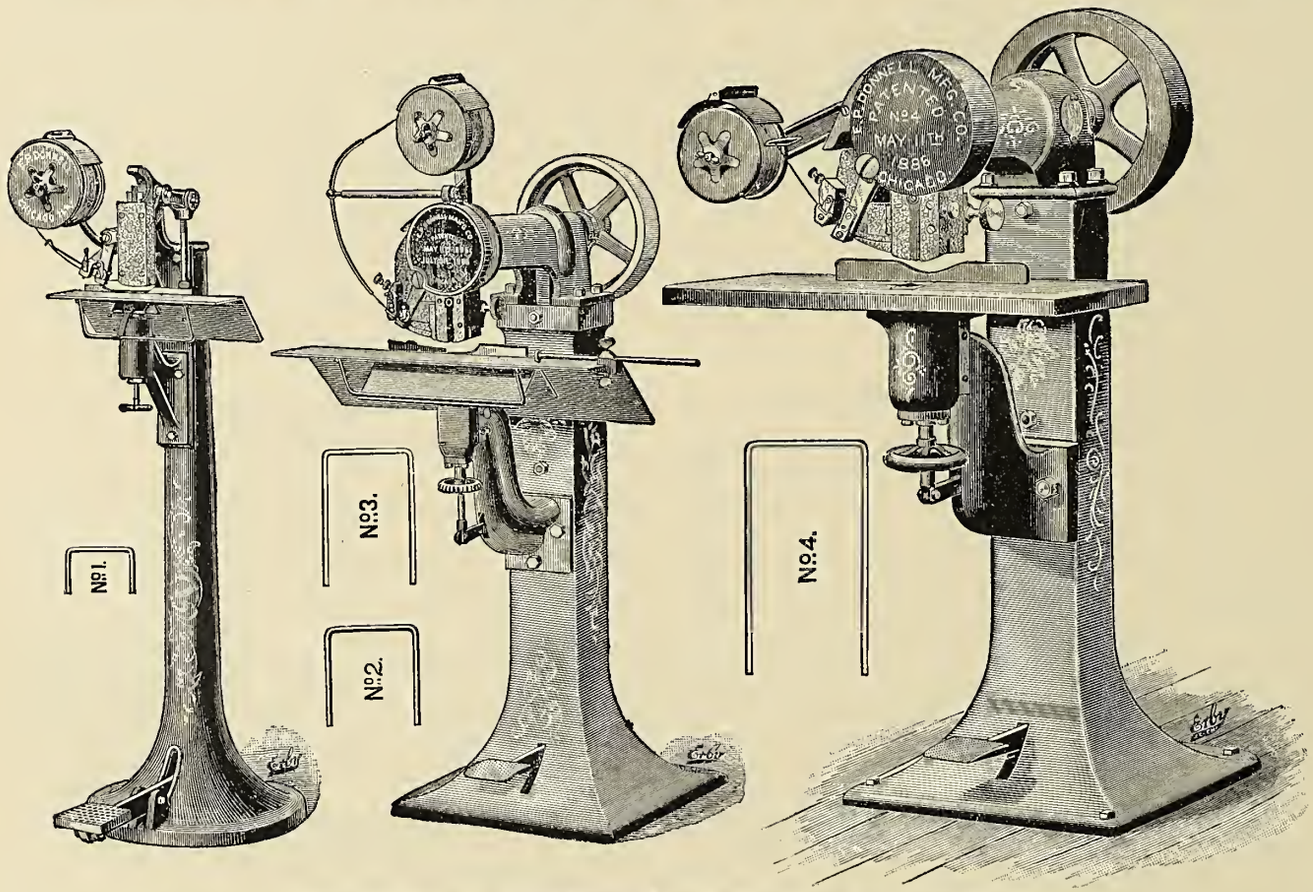
184 & 186 Monroe St., Chicago.

We carry a very Complete line of the following:

Cover Papers,
Extra Super Book Papers, White and Tinted,
No. 1 Super Book, White and Tinted,
No. 1 S. & C. Book, White and Tinted,
No. 2 Machine Finished, White and Tinted,
Colored Book Papers,
Extra Heavy Toned Laid Papers,
Parchment Manila Writing,
Railroad Manila Writing.
Extra Chromo Plate Papers,
No. 1 and 2 Lith. Book Papers,
Document Manila,
Wrapping Manila,
Roll Manila,
Fine Laid Book,
Enameled Book,
Print Papers.

A SPECIALTY OF PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.
SEND FOR OUR NEW SAMPLE BOOK AND PRICES.

Donnell's Patent Wire-Stitching Machines.



(See full length of Staples, of each Machine, in above cuts.)

No. 1.—Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching, price, $150
No. 2.—Power " " " " " " 300
No. 3.— " " " " " " " 400
No. 4.—Extra heavy, flat wire only, - - - - - - " 600

These machines form, drive and clinch a staple from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from ONE SHEET TO ONE AND ONE-EIGHTH INCHES THICK through the BACK or SADDLE.

THERE ARE NO PARTS TO GET OUT OF ORDER. NO CLOGGING UP WITH STAPLES.

PRICE—Steel Wire, Round, 25c.; Steel Wire, Flat, 35c.—guaranteed. Only TWO ADJUSTMENTS—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO.,

327 & 329 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

H. D. WADE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLACK AND COLORED

PRINTING INKS

117 Fulton Street, New York.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND PLATE INKS.

These Inks were awarded the First Order of Merit and Gold and Silver Medals at the Melbourne, Adelaide and Christ Church, Australian and New Zealand Expositions, over **all competitors, both American and Foreign.**

WHY OUR INKS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD:

Our Colors are **Brilliant and Permanent.** Our Blacks **do not turn brown or yellow with age.**

Our Inks are made from **our own** recipes, based on careful experiment and **are always uniform.**

They will not decompose in any climate, and can be used to the bottom of the package. This renders them economical to the consumer.

SPECIMEN BOOKS FURNISHED TO THE TRADE ON APPLICATION.

Special Inks Prepared to match any shade and for any purpose. In ordering through Commission Houses or other sources, be sure to specify **WADE'S INKS.**

FOR SALE BY OUR AGENTS

AS FOLLOWS:

MARDER, LUSE & CO.....Chicago, Ill.
MARDER, LUSE & CO.....Minneapolis, Minn.
BENTON, WALDO & CO.....Milwaukee, Wis.
ST. LOUIS PAPER CO.....St. Louis, Mo.
THE LOUIS SNIDER'S SONS CO.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO.....Cleveland, Ohio.
ALLAN C. KERR & CO.....Pittsburgh, Penn.
MATHER MANUFACTURING CO.....Philadelphia, Penn.
LEWIS PELOUZE & CO.....Philadelphia, Penn.
PHELPS, DALTON & CO.....Boston, Mass.
HUDSON VALLEY PAPER CO.....Albany, N. Y.
C. P. KNIGHT.....Baltimore, Md.
SAVAGE & FARNUM.....Detroit, Mich.
E. C. PALMER & CO.....New Orleans, La.
J. C. PARKER.....Louisville, Ky.
JOHN CRESWELL.....Denver, Col.

CANADIAN AGENTS:

ALEX. BUNTIN & SON.....Montreal, P. Q.
BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.....Hamilton, Ont.
BUNTIN, REID & CO.....Toronto, Ont.
O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.....Winnipeg, Man.

W. & H. ERDTMANN,

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

252 and 254 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

341-351 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Lithographers' and Printers' Inks.

FINE DRY COLORS, BRONZE POWDERS, ETC.

LICHTDRUCK (PHOTOTYPE), COPYING AND BOOKBINDERS' GLOSS INK A SPECIALTY.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENTED UNIVERSAL SAFETY QUOIN.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

STEPHEN McNAMARA,

SUCCESSOR TO AUER & McNAMARA,

MANUFACTURER

P·R·I·N·T·E·R·S'

Anchor Brand

R·O·L·L·E·R·S.

Hamilton Block, Clark & Van Buren Sts.

CHICAGO.

OUR ROLLERS ARE USED BY MANY OF THE LARGEST AND BEST PRINTERS IN CHICAGO.

THE ELM CITY COUNTER





Accuracy and Durability Guaranteed.

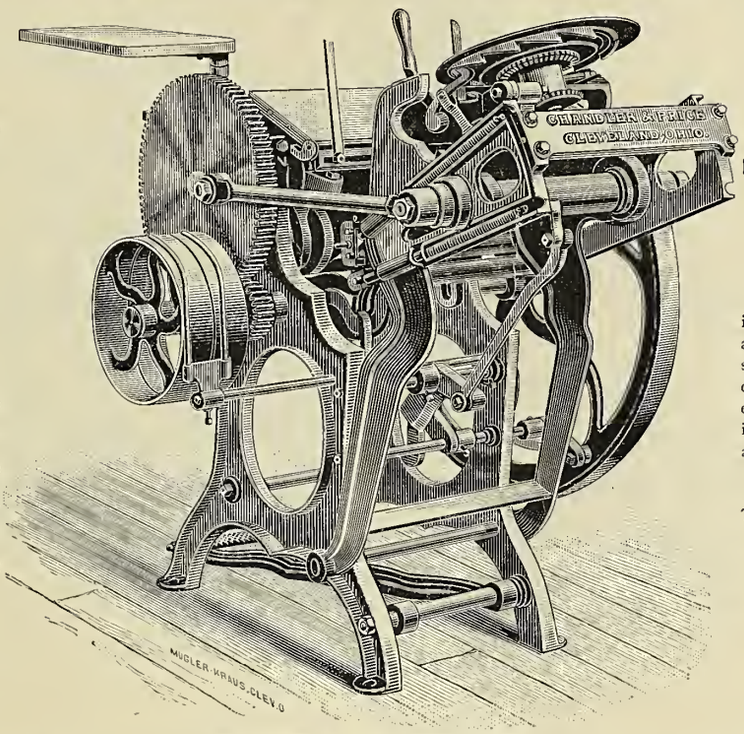
GEORGE E. IVES,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE CHANDLER & PRICE.

OLD STYLE GORDON PRESS.

Over **NINE HUNDRED** sold and **EVERYONE** given entire satisfaction.



Impression Throw-Off.

Hardened Tool-Steel Cam Rollers.

Depressible Grippers.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Steel Shaft and Steel Side Arms, Forged from Solid Bar, without Seam or Weld. The Most Positive and Practical Throw-Off yet Introduced. Best Material Used. Most Carefully Finished.

☞ We have recently greatly improved these Presses, enlarging and strengthening the parts, and so arranging the disk and roller carriers as to give greatly increased distribution and we believe it is unequaled in this respect by any press now made.

THE MOST DURABLE AND HENCE THE MOST ECONOMICAL PRESS FOR THE PRINTER.

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.

SIZES AND PRICES.

EIGHTH MEDIUM, 7 x 11,	with Throw-Off and Depressible Grippers,	$150.00	
" " 8 x 12,	" " " "	165.00	
QUARTO MEDIUM, 10 x 15,	" " " "	250.00	
HALF MEDIUM, 14 x 20,	" " " "	400.00	
HALF MEDIUM, 14½ x 22,	with Throw-Off and Depressible Grippers,	$450.00	
STEAM FIXTURES,		15.00	
CHANDLER & PRICE FOUNTAIN,	for either size Press,	20.00	
BUCKEYE FOUNTAIN,		10.00	

The two Half Medium sizes have four Rollers. With each press there are three Chases, one Brayer, two sets of Roller Stocks, two Wrenches and one Roller Mold

NO CHARGE FOR BOXING AND SHIPPING. ALL OUR GOODS GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

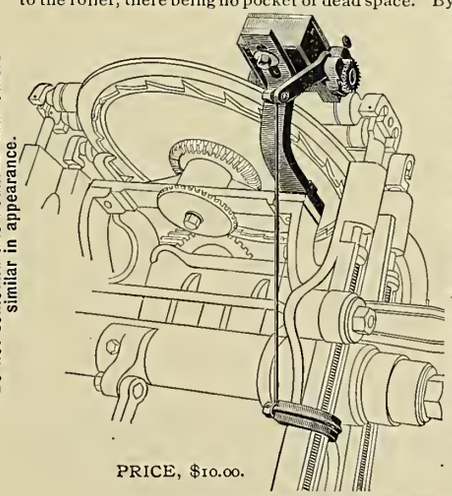
N. B.—None genuine without the name of Chandler & Price, Cleveland, Ohio, cast upon the rocker.

THE BUCKEYE FOUNTAIN.

Patented June 5th, 1888.

Do not confound this Fountain with others similar in appearance.

This Fountain will be found the easiest attached, easiest worked and most practical ink fountain in the market. Its roller is so adjusted as to supply ink uniformly on either a large or small job. Its size also makes it practical to use expensive ink without waste, only a small amount being required to fully supply the fountain. The bottom is so constructed as to permit all the ink to run down to the roller, there being no pocket or dead space. By turning back the pawl from the ratchet wheel, the operation of the fountain is suspended without missing an impression. The fountain can be interchanged from one press to another without removing the attachments, so that by having two or more fountains the color can be changed without wasting the ink, which must occur if one fountain has to serve all colors. An examination of the cut will show without explanation the manner of attaching. It should be adjusted *with impression on*, so that the roller of the fountain will meet the upper form roller when at its highest point. The roller can be removed for cleaning by turning back the thumb screws until the caps can be removed through the slot in front, then by raising the roller it will come out through the same slot.

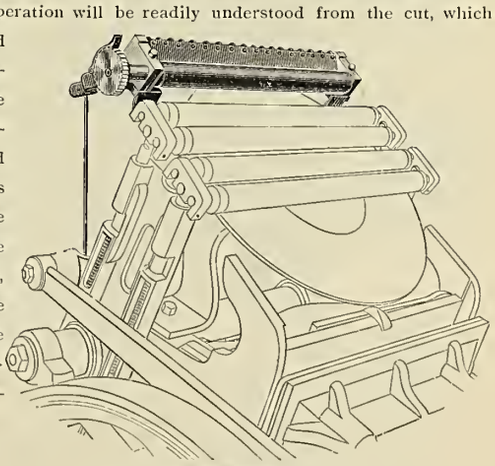


Do not confound this Fountain with others similar in appearance.

PRICE, $10.00.

CHANDLER & PRICE FOUNTAIN.

To those whose special work requires greater capacity than can be obtained with the Buckeye, we offer the Chandler & Price Fountain, which is so made as to permit contact with the rollers the whole length, and will thus furnish a greater supply of ink than the Buckeye. Its construction and operation will be readily understood from the cut, which shows it attached to a 14 x 20 Chandler & Price Press. It is without all extra and useless parts which complicate and add to the difficulty of using, and at the same time is complete with all the requisites of a first-class fountain.



PRICE, $20.00.

CHANDLER & PRICE, East Prospect and C. & P. R. R. Crossing, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. Established 1804. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.

CHICAGO: 154 Monroe St.
NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES. JOB OFFICE OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND NEWSPAPER **TYPE** *Cast from the BEST QUALITY of DURABLE METAL*

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

—OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS—

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS, GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,

ETC.

CHICAGO BRANCH. CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. No. 154 Monroe St.

ESTABLISHED 1860. INCORPORATED 1877.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.

CINCINNATI.

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC

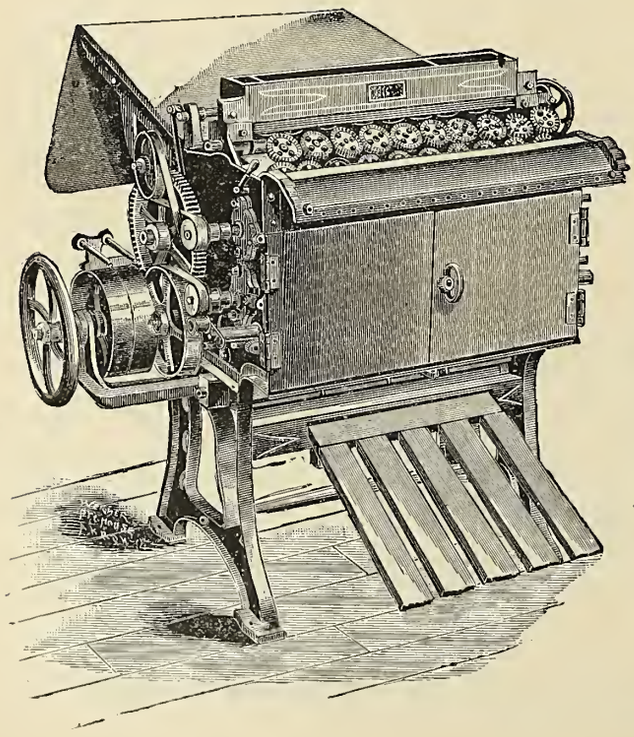
INKS

OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSE IN THE WEST.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.

THE

Emmerich Improved Bronzing and Dusting Machine.



We manufacture five sizes, indicated by the largest size sheet the machines will bronze.

No. 1,	16 x 35	No. 3,	28 x 44
No. 2,	25 x 40	No. 4,	34 x 50
No. 5,	36 x 54		

Over Three Hundred in Use

Now in use by all the large and prominent Lithographing and Printing Establishments in the country.

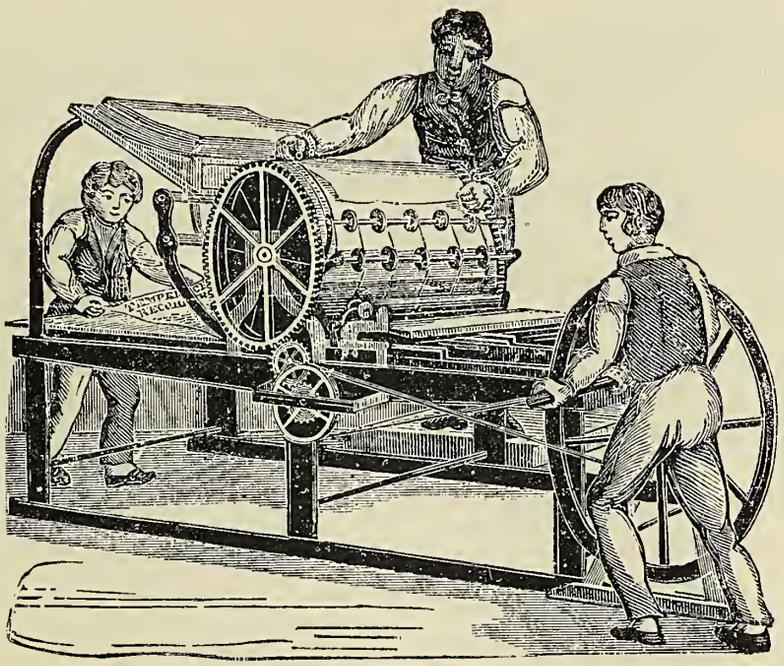
CONSIDERED THE DEFINITION OF BRONZING BY ALL PURCHASERS.

MANUFACTURED BY

EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,

191 and 193 Worth Street,

Write for prices and particulars. NEW YORK, U. S. A.



Are You in a Rut?

SOME PEOPLE, loth to accept progressive ideas, keep pegging away in the same narrow rut of their predecessors. Others, more enterprising, avail themselves of every advancement, thereby securing the benefits of modern machinery. No one will claim that the printing press of today resembles very much the one in the above cut. The improvements have been rapid and beneficial. Now, why not in *Folding Machines?* It is possible that such is the case. You can readily ascertain and get full particulars by addressing the

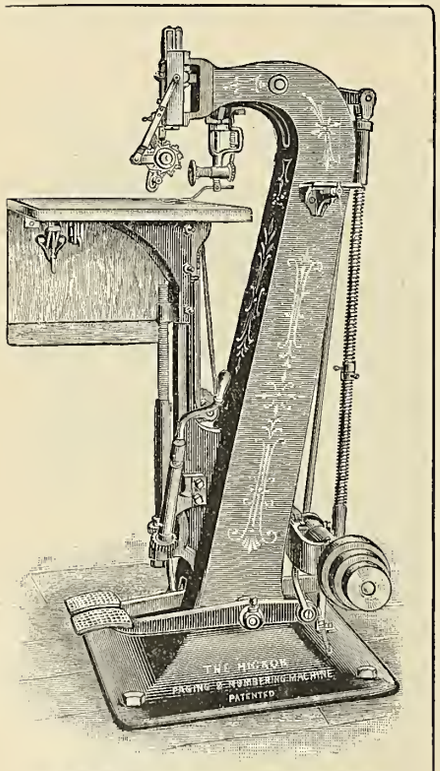
Brown Folding Machine Co.,

ERIE, PA., U.S.A.

Geo. Mather's Sons
Printing Inks
60 John St.
New York.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material Everywhere.

The W. O. Hickok Manf'g Co.



The Hickok Paging and Numbering Machine.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER RULING MACHINES
— AND —
RULING PENS,

PAGING AND NUMBERING MACHINES,

Paper Cutting Machines, Gauge Table Shears,
Automatic Knife Grinding Machines,
Book Sawing Machines, Rotary Board Cutters, Beveling Machines, Perforating Machines, Job Backers, Stabbing Machines, Jones' Hydraulic Signature Presses, Back Forming Machines, Book Rolling Machines, Iron Standing Presses, Embossing Machines, Round-Cornering Machines,

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY IN GENERAL.

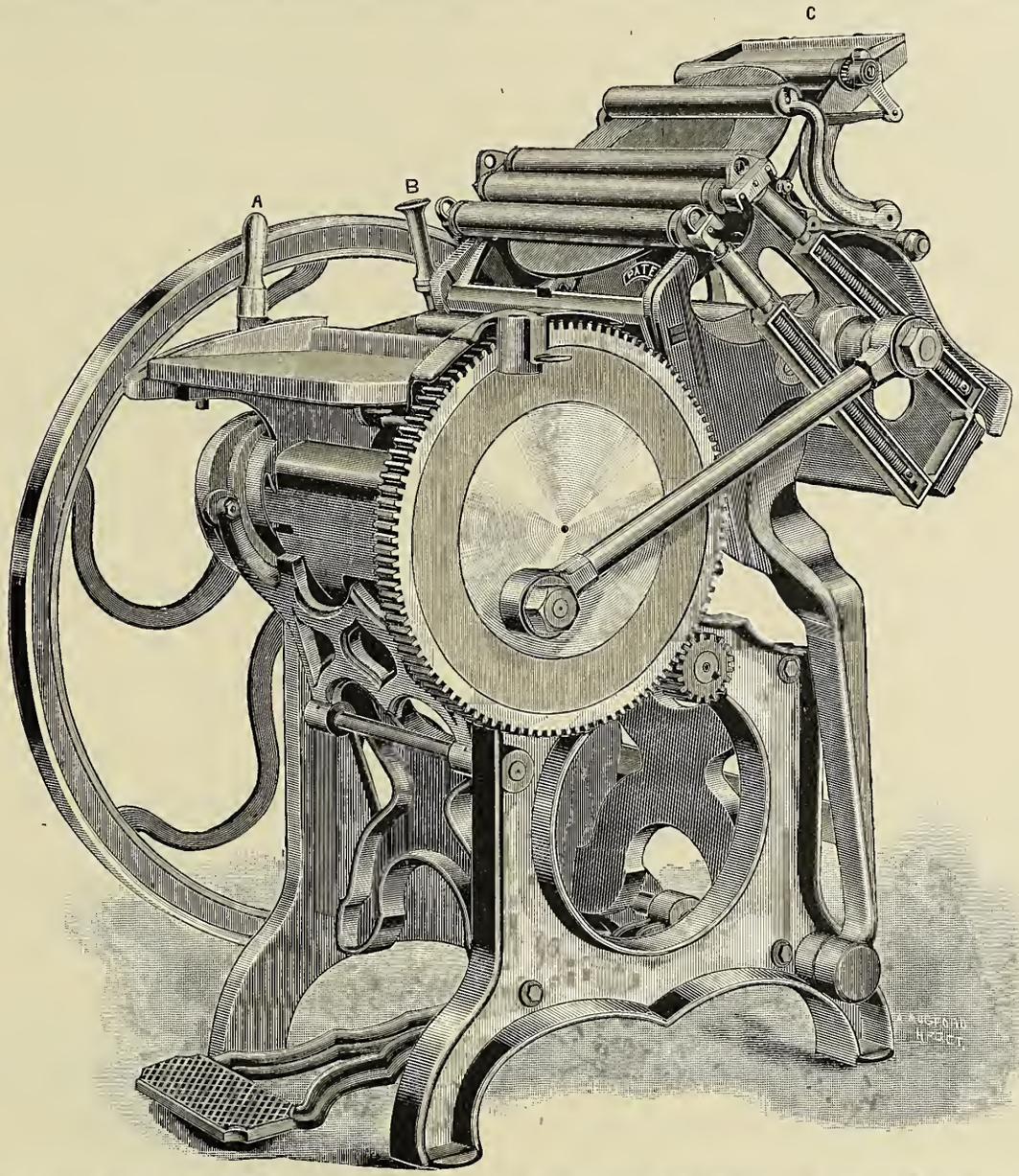
Office and Works—HARRISBURG, PA., U.S.A.

MONTAGUE & FULLER,
General Agents.

41 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.
345 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE JONES GORDON JOB PRINTING PRESS

Is not an Old Style Gordon, but has several Important Changes and Improvements which make it quite a different Machine



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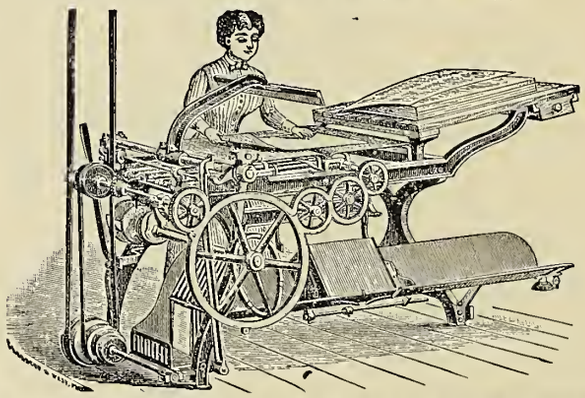
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CHICAGO, APRIL, 1889.

WE expect to be able to present to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, in a short time, a series of interesting articles (illustrated) on the newspaper and job printing offices of Japan. The work is in the hands of a gentleman thoroughly qualified for the task, who has assumed it as a labor of love.

CIVILITY IN BUSINESS.

MANY people who should know better labor under a delusive idea that brusqueness, often bordering on insolence, is a characteristic of business capacity. Never was a greater fallacy indulged in. No surer sign of weakness of character, defective training or misconception of duty; duty to self and duty to customer, can be afforded than that displayed by the ignoramus who mistakes impertinence for dignity or a disregard of the amenities of life for evidence of a thorough business education. No better test of gentlemanly character can be afforded than a studied civility to those with whom we are brought into daily or hourly contact. The most successful business representative in the Northwest, and whose reputation is world-wide, is, without exception, the most courteous in his demeanor. His yea is *yea* and his nay, *nay;* and no matter how strong the provocation, he never forgets his position as a gentleman. It is neither necessary nor polite to emphasize a decision by a use of expletives, or wound the feelings of the humblest employé by a needless and offensive display of authority.

Civility in business is a profitable as well as a commendable trait. How much more pleasant to have transactions with one who always moves in a sunshiny, cheery atmosphere and has the happy faculty of imparting his cheerfulness to those with whom he is brought in contact, than to be placed in the company of a churl who acts as if a smile would distort his countenance and is never in his element except when answering in mony-syllables or snapping like a Spitz dog? A short time ago, a wealthy employer of this city, not overscrupulous as to his personal attire, called at an establishment to obtain information of value to his firm, but was curtly informed that he must go elsewhere to obtain it. A few weeks afterward, a vacancy occurring in his counting room, among the applicants for the position was the gentleman (?) who had snubbed him, whose chagrin at the discovery may be imagined. It is needless to add, his mission was a non-successful one.

Civility is infectious as well as profitable. An apropos story is told of two noblemen passing a beggar on the highway, who deferentially raised his hat, which act was promptly acknowledged in a similar manner by one of them; who, upon being chided by his companion for so doing, replied, "Why, do you think I would allow a beggar to teach me manners or outdo me in politeness?" Another illustration is furnished by the following: Once on a time, in a certain printing establishment, not a hundred miles from Chicago, in which a large number of workmen were employed, the individual who would have openly acknowledged an obligation rendered by a boy would have been made the guy of the office; and it is unnecessary to add the boys were equally chary of good manners. One day, however, a youngster, smaller than the other boys, made his appearance, who soon changed the complexion of affairs. He was modest, attentive to his duties, and by his civility and quiet demeanor soon became a general favorite. Being rewarded for some trifling service he had rendered, he acknowledged the

same with a modest "thank you." "Oh, we never thank anybody but ourselves here," was the gruff acknowledgment. "But, sir, I was told to say thank you," was the ready rejoinder. The next day, at dinner hour, the pail of coffee brought was received with "thank you," evidently prompted by a just conception of the fact that a journeyman could not afford a boy to teach him manners. The word became infectious; no favor was received without due recognition, and thus the good manners of *one* boy effected an entire change in the demeanor of every person in the establishment. If this is a childish story, there are many children of a "larger growth" who may take a lesson therefrom with advantage to themselves and others.

In the thousand and one trifles which go to make life pleasant, the kindly greeting, the pleasant word, form an important factor, and in no place should this fact be more clearly remembered than in the counting or composing room. If this should meet the eye of any party who has never tried it, the sooner he does so the better, both for himself and those with whom he is brought into association. It is certainly more creditable to be known as a gentleman than referred to as a churl, to have our company courted rather than shunned, to rule by love rather than by fear.

THE MANAGEMENT OF A COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

A SUBSCRIBER and editor of a newspaper in one of the smaller towns in Massachusetts, under date of March 25, writes as follows:

> I read THE INLAND PRINTER with increased interest each successive month, and derive a large amount of edification therefrom; but I think an article or series of articles on the "Management of a Country Newspaper" would be acceptable to a large number of your patrons who do not have a job office attached to their establishments.

While grateful to our correspondent for his kindly words, there has been so much said and written on the subject to which he refers, both in the press and in our state editorial associations, that whatever appears thereon must necessarily partake to a great extent of the character of repetition. We know of no more instructive reading to the inquirer anxious to succeed than the practical experience of those who have achieved success and surmounted the difficulties which so frequently beset the pathway of the publisher of a country newspaper. The prevalent idea that little if any training is required to occupy such a position is a mistaken one, and it is to this fact that the failures of so many journalistic enterprises may be attributed. In truth there are few callings which require in a more eminent degree the possession of special qualifications, such as the exercise of sound business judgment, tact, keen discrimination, or a thorough knowledge of the wants of the community than that of a country newspaper publisher. While the classifications in vogue in the management of a city journal are as a rule unnecessary and impracticable, the duties of its representative are of a more exacting and diversified nature—that is, if he has a higher ambition than that of passing a mere humdrum existence. The possession of the essentials for a wide-awake business manager, printer, solicitor, collector and editor—frequently indispensable in sparsely populated districts and new enterprises—and combined in the same individual, demands talent of no mean order. The man who possesses these qualifications has a love for his chosen profession, recognizes his responsibilities and brings a stout heart to a "stae brae" may not only rationally aspire to succeed, but to make his influence felt and respected; and he who has them not had better give country journalism a wide berth.

The truth is that the term *newspaper*, as applied to a number of our country weeklies, and dailies, too, is a misnomer, many of them being a disgrace to journalism, both from a mechanical and editorial standpoint; and that some manage to eke out even a miserable existence is a matter of surprise rather than congratulation, and a left-handed compliment to the intelligence of the community in which they are circulated. There is no reason why the country press should occupy a subordinate position or play second fiddle to the so-called metropolitan journal, and laziness or incompetency is alone responsible for such a state of affairs. Plates and shears are well enough in their places—good servants but poor masters—but unless they are used with discretion, or supplemented with a modicum of home brainwork, they become like potatoes, the lazy man's crop, and are productive of more harm than good. The individual who simply reëchoes the opinions of others, and is afraid to say his soul is his own for fear of making an enemy or losing a subscriber, will never become a leader of public opinion, and is no more qualified to conduct a successful country newspaper than is a mule team to pull an express train. To the right man the field is an inviting one, and, with proper attention, pleasure and profit can be secured by working therein.

Mechanical, business and editorial qualifications are the requisites demanded, and of these we shall speak in a future issue.

A BOOM IN PRINTING MACHINERY.

THE demand for all kinds of printing machinery has been very great since the advent of 1889. The necessities of newspaper proprietors have largely augmented the order for presses. The enormous increase in the circulation of papers in all the leading cities of the country has necessitated the introduction of new machines. The demand is for the latest improved and perfect perfecting presses. The printing capacity of the great newspapers of the principal cities have been more than doubled within the last five years, and the various press manufacturing establishments in the United States are now crowded with orders which will require many months to fill.

In alluding to the encouraging outlook a prominent eastern authority appropriately remarks, "It is a most gratifying evidence of the matchless growth of American journalism, and the general publishing and printing interests to find the demand for the best presses of the world

greatly exceeding the supply. It marks the wonderful advancement of the American people under their free press, free schools and free institutions."

An inquiry among and information derived from the various printing machinery factories establishes the fact that the enormous demand for presses is not merely confined to the newspaper business; but printers generally, job and otherwise, are adding new presses and machinery to their equipment. The press manufacturers all unite in the statements that the material advance in the printing industry since the advent of 1889, is both surprising and pleasing. Every builder is loaded down with orders, while the printers' supply houses generally, throughout the country, are flooded with calls for the latest makes of small cylinder and job machines. The wonderful development of the job printing and publishing interests in every section of the country is the cause of the boom referred to.

The manufacturers in the eastern cities aver that the orders coming from printers and publishers in the South and Southwest exceed those ever known before. The prominent job printers particularly are sending in their orders for standard makes of presses. This movement is regarded as being indicative of a growing and commendable taste for what may be termed fine printing, in a section which has heretofore not been noted for it, and many of the houses filling orders for presses have forwarded samples of jobwork, engraving and lithographing, the artistic merit of which is excellent, and well deserving of praise.

Some of the southern and southwestern printers and publishers write the press makers that to be abreast of the times they are compelled to buy the best machines, type and material the market affords, the fine work produced through these agencies increasing business and swelling their bank accounts, the profits realized from good and attractive workmanship being satisfactory and justifying the outlay. Thus the present and future prosperity of the printing, newspaper and publishing interests in this as in other sections of the country, according to the best authority, are flattering in the extreme.

A STATEMENT WORTH REMEMBERING.

IN the office of the job department of the Baltimore *Sun*, the following truthful statement is prominently presented for the edification alike of customers and employés:

Good Work.—All work of taste must bear a price in proportion to the skill, taste, time and risk attending their invention and manufacture. Those things called dear are, when justly estimated, the cheapest; they are attended with much less profit to the artist than those which everybody calls cheap. Beautiful forms and compositions are not made by chance, nor can they ever in any material be made at small expense. A competition for cheapness, and not for excellence of workmanship, is the most frequent and certain cause of the rapid decay and entire destruction of arts and manufactures.

Truer words were never penned, and if the patrons of establishments which turn out cheap and nasty, and dear at any price work, would give them a few moments' reflection, they would soon be led to see the error of their ways, even from a dollar and cent standpoint. Good work is invariably the cheapest in the long run — from whatever outlook viewed. Cheap and nasty work, and the one almost invariably goes with the other, not only debauches public taste, but destroys all ambition in the workman to excel.

A GREAT WORK.

THE completion and publication of the "Encyclopædic Dictionary," by Messrs. Cassell & Co., London, consisting of fourteen volumes, and which has been in preparation for nearly seventeen years, demands more than a passing notice. It contains about 50,000 more words than any existing dictionary. We are told that while Webster's unabridged fills 1,538 pages; the Imperial 2,222, this prince of dictionaries extends to no less than 5,629 pages. Its range and comprehensiveness may be judged when we state that it contains not only modern words of a technical and scientific character, but obsolete words and phrases to be met with in the works of English writers from the thirteenth century to the present day. "The history of each word and the historical and logical development of its various meanings and uses are traced out, showing to the reader by illustrative quotations the history and evolution of each word." The references are full and exact, and to a very large extent the result of original research. The pronunciations throughout are given with great exactness and by a system which is almost instantly intelligible.

WORTHY OF EMULATION.

IT pleases us to state that Messrs. George H. Buchanan & Co., art printers, Philadelphia, have recently added a new feature to their establishment in the form of a library and reading room, for the use of their employés. Although all the reading matter is obtained through the courtesy of the members of the firm, they assume no control thereof, it being entirely in charge of a committee appointed from the employés. The object is certainly a commendable one, namely, to provide a method by which the workmen may be made acquainted with the best literature pertaining to the art of printing, and which will stimulate them to put forth greater efforts to become more efficient printers. We hope other firms will follow the example shown, as we feel confident that this and all similar enterprises will prove a profitable investment.

THE DENVER CONVENTION.

FROM present indications the delegates to the forthcoming convention of the International Typographical Union, to be held at Denver, will, in the main, be representatives of the most progressive and intelligent element in the craft; men who will bring to the discharge of their duties a catholicity of sentiment, ripe experience, an ability of no mean order, and a determination to legislate for the best interests of the organization at large. So may it be.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REFLECTIONS ON ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

THE improvements made in recent years in the production of mechanical process illustrations lead the attention, not only of the publisher of illustrated books to that branch of the business, but also the general printer, who, if he commands somewhat of taste and ambition, has a source open in these processes, which, with little expense, permits him to introduce the quaintest designs, initials, etc., in ordinary commercial printing, which are the cause of much pleasure to the eye, and, without a doubt, open him a new and paying strata to increase his business. With the aid of photo-engraving he may, with little expense, reproduce an initial, an ornament, etc., which he has found on his rambles through foreign art works, and use it on a circular, a card, a billhead, or a pamphlet, and thus cultivate the taste of the public. He is enabled with a small outlay to furnish illustrated circulars of a descriptive character, by all means a more preferable manner of making a thing known and understood by the reader than could be done in many lines of type composition. So we see that the advantages arising from the introduction of mechanical process-engraving are without end, and, while at first only destined to furnish competition with wood engraving, today the limit of its original destination is vastly extended. We also find that this method has created a demand which before its introduction had not existed, a general application of illustration in place of the cold, stiff, untelling type composition, or, rather, accompanying this latter, and forming a pleasant and welcome associate to it.

It is true that the art of wood engraving, as Durer's time knew it, has suffered a great deal through this popularization of it. We have a small number of wood engravers rightfully commanding the epitaph "artists"; but the majority of upgrowing engravers have become frightened since the invention and rapid introduction of photo-engraving, and have exchanged their vocation for some other occupation, for fear that photo-engraving will take the bread out of their mouths if they should continue to adhere to the graver; and, in years of study and practice improve their manner. It is a sorrowful fact—if I may say so, in taking part of the individual in place of the community—that the majority of these frightened wood engravers are not in the wrong. An average wood cut cannot compete with the exact work of the camera and gelatine plate, and the general commercial purpose can by far be better accomplished with process-engraving than by handwork. But—as in everything else similar to this case—when the highest, the very best is in question, the machine cannot replace the human handwork. The peculiarities, the individualities of the artist-engraver cannot be reproduced by the machine. On the other side, again, it is this peculiarity of the engraver which often appears to the artist-draftsman of an obstructive character, and he chooses the reproduction of his work by photo-mechanical engraving as preferable to the engraver's work. He claims that much of his own individuality in the drawing is lost through the meddling of another artist—the engraver at his best—with his work. He says that an engraver, who is an artist in his line, will always have the peculiarities of his own style, his own method, and, although these peculiarities may be of a highly artistic character, they, as a rule, will interfere with the individuality of the draftsman. There are cases in which the engraver is above the artist-draftsman, and will greatly improve the drawing by lending it his own artistic skill and taste; but there are very few artists in this world, no matter how inferior, who would consent to this in their special case, or, more so, who would pleasantly accept the improvement of their work and show their approval of the method. It is, therefore, in rare cases that the artist-draftsman does not willingly embrace the opportunity to have his pictures reproduced by the process-engraving. This fact, and the above-mentioned generalization of the art, have opened a wide and diligently worked field to the photographer, and the methods at present in vogue are numerous, so numerous that one is apt to be puzzled when asked which of them is the best or most preferable.

The practical printer is frequently called upon to give his advice, and he is at the present expected to know the ins and outs of the most prominent of the methods, and to decide in the selection of one or the other. Considering the partial secrecy by which many of these processes are yet protected from publicity on the one side, and the apparently picked up knowledge, usually gathered from all kinds of sources, on part of the customer, who often pretends to know all about it, it is really no easy matter to make oneself sufficiently acquainted with them so as to form a sound judgment and give valuable information.

In order to give to the reader a faint idea how extensive this art department of the printer is, I take occasion to enumerate in classified order the different manners and methods, as the page of contents of James Shirley Hodson's book brings it. Omitting the sections treating of plate engraving, wood engraving, lithography, chiaro-oscuro or chromo printing I at once introduce the second part of this valuable list of methods, namely:

(*a*) *Engraving by chemicals or mechanical processes:* Zincography; Dulos process; Dawson process; typographic etching; Dawson's positive etching; aquatint engraving for raised blocks; Schank's patent engraving; graphotype.

(*b*) *Photographic processes:* Photo-lithography; M. Baldus' process; Garnier & Salmon; Albertype; heliotype; photographic process; Woodburytype; Hannotype; Ives' process; Moss process; photogravure; direct photo-engraving process; photo-relief engraving; autotype; etching on glass; white-line etching; chromo-photolithography; stenochromy; Hoeschotype; photo-electrotype engraving; photo-electrolight engraving, and others.

These different classes derive their names either from the material which is used in their production, i. e.,

zincography, engraving on zinc; heliography, engraving on glass, etc., or from the name of the inventors, Albertype, Hannotype, etc. The type printer being mostly interested in relief plates, I will not touch upon the subjects of the other methods, such as lithography, etc.

In printing from plates the practical printer considers primarily the adaptability of the plate. It is a matter of regret and much annoyance to the pressman that all photographic engravings lack a depth of lines which makes their handling very difficult; for large editions almost useless. The Ives plate, although secured by one of the most successful processes, is so flat as to demand a large amount of skill and time to produce a satisfactory result. The Ives plate is very difficult to work, but if properly printed gives an excellent effect. The outlines are soft, perhaps at times too soft; they remind one decidedly of stonework. The shallowness of the lines is the great drawback in photo-engraved plates. As soon as they can be made deeper, this otherwise so valuable method will be as welcome as wood cuts to the practical printer and pressman. As it stands, the latter prefers the wood engraving. It requires much less work to make it ready on the press, and considerable less care to run it clean and effective. Still, I believe, under the present circumstances, in a time where a thousand photo-engraved plates are used to ten wood cuts, our printers will have to accustom themselves to the use of the photo plate. I believe that in some years from now the photo-engraved plate will have entirely replaced the former method of wood cuts. All indications point that way. The cheapness of production and the truth of effects, as well as the formerly mentioned retained individuality of the artist in the original plate, will certainly decide in favor of the photo-engraved plate, and will, through the comparatively small inconvenience of the printer and pressman, caused by the shallowness of the lines, not be blocked. The advantages of the photo-engraved plate as enumerated are so manifold in comparison to the wood engraving, if looked at from the commercial or business man's standpoint, as well as that of the artist, as to predict an assured future for the process work. At this day the very best and valuable engraving is done by skilled wood engravers. But considering the fact of constant improvement of process engraving, on one side, and the fact that, owing to this comparatively novel invention, the number of good artist wood engravers is steadily decreasing, we have every reason to prognosticate that after the present generation has done its duty on this globe there will hardly be any wood engravers worth speaking of, certainly but very few to compete with the work of the sun's rays. And we cannot blame a young man who has the ambition to become something in the world that he will not choose a profession which, apparently, will not permit him to reach the top of the hill, this being already occupied by mechanical engraving processes. The ranks of good wood engravers are thinning out—they are dying out by degrees; but the lives of the artists are the more prosperous and growing, for all who have chosen the graver in former years now take pen and pencil and proudly thrust the phrase in the face of their endangered future, "*Anch' io sono pittore,*" "I, also, am an artist," and start on this road to fame and fortune.

Closing this paper, I cannot avoid speaking on a subject which ought to be of great interest to relief-plate or type printers; that is, the lack of a process which permits the transfer of copy to a relief-plate, after the manner in which this is done in lithography, thus permitting the type-printer to duplicate the copies of his work without increasing the number of impressions or the aid of other duplicating processes, such as stereotyping, electrotyping, etc.

It appears to me that, considering the enormous, apparently much more difficult inventions which have been made on all fields of mechanical reproductions, etc., this lack of so important and certainly paying invention must be due to the lack of interest taken in it. The entire power of thought in this line seems to have been spent in recent years upon the production of photo-engraved plates. The work done in this line is unspeakably enormous in its success. Why not spend some of the brains, some time and labor upon the search of a substance which permits the transfer of a printed impression on a metal plate; for instance, permits the manifolding of copies and the re-use of that plate for similar purposes, after the fashion of lithographic stones. Is there no one in the ranks of our photo-engravers who would be willing to risk time, labor and experiment upon this far-reaching, valuable process, which the printers of this decade would invariably welcome with open arms?

Now, gentlemen, one or the other; let us at least try it. Here is a way, an open road, upon which certainly but very few, if any, have trod. There are not many such roads on this mundane sphere; why ignore it when it presents itself in so forward a light as in this case? The risk is but small, the gain must be incalculably large. Think of that and try.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW ONE MAN MAY MOVE A JOBBER.

BY J. B. CALDWELL.

THE battle is not always to the strong, and few printers or editors are strong enough, physically, to pick up and carry a press weighing from two hundred to five hundred pounds.

In the spring and fall many find it desirable to move their jobbers, and they find it either hard or expensive business.

At the freight depots one man moves a press weighing one thousand pounds, and with comparative ease. How? By taking advantage of mechanical powers.

So the printer, on a smaller and less expensive scale, may avail himself of these same advantages.

Cut a broom-handle into convenient lengths, say five or six inches, to use for rollers. Procure and keep for use two strong pieces of timber, such as are often used to raise presses from the floor, and increase their solidity. Raise the press (by using a lever), one side at a time, and

place one piece under each side, seeing that the press rests squarely upon them. Then raise the front or back of press sufficiently to place the rollers, one under each skid, and pull gently, but firmly, on the press. If a small one it can be easily moved. If larger, use a lever or crowbar, and work gently and gradually along, inserting new rollers as needed.

When the press is in the desired position, the skids and rollers may be removed by carefully raising one side of press at a time. It will generally be safer to have two men and a boy to move a press, as the risk is much less, though one careful man can succeed.

For the larger presses the rollers should be of iron. The larger the rollers the easier the press moves.

Keep presses on a solid, unyielding foundation, if possible. When necessary to move them, the foregoing plan will be found very helpful.

In most country offices, in the winter months, presses will be found to work best when within a few feet of the office fire. The heat is conducive to ease of running, and to free and satisfactory working of the ink.

NEW DEVICES FOR PRINTERS.

After the adjournment of the convention of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, recently held in this city, the delegates started on a pleasant and instructive tour of inspection. They first visited a manufactory in Brooklyn. Here they watched Miss J. J. Camp, a stenographer and typewriter, operate successfully a typesetting machine, at a rate of speed equal to one line of forty-two ems every fifteen seconds, or 10,080 ems per hour. The visitors also saw operated a new book press, which prints, cuts and folds at once, at a rate of speed equal to from two thousand to six thousand completed signatures of thirty-two pages each per hour, or double that number of sixteen-page signatures.

The delegates came back to New York and made three other separate inspections. In William street they saw a barrel-shaped contrivance, which, with one operator, one justifier, and one feeder, composed from four thousand to five thousand ems per hour. Another curiosity was manipulated for the benefit of the visitors at a Broadway office. It is a contrivance that takes away from the printer his stick and rule, and permits him to use both hands in picking ordinary type from an ordinary case. He drops the type singly into a funnel, and they are automatically stored on a galley. This is a separate justifying appliance. The claim was made that with it the ordinary compositor can increase his work fifty per cent. The invention examined was an electrical type-setter, operated by an old typo of an office in the Equitable Building. It does away with the ordinary type, and yet can turn out a beautiful specimen of the dry matrix, column measure, suitable for newspaper plate. The visitors were apparently more impressed by the work of this improvement than anything that was brought to their attention during the round.—*New York Times.*

THE AGE OF PAPER.

The world has seen its iron age, its stone age, its golden age and its brazen age. This is the age of paper. We are making so many things of paper that it will soon be true that without paper there is nothing made that is made. We live in paper houses, wear paper clothing and sit on paper cushions in paper cars, rolling on paper wheels. We do a paper business over paper counters, buying paper goods, paying for them with paper money or charging them up in paper books, and deal in paper stocks on paper margins. We row races in paper boats for paper prizes. We go to paper theaters where paper actors play to paper audiences. We elect paper men with paper votes on a paper issue to represent a paper constituency in a paper congress and make paper laws. As the age develops the coming man will become more deeply enmeshed in the paper net. He will awake in the morning and creep from under the paper clothing on his paper bed, and put on his paper dressing-gown and paper slippers. He will walk over paper carpets down paper stairs, and seating himself in a paper chair will read the paper news in the morning paper. A paper bell will call him to his breakfast, cooked in a paper oven, served on paper dishes, laid on a paper cloth on a paper table. He will wipe his lips with a paper napkin, and having put on his paper shoes, paper hat and paper coat and taken his paper cane, he will walk on a paper pavement or ride in a paper carriage to his paper office. He will organize paper enterprises and make paper profits. He will go to Europe on paper steamships and navigate the air in paper balloons. He will smoke paper tobacco in a paper pipe, lighted with a paper match. He will write with a paper pencil, whittle paper sticks with a paper knife, go fishing with a paper fishing-rod, a paper line and a paper hook, and put his catch in a paper basket. He will go shooting with a paper gun loaded with paper cartridges, and will defend his country in paper forts with paper cannon and paper bombs. Having lived his paper life and achieved a paper fame and paper wealth he will retire to paper leisure and die in paper peace. There will be a paper funeral, at which the mourners, dressed in paper crape, will wipe their eyes with paper handkerchiefs, and a paper preacher will preach a paper sermon in a paper pulpit from a paper text. He will lie in a paper coffin wrapped in a paper shroud, his name will be engraved on a paper plate, and a paper hearse, adorned with paper plumes, will carry him to a paper-lined grave, over which will be raised a paper monument. The papers will record his paper virtues, while paper angels with paper wings will clothe him in a paper robe and waft his paper spirit from this paper world to the paper gates of a paper paradise, where all is paper, and fireproof at that.—*The Paper World.*

RAPIDITY IN MAKING READY?

What is the secret of speed in making ready? Pressmen who have not become skillful at it wonder why others can get their forms "up" quicker than they; and, being unblessed with observant eyes or reflective minds, they jog along in their old ruts, while their fellows pass them in the race.

There are three kinds of slow pressmen: (1) Those born with thick wits; (2) those with lazy muscles, and (3) those with active hands and brains, but who have had no chance to see how things are done by the rapid workers of the craft. For the benefit of the third class, we will point out the secret of success in obtaining a rapid make-ready.

This secret lies in the study of the chief inequalities of each form, and in rectifying those by underlays before a moment's attention is given to the overlays or cutouts on the tympan sheet. This is so simple that the inquiring reader may pooh-pooh it as a paltry key to unlock so big a door; but we assure him it is the one key which, if he will use, will let him out of the dark hole he is in.

How often have we seen a pressman fussing and fuming with an overlay—pasting here and cutting there, hour after hour—sweatingly conscious that the foreman or employer judged he was consuming too much time! Had he first leveled up his form from beneath, he would have been surprised to find how little was left to be done on top. He would have discovered that he had brought up everything where it could be touched and thoroughly inked by the rollers. The neglect of this precaution is the cause of nine-tenths of the trouble from stoppages for patchwork, in addition to the original waste of time from a false system of making ready. The overlay is for finishing, precisely as the cutout is. Both should be employed only for delicate differences of impression, never for serious ones.

To the second class in our category, the lazy ones, we would say: Guard against the indolence that would prevent your lifting the form, for the fault will not only cause you a waste of time, but will infect everything you do. It is the active, willing workman who gets along. Never shirk! It does not pay.—*Art Printer.*



Mosstype—Engraved by the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

"TALLY-HO" AT RACES.

Specially translated for The Inland Printer.

MARBLE AND FANCY PAPER-MAKING IN FRANCE.

IT is certain that under the régime of Napoleon III a great deal was done to promote manufacturing industries in his empire, by means of courses of public lectures in the manufacturing centers, and also by the publication of manuals of each branch compiled by government inspectors, and published at cheap rates to bring them within reach of the working classes. In this way more than three hundred branches of trade were treated on, and while some manufacturers denounced the revelation of trade secrets, others believed that "the more one teaches, the more he learns." One of these manuals, written by M. Fichtenberg, treated on the making of fancy papers. A condensation of this will be interesting, as showing the practice in Europe in the time of the empire, and illustrating the process of producing hand-made paper in contrast with the mechanical methods of the present day.

First, the paper selected is to be in reams of 500 sheets, flat, white, and not folded in the center. If not sufficiently sized, each sheet is taken, one by one, given a coat of size with a soft, long-haired brush, and lifted by a T-piece onto drying strings. Where a high degree of polish is desired, it is given by passing the paper between two copper cylinders. If a white ground from Mendon, white is employed the paper is called *lissé;* if talc is used it is called "satined." This talc is known as Briançon chalk, and the coating is applied by means of a rough brush mounted on a universal joint, and glossed by a second. The paper is then ready to be colored, but in some cases unsized paper is used. The workshop is furnished with a shallow oak tub rather larger than the paper to be treated, with waterproof corners, a small round stick, earthen pans with covers to hold colors, a charcoal stove, a marble slab and brayer for grinding improperly levigated colors. The gum is prepared by turning into a pan half a pailful of water, dissolving in it 91 grams of gum adraganth, and stirring from time to time during five or six days. This serves as a bed for the marbling colors. A stronger solution of gum is kept in reserve for use when it is desired to thicken that in the marbling tub. The workman prepares over night a mixture of beef suet beaten up with an equal weight of water, to which is added a little camphor dissolved in alcohol. He also melts an appropriate quantity of beeswax over a slow fire, to which he adds, stirring constantly, sufficient turpentine to make it of the consistence of honey. The colors he uses are of vegetable origin, those of mineral origin being too heavy to float on the surface of the gum. They are taken in powder and mixed upon the slab with wax prepared as above described, then preserved in their respective pots. The prepared gum is then poured into the marbling tub and alum added until the gum is of a proper consistency, which is ascertained by taking a little color prepared with the beef suet and throwing a drop on a few spoonfuls of gum sampled in a gallipot. If, on stirring it with a small stick, the color takes a spiral form without dissolving, the gum is strong enough; if the volute does not form, the gum is too strong and water must be added; if the color extends and dissolves, it is too thin, and gum must be added. When the right consistency has been hit upon, the gum is poured into the marbling tub. The consistency of the colors is similarly regulated, less suet being used when sized paper is employed. The colors are then scattered upon the surface of the gum, one after another, by means of brushes made of ozier twigs and long bristles, which sprinkle them in irregular spots, then stirred spirally. A favorite marbling is that called "partridge eye," which is made by using carmine lake, Italian yellow, light indigo, dark indigo. To the color last thrown on the gum a little turpentine is added for the purpose of the better incorporating it with those previously thrown on. The paper is then taken sheet by sheet and lightly placed upon the surface of the gum, and then withdrawn instantly marbled. A boy catches it with a "peel" or T-piece, and lifts it on the drying strings. By means of a contrivance somewhat resembling a paper-stainer's block, which the workman wears on either hand, two pieces can be printed at once. As the colors become exhausted, new are sprinkled on, and so the figure of the marble becomes perpetually changed.

Fancy papers in imitation of chintz, cottonade, with flowers, etc., or others in imitation of branches or sea weeds, are printed from blocks in the same manner as wall paper.

Morocco paper for bookbinding is made but little in this country. The most successful of its makers is M. Fortin, of Paris. The chief trouble in producing it is with the colors. M. Fortin obtained a patent for their preparation, which gives directions as under for making *papier velin.*

Red Lake.—5 kilog. Brazil wood, 3 hectos. cochineal, 60 quarts of river water. Boil the water to one-half and add 144 grams of alum. (2). Boil in 40 quarts of water to one-half the wood and cochineal; add 114 grams of alum and mix. (3). Repeat this operation. (4). Do it a third time, but add 92 grams of powdered cream of tartar. (5). Mix the four decoctions and allow them to settle. (6). Draw off the fluid, and add, to precipitate the color, a decoction of muriate of tin made of 4 kilos. of nitric acid, 240 grams of sal ammoniac, 8 pinches of sea salt, to which add by degrees 1 kilo. of fine tin scrap. (7). After this has been poured upon the mixture and stood for 12 hours, draw off the clear water, and replace with the same quantity of river water. Repeat this six times, and dry the color precipitated on a cloth. Another red lake is made by replacing the cochineal by 300 grams of Brazil wood. This has less of a violet tint. If three large gall-nuts are added, a browner red results. To 500 grams of this add 500 grams of amidon and a pail of water, which boil for an hour, and dip the paper, next giving it two baths in a mixture of 2 kilos. of red lake, 375 grams of vermilion, 125 of amidon and 8 quarts of gum water. This is used hot. The paper is then dipped for the last time in a bath composed of 1½ kilos. of red lake, 125 grams of amidon, and 16 quarts of gum, then sent to be polished. This is done by sponging it with a size made from 6 dozen sheep's trotters boiled to a jelly. Then the paper is sent to a cylinder press, and given its grain by pressing it on a copper plate.

Swallow-Blue.—1 kilo. red lake, 5 kilos. Prussian blue, 2 quarts of gum, 6 of river water, 125 grams of sulphate of indigo. Dip sized paper twice in this, polish and grain.

Bleu-de-Roi.—Three baths in 2½ kilos. of Prussian blue, 90 grams of sulphate of indigo.

Green.—1½ kilos. of "graines d'Avignon" in a pail of water boiled to half; add 125 grams of alum. Strain and add 1½ kilos. Prussian blue and 125 grams of sulphate of indigo. For light green, only one bath.

Violet.—500 grams of Indian wood and 60 grams of alum in six quarts of water boiled to half. Add one-third the quantity of gum water.

Yellow.—8 quarts of boiling milk on 1 liter of *terra merita.* Boil for an hour. Give two baths.

Black.—500 grams Brunswick black dissolved in 2 deciliters of brandy, 1½ quarts river water and 60 grams of Marseilles soap, boiled for half an hour. When cold, powder on marble, with 125 grams of flour paste and wax melted together, 30 of sugar candy dissolved in water, 30 of gum arabic, and a piece of flower of sulphur the size of a nut, whites of two eggs and 125 grams of parchment size. The paper is dipped twice. The third bath is composed of the above with 250 grams of lampblack added. Paper thus prepared needs no varnish. Its polish is given it by beating it with a steel hammer, such as is used by gold-beaters.

Opaque colors are toned down and incorporated with 500 grams of white lead, 30 Venice talc, 30 wax melted with flour paste, 15 sugar candy dissolved. Grind on a marble slab, add whites of two eggs, and 15 grams of gum arabic dissolved in water, a deciliter of brandy or the juice of a lemon.

Gold papers are sized, given a yellow ground and next thinly coated with siccative linseed oil. When dry enough, the gold leaf is applied to the surface, a clean sheet of paper placed above, and the palm of the hand rubbed over it. It is dried for some days, and then protected by a sheet of paper run between copper cylinders,

to give it a gloss. Silver paper receives a coat of white lead, and its mordant is a coat of white of egg. Where the papers are stamped or ornamented with gold or silver in relief, white of egg is applied through a stencil to the places where the designs are to appear, the stencil removed and small pieces of leaf laid on. The pattern is stamped from a hot plate under a press, and when dry any superfluous metal is removed with a cotton wad. Goffered paper is made in a similar manner, the enamel being first given by a coat of white lead and polished before the ornament is stamped on by the dies. Waste gold or silver is recovered from the cotton wads by saturating them with oil, drying them and next setting them on fire. The ashes are then tied in a sheet of white paper, placed in a crucible which is brought to a white heat, and when cold the metal is found at the bottom. It should be noted that in dealing with colors glass stirrers should always be used.—*From Encyclopedia of Manuel Roreg.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE TRAMP PRINTER.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

TAKING the assertion of some very estimable people connected with the printing business as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the proposition, many of the ills with which the fraternity is afflicted are to be traced in a more or less direct way to that most ubiquitous specimen of the human family, the tramp printer. But is the devil in this instance really as black as he is painted? I do not believe that he is, nor can I believe for a moment that one-half that is charged up to the debtor account of the tramp printer is really deserved, while many of his shortcomings are more than offset by his good qualities, of which we so rarely hear anything.

Of all the happy-go-lucky mortals that find an existence on this mundane sphere, this thoughtless, every-day sort of a Wilkins Micawber is unquestionably the most peculiar. Is there another human being that will so unconcernedly turn his back on the place that he has come to regard as his home, and in a too often penniless condition start out to "seek his fortune," a stranger in a strange land? He often throws up as good a situation as he hopes to find elsewhere, and without any preparation whatever goes on his way—he little cares whither. At the commencement of a journey he frequently finds himself without the means to purchase a meal, or to pay for a night's lodging. His linen may not be of the most immaculate description, and his general make-up not at all suggestive of dudish propensities; but his spirits are as buoyant, and his mind burdened with as little care, as any millionaire in the land. If he should in some unaccountable way find himself possessed of sufficient of this world's goods to provide for the necessities of the hour, he is perfectly happy. He does not propose to fret or worry for the morrow, having implicit faith that in its own good time "something will turn up" to supply his wants. As a general thing he is what is termed a good "all around" printer, and is familiar with the style of every prominent newspaper from Maine to Oregon. He is certain to be pretty well up in his information touching the leading questions of the day, and is ever ready to engage in a controversy, it making no material difference whether the subject is one of theology or politics, or on matters dramatic, musical or pugilistic.

In Richardson's "Beyond the Mississippi," a somewhat profusely illustrated work, may be seen an engraving termed "Evidences of Civilization," showing a boundless prairie, in the foreground of which is a newspaper, a whisky bottle and a cigar box. The two latter articles may not be necessary to prove that the tramp printer has gone over the scene, but the presence of the newspaper is evidence that among the pioneers was to be found at least one man who was as ready to undertake the editing of a newspaper as he was capable of setting the type for the same. It would doubtless be difficult to find that there has been a single frontier settlement in any part of America that did not contain one or more printers among its numbers. How they got there no one ever knew. The chances are that they did not originally start with the expedition formed to found a settlement or a colony. To use a popular though somewhat slangy phrase, they just "blew in" to the place, and they are just as likely to blow out of it again before anyone is aware of their intentions.

It must not be surmised, however, that the tramp printer is always a good-for-nothing or viciously inclined individual. The propensity to tramp and roam the country seems to have been a ruling passion among the disciples of Gutenberg and Faust from time immemorial. Did not that bright and shining light of the art preservative, the good Ben Franklin, indulge in this propensity when in early life he stole away from his home in Boston and went to Philadelphia; and did he not give way to the same restlessness later when he went to England in search of employment, and at a time when a visit to that country meant many weeks of toilsome and dangerous voyaging?

We must not hastily conclude that the journeyings of these "birds of passage" are wholly devoid of good. Many of the prosperous newspapers of this country—particularly of the western portion of it—owe their inception to the restlessness of this itinerant crusader to the sparsely inhabited and semi-civilized localities of the continent, A prominent feature of this class of printers is to be found in the fact that they invariably carry a union card. But should they arrive in a town where there is no union they immediately set about organizing one. It is a well-known fact that there are more typographical unions who owe their inception to the proselyting efforts of the tramp, than to the organizing agencies of the international body, and, in fact, more than can be attributed to all other causes combined.

I must acknowledge that in many respects I have quite an admiration for the tramp printer. But I do not wish to be understood in this connection, or to have under consideration in any manner whatever, the lazy, worthless outcast, whose sole ambition is to "panhandle" an office for enough money to pander to an insatiable appetite for liquor. This excrescence on the craft is alike a nuisance, whether he tramps the country or confines his discreditable operations to a single city. Happily, this class of printers is becoming measurably less numerous year by year, and a firm resistance to their demands by all self-respecting printers will speedily make the practice a thing of the past.

But perhaps the most satisfactory results derived from this restless spirit on the part of so large a portion of the printing fraternity, is to be found in the fact that it has a tendency to equalize the supply with the demand for labor in different parts of the country. An overcrowded labor market in one city or section of the country, and a security of supply in another direction, are conditions that should not long exist among a people, so large a proportion of whom are ready to go so far for so little an inducement. I have frequently known of men who would resign a situation to take one hundreds of miles away, and when they knew they would not be benefiting their condition in any way by making the change. It would appear to be a part of their creed that life is made up of just about so much toil and labor, care and anxiety, and that if it can be relieved occasionally by a change of scene and associations, so much the better, and so much the easier it is to bear. And who can say after all that they are not right?

Another advantage to be derived from this practice of floating about is that it will improve the character of the work done in the country at large, and make the workman far more independent and self-reliant than would otherwise be the case. In the first instance, a superior line of work done by improved methods in a certain locality or city, would long remain an insurmountable task to printers in other places were it not from occasional visits from the roving craftsman. He picks up knowledge of the latest wrinkles in every quarter, and scatters it broadcast throughout the land, without money and without price. As to its making a workman more self-reliant and independent, there can be little question. Take a man, for instance, who has served his apprenticeship and remained for some years afterward in a certain establishment, and you will generally find him imbued with a morbid dread of leaving it. He has no confidence in his ability to give the same satisfaction elsewhere, and regards his

removal from his old position in the nature of a calamity. Certainly, if a man can remain in one position for a lifetime, well and good. But how frequently do we see the most friendly relations severed by the most trivial occurrences. Is there a man employed in the printing business who has a mortgage on his position for a single day? Is there one who on going to work in the morning can tell but what by some misunderstanding, accident or mistake, he may not be compelled before night to seek a new situation? We cannot tell what a day may bring forth, and these things are among the most likely possibilities.

In beginning this article it was my intention to deal with the tramp, pure and simple, but I have been led to digress somewhat from that intention, and will now proceed to make the only reparation I can by returning to my subject and finishing it.

That the tramp is a constituent part of the printing fraternity, is beyond a question of doubt. But to determine the cause or causes that will drive a man to follow such an existence would lead to a great deal of speculation. Notwithstanding his apparent indifference and hopefulness, his lot must frequently be far from a happy one. He does not always dwell under a glorious sky and in a perfect atmosphere. His seeming jollity may often be a mask to cover blighted ambitions and dead and buried hopes. As a bright-faced, bright-eyed boy, he undoubtedly commenced life as the rest of us did. His hopes and ambitions were the same; his frugality and industry up to the average, until fate played him some scurvy trick that made him believe that there was nothing left worth working for, and nothing to guide him through life but an ungovernable restlessness, that relentlessly carries him from point to point, until his weary body finds its last resting place, and his spirit joins the silent majority. It will cost us very little effort to have at least a kind word and a kind wish for the tramp printer.

WELL TO KNOW ABOUT.

ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Owing to the introduction in recent years of many patent and ready-mixed compositions, very little is known in most printing offices as to the ingredients of composition rollers. One of the principal desiderata in a composition is its non-liability to be affected by change of temperature; for this purpose the use of glycerine is very valuable, as it is little affected by heat, cold, or frost (it never freezes), while retaining moisture much better than the old treacle and glue compositions. The addition of glycerine, however, necessitates different treatment in regard to cleansing. Water should not be used on a roller containing glycerine or gelatine. The tendency of heat on rollers is to soften them, and cold to harden them; therefore, for cold weather the ingredient which gives softness to the rollers should be in larger proportion than in hot weather. If the ordinary recipe were treacle eight parts and glue four parts, for cold weather it would be best to give three of glue and nine parts of treacle. These proportions would depend very largely, however, on the quality of the glue, experience teaching that this varies in a large degree. Another good recipe for cold weather would be glue, ten parts; sugar, ten parts, and glycerine, twelve parts. The glycerine will offer strong resistance to frost and cold.

PRESSWORK—HARD PACKING.

Hard packing refers to the method of preparing the cylinder of a printing machine preparatory to working off a form. When machines were first invented, the packing of the cylinder consisted of a few sheets of paper and a woolen blanket. It was soon discovered, however, that packing the cylinder with paper and covering with calico or a strong sheet of paper gave a much sharper and clearer impression, and without in any way being more detrimental to the type than the woolen blanket. A further improvement was made in regard to packing the cylinder for high-class books and illustrated work, which has received the name of "hard packing." This packing consists of a few sheets of paper and a glazed or shaloon board. The paper and the board are placed round the cylinder, the board being scored about half an inch from one edge, so as to allow of its fitting neatly to the edge of the cylinder under the grippers, and the whole is covered with a sheet of strong paper, a sheet of manila paper answering the purpose admirably. Calico is also used as a covering; it should, however, be of very fine texture if used. Hard packing, as already stated, is especially applicable for illustrated and high-class bookwork.

STEREOTYPING IN PAPIER-MACHÉ.

To make a "flong" for taking a paper mold: The materials required to make flong are tissue paper, brown paper for backing, blotting paper and composition paste, with whiting, alum and glue or gum added. There are many methods of making flong. Some operators use tissue and blotting, others only tissue, and others again use thin printing paper. The ingredients of the composition paste also vary considerably, some using only paste and whiting, others paste and glue, paste and gum, etc. A good composition for making flong may be made as follows: Take one pound of bookbinders' paste and thin with water to the consistency of thick cream, add two tablespoonfuls of powdered whiting, and two tablespoonfuls of powdered alum, mix well together, push through a fine wire gauze sieve, when it will be ready for use. First paste a sheet of brown paper and place over it a sheet of blotting, paste again, and add another sheet of blotting; then paste and add in succession three tissues, put between wet blankets under a weight until wanted, or if to be used immediately, run a roll on it, making a mark similar to that found on laid paper. The water mark, if a writing paper, will be a guide, the wrong side showing the reverse of the design or lettering.—*Practical Printing.*

PAPER MILLS AND PAPER-MAKING MACHINES OF THE WORLD.

According to statistics published in the French directory of the paper trade, the number of paper mills and paper-making machines in the world is 3,419 mills, and 3,982 machines, which are distributed as follows:

	MILLS.	MACHINES.
France	420	525
England	280	430
Scotland	68	98
Ireland	13	13
Belgium	30	41
Denmark	10	10
Germany	809	891
Spain	72	47
Portugal	16	7
Greece	1	1
Holland	61	40
Italy	228	158
Russia	133	137
Norway	8	8
Sweden	48	26
Roumania	3	3
India	6	4
Japan	6	6
Syria	1	..
Egypt	1	..
Mauritius	1	..
Australia	4	6
New Zealand	2	1
Canada	36	44
Mexico	11	12
Cuba	1	2
Argentine Republic	3	3
Brazils	5	4
Venezuela	1	1
United States of America	884	1106
Austro-Hungary	220	273
Switzerland	35	67
Luxemburg	2	2
	3,419	3,982

TRADE reports, from the *Australasian Typographical Journal*, are as follows: Brisbane, jobbing offices, moderately brisk; Sydney, still dull; Melbourne, unsettled, and the influx of compositors very great; Wellington, fairly brisk; Newcastle, "taken a fresh lease of life;" Auckland, brisker; Hawke's Bay, newspaper work dull, and wages low; jobbing offices, brisk.

THE STAR IN THE EAST



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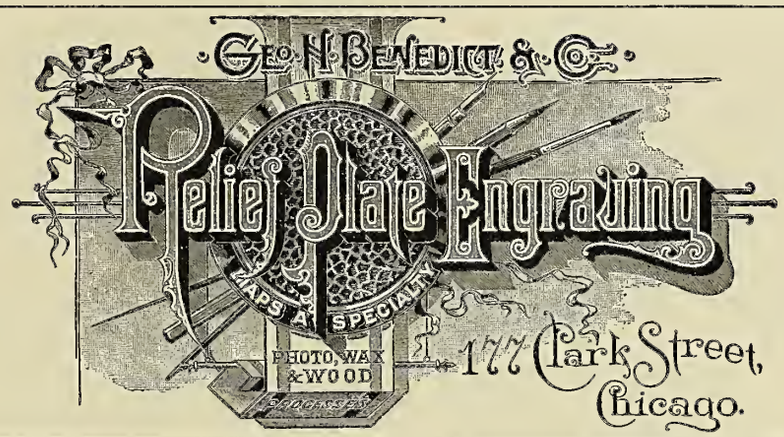
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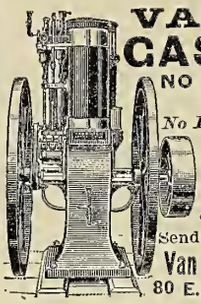
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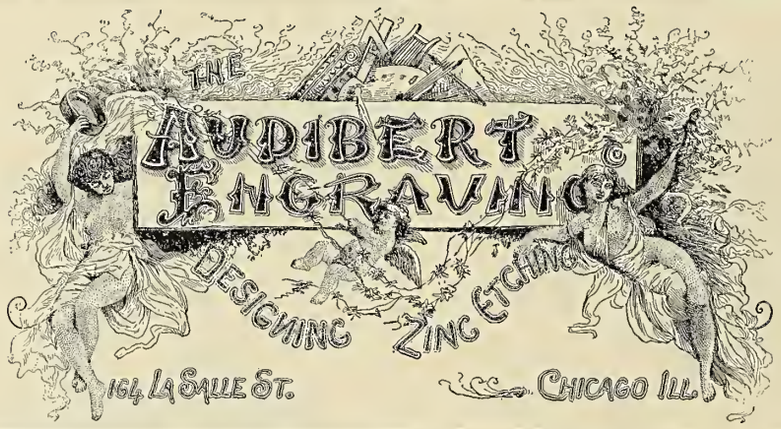
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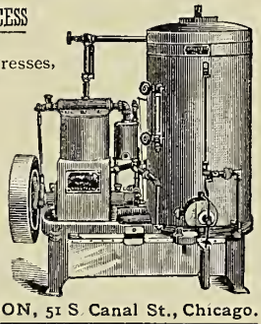
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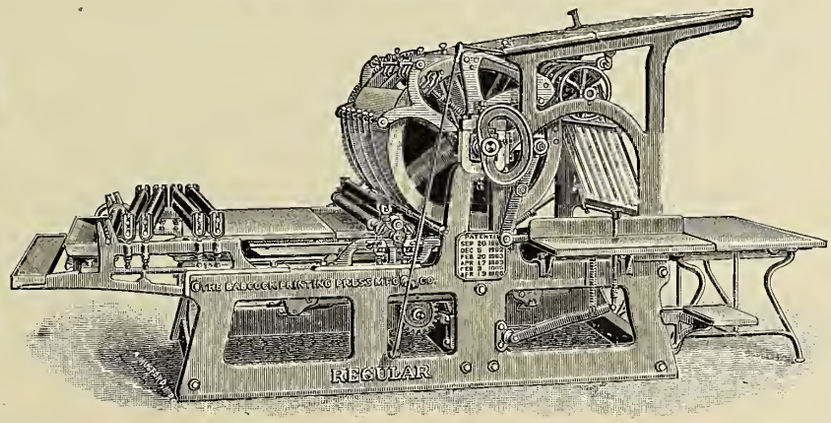
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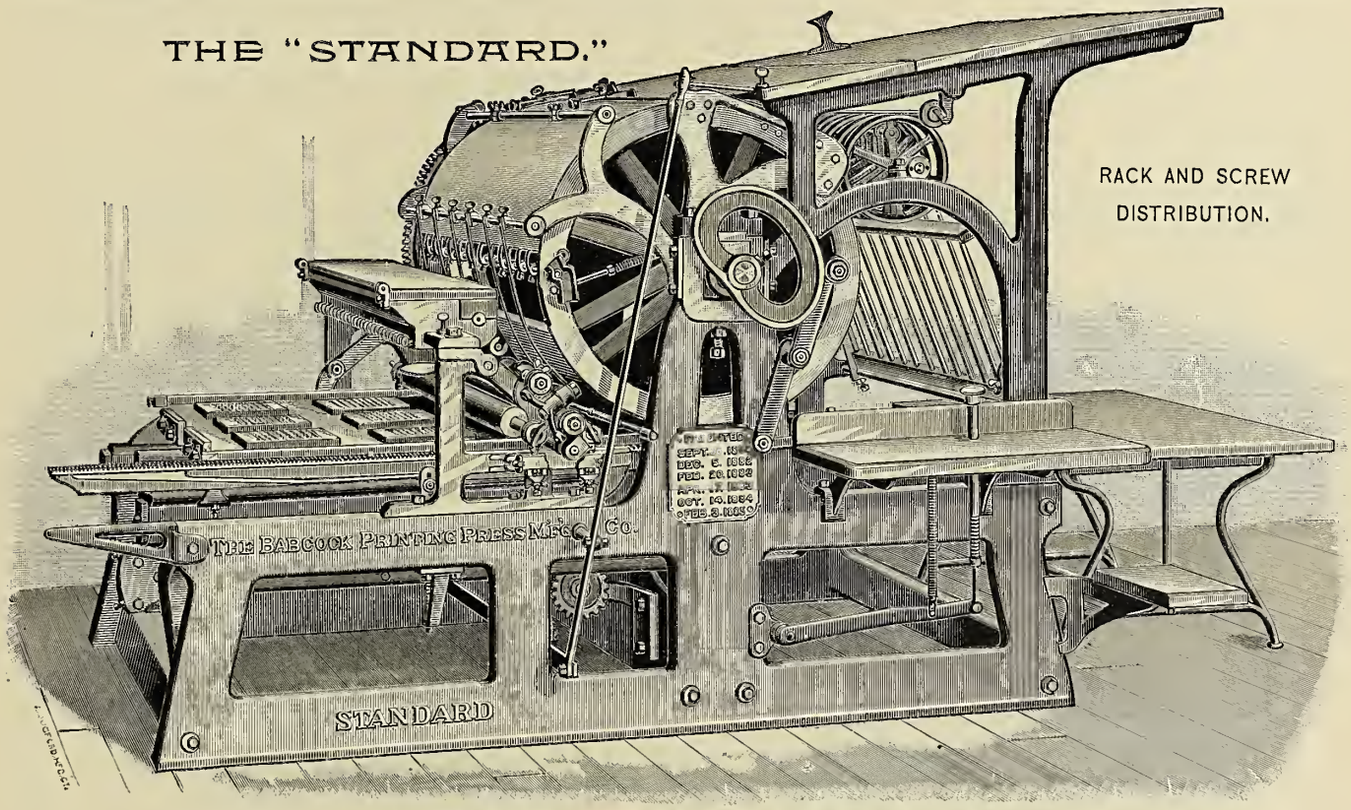
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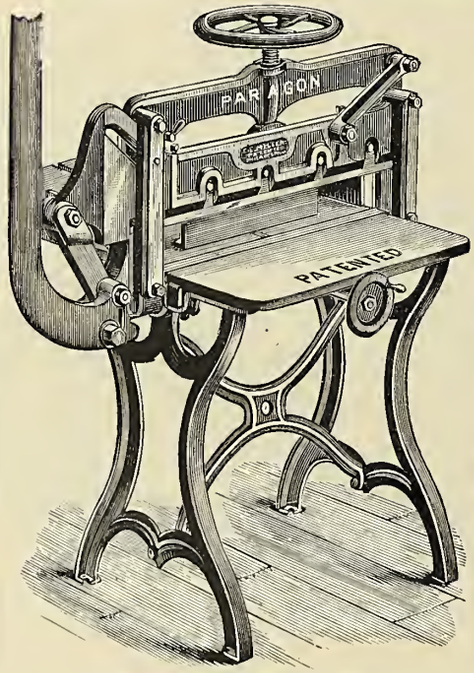
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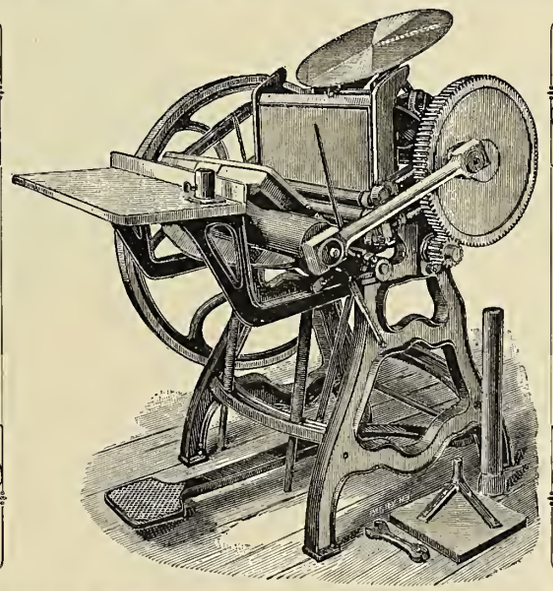
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"	10x15 "	"	1000 "	135	"	10x15 "	" "	190
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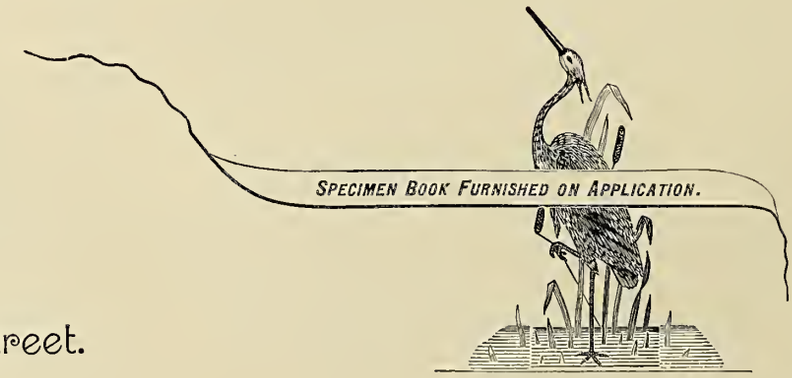
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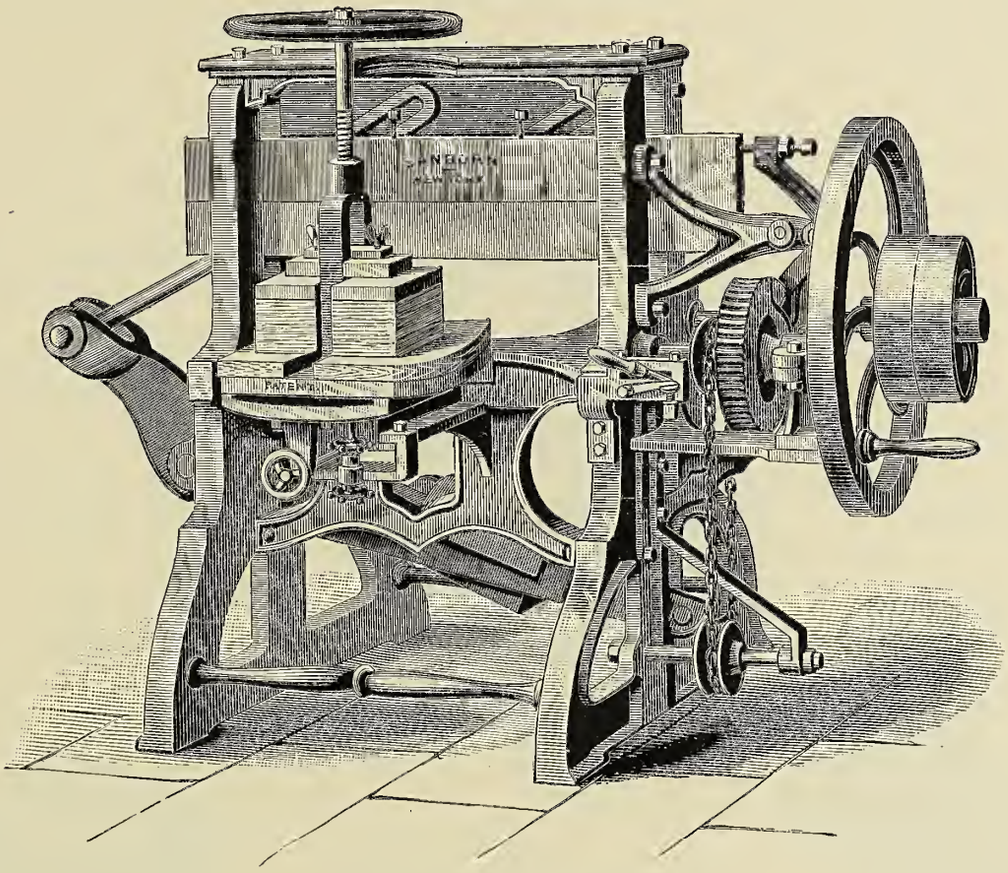
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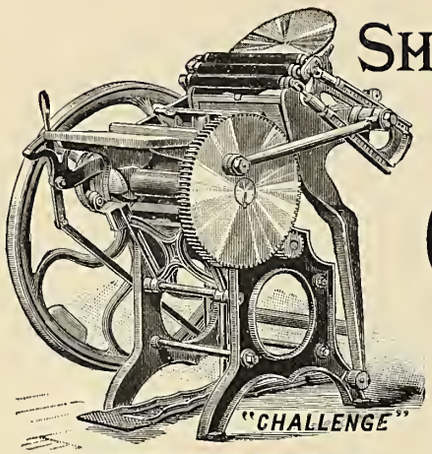


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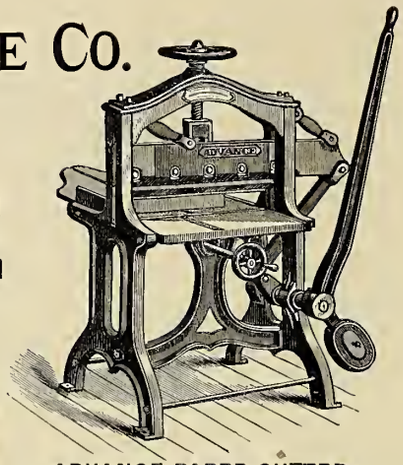
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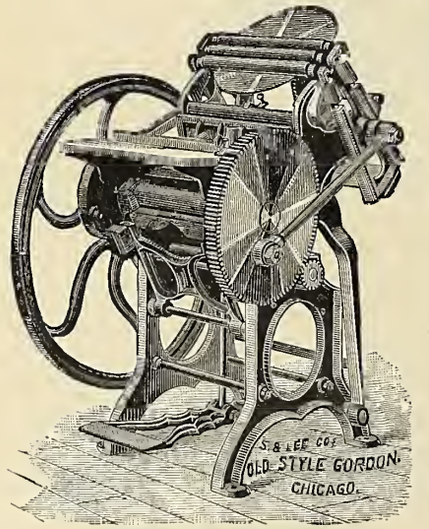
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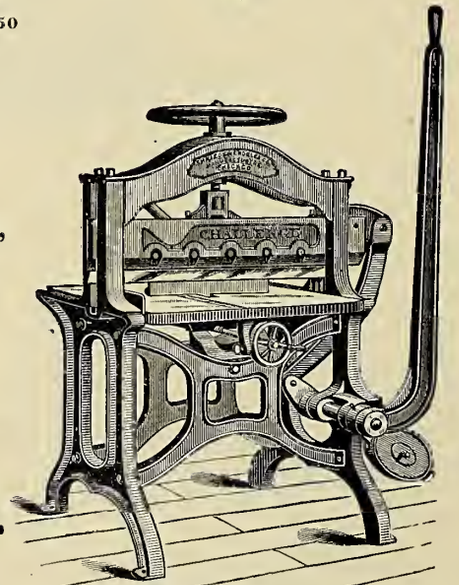
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM SAVANNAH.

To the Editor: SAVANNAH, Ga., March 31, 1889.

For the information of the craft who have an idea of coming this way, I send you the following for publication, as I have never seen a line in THE INLAND PRINTER from this city.

In order that the influx of printers to this out-of-the-way place may be abated, I give the following as the status: As to the outlook it is *very* discouraging indeed. The state of trade is *very* poor, there being more idle printers than can procure employment. There are a favored few who get all the work given out, and the tourist goes out as he comes in. There is only one morning paper, the price of composition on which is 37½ cents; one evening, 35 cents; book and job work $15 per week, with nothing doing.

To those who desire to earn a living, I would advise them to steer clear of this place. TOURIST.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor: OMAHA, April 4, 1889.

Omaha Typographical Union, No. 190, at its regular annual election of officers, Wednesday, March 27, made the first practical test, in the West, of the Australian system of voting. There was great interest taken in the election, 257 votes being polled, which is nearly the full voting strength of the union, exclusive of members in arrears for dues, sick or out of town. Following is the vote received by each candidate: President — J. R. Lewis 155, Peter Stoltenberg 100; vice-president — E. E. Ryland 142, J. M. Serpless 105; recording secretary — M. T. Fleming 134, R. H. Nicol 119; reading clerk — T. F. Doyle 180, Anton Langer 67; financial and corresponding secretary — W. M. Kimmel 154, George Bradley 101; treasurer — W. J. Scott 254; sergeant-at-arms — Harvey Long 250; executive committee (five to be elected) — U. S. Mahan, chairman, 223; Arthur Pickering 186, F. S. Horton 189, A. F. Wilson 185, G. M. Whitney 175, T. J. O'Brien 100, E. L. Sooy, 84; finance committee (three to be elected) — Bert Cox 183, W. C. Turner 213, James Dermody 194, William F. Schultz 197, C. C. McMahon 154, J. W. Bruner 148, A. W. Burke 24; delegates to International Typographical Union (two to be elected) — Edward Hartley 164, K. S. Fisher 95, John J. Hogan 91, Port M. Jones 92, W. C. Corwin 26. The election seems to have left no heart burnings, and the union is well satisfied with the result. As a test of the practicability and general merits of the Australian system of voting the election was a gratifying success, and attracted much attention from the press and people generally. All essential features of the Australian plan were observed, the manner of voting being, in brief, as follows: Tickets were printed by the union, the names of all candidates being placed thereon. The election board consisted of the financial secretary and one member selected by each of the five candidates for delegate, while the sergeant-at-arms had charge of the door. The financial secretary and two election officers, in charge of the official ballots, were stationed near the door. As each member presented himself at the door his name was announced by the sergeant-at-arms to the financial secretary, who looked up the books, and ordered him admitted if in good standing. He then received from one of the ballot clerks one of the official ballots, with which he retired into one of the six booths, or stalls, built for the occasion at a slight expense, and furnished with lead pencils. There, alone, undisturbed and unobserved, the voter prepared his ticket, folded it and went to the ballot box, where it was deposited, and the voter's name recorded by the election clerks. The extra chairs in the hall were arranged in rows which conducted the voters from the door to booths, from the booths to the ballot box, and from the ballot box back to the door. As there were but six booths, six voters and no more were allowed in the hall at one time. No conversation of any kind was allowed in the hall. The advantages of this method of voting were evident to members of the union and to all spectators, of whom there were many present at various times. The polls were open from 12 M. to 7:30 P.M. Delegates Hartley and Fisher intend to advocate the adoption of the Australian system of voting by the International Typographical Union.

The Pressmen's, Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, No. 32, at their regular meeting, Sunday, March 9, elected officers to serve for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Ben Flood; vice-president, Edward Eagan; corresponding and recording secretary, J. N. Kean; financial secretary, Ed. M. Burch; treasurer, F. M. Youngs; executive committee, M. J. Buckley, Frank Devore, Ed. M. Burch, F. M. Youngs and "Doc" Clinton. On Wednesday, March 27, No. 32 held an election to decide who should represent the union at the meeting of the International at Denver in June, and voted to send Mr. Matt Rhiner, one of the able pressmen at Klopp & Bartlett's.

The Frank Orff Publishing Company have purchased from Mr. T. H. Cotter all the rights, title and interest in the Council Bluffs directory, and will make a new canvass of the field in order to deliver a directory that shall be a model in the directory line. The Orff Publishing Company are reputable publishers and ought to be able to get out a book that will be a credit to our neighbor across the river.

Jake Rhiner, the efficient pressman of the World Publishing Company, was presented, on Thursday evening, March 28, with a handsome gold-headed cane, by a number of his fellow-craftsmen. The occasion was Mr. Rhiner's birthday. M.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 5, 1889.

Trade is extremely dull here, but everyone is looking forward to brighter times, now that the natural gas "boom" has settled down to its proper place. For about two weeks our people fairly went mad in their efforts to buy and sell natural-gas stock, but, like all such matters, when it ceased to be a novelty, and became a reality, it found its level and stopped. It will surely push Louisville to the front as a manufacturing center, as it has Pittsburgh. Every day we hear of manufacturers from other cities being here looking around for eligible sites for their factories.

Typographical Union No. 10 held its annual election last Wednesday, the following being the successful candidates: E. L. Cronk, president; W. P. Howard, vice-president; John N. Rees, recording secretary; Walter D. Binford, secretary-treasurer; Benjamin Crutchfield, sergeant-at-arms; Thomas B. Abbott, doorkeeper, and E. L. Cronk, A. A. Hoffman and William M. Stinson, delegates to the trades and labor assembly. Mr. George J. Nolan carried off the delegate to Denver prize. Mr. Cronk, the new president-elect, will be pleasantly remembered by those who attended the Kansas City session last June, as one of the representatives of No. 10. He is considered one of the ablest men in the Louisville union, being a finished parliamentarian, as well as a broad-minded man, and it is predicted that No. 10 will have smooth sailing under his guidance. Mr. Nolan, the delegate-elect to the International Typographical Union, is a level-headed young man, and will be heard from during the convention.

Pressmen's Union No. 28, at its last meeting, decided that it would not send a delegate to Denver, thereby knocking Mr. John Lintner's ambition into a cocked hat.

Frank J. Baumgartner was elected to represent St. Louis Pressmen's Union, No. 6. Mr. Koken, of the same union, whom I reported on the sick list in my last letter, has returned from Hot Springs, much improved in health.

The Courier-Journal Job Printing Company has purchased the lot and building adjoining its present quarters, now occupied by the Louisville Gas Company, and at an early date will begin the erection of a six-story building especially adapted to the requirements of a modern mammoth printing house. A first-class

lithographic plant and the latest improvements in photo-engraving will be among the additions to their present very complete outfit.

The many friends of Mr. Arthur Scott, of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, will be pained to learn that he is seriously ill, and that the prospect for his early recovery is indeed doubtful. He is bed-fast at the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. E. F. Rychen, of the same company, in Cincinnati. If the good wishes of his friends will help him, he will surely be around in his accustomed haunts soon.

Mr. William J. Patterson, for a number of years assistant foreman of the *Courier-Journal* news pressroom, has taken charge of the pressroom of the St. Louis *Chronicle*. "Billy" has had that old "gag" of "Who struck Billy Patterson?" worked off on him so often that he has come to believe that he is the "Billy" that was struck.

It has been rumored for some time that the plant of the Louisville Lithographing Company was for sale, but nothing much was thought of it until last night, when the employés of the concern were notified that, beginning then, their services were to be dispensed with for an indefinite period. I could not ascertain what the company proposes to do. This is one of the oldest lithographing concerns in the city, and in its day was one of the most successful, but of late the other two companies, the "Falls City" and "Kentucky," have pushed themselves to the front, and monopolized nearly all of the lithographic trade worth having that is done here. However, there is enough of the better class of work sent from here to other cities to keep several large concerns employed the year around. C. F. T.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE AMATEUR.

To the Editor: WEVERTOWN, N. Y., March 28, 1889.

We ordered your excellent journal for 1889 from Golding & Co., Boston, and received the January and February numbers a few days ago. We have read many trade journals, and do not hesitate to pronounce this equal to the best.

"The Amateur," by W. E. Seaport, in the February number, does not appear to be written in a spirit of fairness. If it was so intended, the writer was not posted on that subject. We are inclined to believe that he does not refer to the amateur at all, but to the professional printer who does not know how to print.

Webster says the amateur is "a person attached to a particular pursuit, study, or science, as to music or painting; one who has a taste for the arts; especially one who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally." Imagine such a person "strutting along the street with an order for a hundred business cards in the pocket of his well-worn coat."

The professional workman has no time and but little inclination to work out new processes or designs, while in that, the true amateur finds his chief pleasure. The finest watch-case and monogram engraver we ever knew was the son of a millionaire and never did an hour's work for wages in his short but useful life. He traveled extensively, gathered together the best ideas from everything he saw and had the ability to put those ideas in permanent form, and would have scorned the idea of a patent or copyright. His designs were extensively copied by the very men who would gladly kick him as an amateur, even while copying that which they had not the brains to produce. This gentleman was *not* "ignorant, arrogant, or parasitic."

Nearly every process or improvement in the photographic art, even to its use in the letterpress, has been the work of the hated amateur, who receives naught but insults from those who place their abuse on one page and illustrate the next with plates, the production of which would have been impossible except for the amateur. THE INLAND PRINTER would have been unnecessary, and other publications would not be far in advance of the horn-book of the seventeenth century had we depended wholly upon the productions of the professional artisan.

The amateur is, no doubt, troublesome at times, but we can not afford to exterminate him, for he often brings forth that which we least expect to see. The caterpillar is an ugly worm, yet from the dark recess of his repulsive shell comes the gorgeous butterfly.

If our friend Seaport will turn again to page 401, opposite his John Smith sign — with its donkey-tail comma — he will see where a "Butterfly" lighted upon the fair page of THE INLAND PRINTER.

We say give the devil his due, even if he be an amateur devil. Leave him alone or treat him fairly. Do not grasp his productions with one hand while you twist his nose with the other.

The botch workman is a nuisance in every sense and should be treated as such, but the amateur (Webster's amateur) is the glittering gold buried deep beneath the worthless dross that floats upon the surface of the red-hot crucible of science and art.

M. A. M.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1889.

The state of trade at this time is what might be termed good; that is to say, as a whole, we are neither rushed nor dull. In a few offices there is an excess of work, and in others a state of slackness exists. Feisters' are running night and day on a ten million almanac order. Think of that, ye pressmen, who are hustling with miscellaneous jobwork.

Mr. George Wright, the genial Campbell press agent, says that business in his line was never so good.

After a hard struggle for several years past, the firm of A. C. Brysen & Company has been sold out by the sheriff.

The Keystone Publishing Company, of whom I wrote last month, seems to be on the road to prosperity. They recently issued a prospectus for a new book, "Sparks from the Camp Fire," and the whole edition was sold before the binding had been put on.

Speaking of books reminds me that quite a breeze was raised in one of our large offices this week by the accidental discovery that a press-feeder had been saving sheets of a new book shortly to be issued, and on which the copyright had not been secured. Detectives were called in, and the proprietor was so put to that he actually stopped the whole place for a short time. How differently people look at this question of "saving sheets." In comparison to the above, I was acquainted with a pressman who saved several volumes of a select church review. One day he noticed an advertisement, in which it was stated that copies answering to what he possessed were wanted, and would be liberally paid for by the publishers. He went and saw the parties, sold them the books, and received their thanks for being so thoughtful.

Typographical union's election, on March 27, was the most orderly ever held, and resulted in the largest vote being cast. The vote was by chapel ballot, in consequence of which wire-pulling around the polls was impossible.

The ex-delegates' association is making preparations to celebrate Mr. Childs' birthday, on April 12. A banquet will be given at Reisser's, on Fifth street, above Chestnut. Members of No. 2 and No. 4 are privileged to purchase tickets at $3.50 each.

Pressmen's Union No. 4 is sailing along as prosperously as ever, and feels happy because so many of her members have good positions, and so few are out of work. The two scale bases of $16 for Adams pressmen, and $18 for cylinder pressmen, meets with the approval of all.

The employés of the National Bureau of Engraving, at Burlington, New Jersey, will give a grand ball on Easter Monday, in the opera house at that place. These are always enjoyable occasions, and a good many of our Philadelphia printers take pleasure in going to them. There has been several curious accidents to pressmen and feeders lately, resulting mostly in the loss of fingers. In one case I call to mind, a feeder had three or four fingers mashed, and after they had healed, came back to work, and immediately proceeded to ignite himself with benzine, and also came near causing a serious conflagration. These cases are not altogether due to carelessness, but indicate that such accidents are liable to occur where a spirit of "hustling" pervades the establishment on the one hand, and the contempt for danger, on the other hand, which long familiarity with machinery inspires in some people. MELANGE.

FROM ST. PAUL.

To the Editor: ST. PAUL, April 5, 1889.

Fred W. Stevens and Philip Corcoran are the gentlemen who represent No. 30 at the Denver meeting of the International Typographical Union. The election took place Wednesday, March 27, at the corner of Fourth and Wabasha streets, and was very hotly contested. Only seventeen members of the union did not vote, and the 349 who did vote and work for their candidates conducted themselves in an orderly manner. There were five aspirants for the honor, and the result was as follows: Fred W. Stevens, 165; Philip Corcoran, 160; Frank H. Cole, 149; J. Coughlin, 118; John P. Stratton, 47. Mr. Stevens is a job printer and Mr. Corcoran only a newspaper sub, but is possessed of oratorical ability of the higher class, and all may rest assured that St. Paul union sends to Denver next June no "wall flowers."

A good story is told on the managing editor of a brevier evening newspaper. The paper, which had, until recently, been set in minion and nonpareil with eight to pica leads, donned a new dress of brevier and twelve to pica leads on a March Monday morning. The managing editor had given orders to the foreman to send down revise proofs, which was done. "For goodness' sake lead those editorials," came with hurricane rapidity through the pipe. "They are leaded," responded the foreman. "I say they are not," etc., went on until he was shown a galley of the type, when he gently turned his head heavenward and remarked in a whispering tone, "Well, put in another lead."

The printing business during March was very brisk. The Sunday papers had about twice as much advertising as during the previous month, and, in fact, every branch of the printing business has improved.

M. J. Daly, chairman of the executive committee and ex-county commissioner, is very ill.

One year hence St. Paul will have one of the largest and finest opera houses west of New York. The past month articles of incorporation of three opera house companies were filed. Tom Lowry, the street railway king of the Northwest, is at the head of the company which promises to build an opera house that will knock Chicago, St. Louis and other large western cities silly. The Grand Opera House, which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt by the insurance companies who held risks on the building.

The legislature adjourns April 16, and State Printer Cunningham will dispense with the services of a good portion of his employés.

Lewis Baker, proprietor of the *Globe*, is sojourning in Mexico for the benefit of his health. THE SPIDER.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, April 8, 1889.

Last Sunday the newly elected officers of Detroit union were installed by retiring President James P. Murtagh. The election was held to conform with the International Typographical Union law, on March 27. The day was not a very appropriate one. As far as newspaper men are concerned it was all right, but this cannot be said for weekly hands. Saturday would have been a far more convenient day. Detroit union will be represented by only one delegate this time. The choice made was George M. Knox, who is one of No. 18's oldest members and has always taken a deep interest in union affairs. The following were the officers elected: Delegate, George M. Knox; president, Charles O. Bryce; vice-president, Henry R. Boothroyd; recording secretary, Philip A. Loersch (reëlected); financial secretary, Robert Jaffray (reëlected); treasurer, William L. Bessler; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Robinson (reëlected); executive committee, George M. Knox, John Carroll, William A. Taylor, Edwin A. Mead, Patrick O'Grady.

The Printers' Benefit Association held their annual meeting March 17, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, William E. Thornton; vice-president, Mark H. Marsh; recording secretary, Thomas Sherritt; secretary-treasurer, Philip A. Loersch; board of trustees, Louis Beckbissinger, William L. Bessler, Charles O. Bryce, Alfred A. Schroeder, Gilman B. Smith. The financial statement for the year was: Total receipts, $432.27; relief paid during the year, $94; miscellaneous, $87.42; leaving a balance on hand at above date, $250.85. The cost to each member was $5. The association numbers seventy-seven members.

Winn & Hammond have moved into their new building, and now have one of the best offices in the city. Messrs. Raynor & Taylor will also move into new quarters next month, into a building in course of construction, where they will add new material and make their office still more complete. Their place will be occupied by the Peninsula Printing Company, which firm are also compelled to seek larger quarters. This firm is partly owned by the Richmond, Bachus Company, and is only a little over a year old, and has been doing quite well for a new firm.

The state of trade in the printing business is about fair.

The compositors on the *Sunday Sun* are all lovers of THE INLAND PRINTER, the same being read by nearly the entire force. The *Craftsman* is also kept on file. P. A. L.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, April 5, 1889.

A few departures and a few arrivals of printers and a little greater dullness in the business are all that have changed the wonted quiet of our city since the election of delegates to the International Typographical Union, which resulted in the choice of a representative from the newspapers and one from the job offices, both foremen.

> "Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself has said,
> This is my own, my native land?"

Without doubt there is a great deal of poetry in the souls of most printers. Now, the question has agitated the minds of those who have the welfare of the members of the craft at heart, how we are to manage to take care of the idle labor, shorter hours, higher prices, etc., being suggested as the best solution. That, however, has been solved by the natural course of events. THE INLAND PRINTER will say to the craft far and near, rest easy, for the wave-tossed vessel is nearing the quiet shores of milk and honey. Beautiful spring is here in all its splendor and gay dress. The early sun rises and casts its shimmering rays upon the flowering plants and budding trees; the birds gayly carol, the maidens joyously chant, and the locomotive's shrill whistle echoes and reëchoes through the pure spring atmosphere, as the train, laden with human freight, speeds its way through nature's own home, and joy and happiness are in men's souls. Such, indeed, would touch the most hardened, and when brought to bear upon the susceptible nature of the poetic printer, that peculiar character determines to extricate his nose from the space box and hie himself to the green fields of nature's farmyard and plant peas and potatoes. No less than half a dozen have told your correspondent within the past week that they desire to go to the country. One proposes to purchase one hundred acres of land, upon which he will have at least eleven families working on shares, himself living on the fat of the land; others propose to raise chickens, selling off the old hens with which to purchase bread to eat with the eggs and spring chickens; and others still will have their little country homes near at hand, where they can go to rest their weary minds after making enough at the printing business to live upon for a while. Success attend them.

Mr. Robert Gilliland, a young member of the craft, now located here, has invented an improved galley and applied for a patent on it. This improvement consists of an attachment by which a galley containing a stick or ten sticks of type may be locked up and proved without quoins or sidestick. It can be used with either job or news galleys. He will have a model of it by next Monday. He claims to have a fortune "pat."

The use of the word "pat" calls to mind a laughable incident. A sub, new in town, got a take off the file which contained the

trial of some drunken policemen, and read thus: "Pat J. Bercegesy, drunk, two days' pay; Pat Johnson, sleeping on beat, dismissed the force." Mr. Compositor set it up "Pat," and the proofreader marked it "Spell out — patrolman," and wrote a note on the side of the proof, saying, "We have a few Creoles on the police force in this city." The typo was somewhat dismayed, but corrected the proof, saying, "We live to learn." D. F. Y.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

To the Editor: BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 30, 1889.

Some of the hottest weather I have ever experienced is that which we are having down here now, and I tell you a person feels it when he has to work fifteen hours per day. All offices here are running overtime and some day and night.

I have taken my first crack at a power plate printing press, which inks and wipes the plates. For the benefit of those who have never seen such a machine I will give a short description. It is a four-cornered affair; has four beds, and these are pulled around the machine by an endless chain, first passing under the ink-fountain and roller, then under the wiper, and next under the impression cylinder. The paper is laid on and taken off by young boys or girls (in our case good-looking señoritas). The press is capable of producing from 250 to 1,000 impressions per hour. We have printed 4,000 sheets of 5-cent postage stamps off four plates in nine hours.

One of the neatest pieces of printing I have seen since I left the States is a calendar and specimen book of inks combined from Gebr. Jänecke & Fr. Schuesman, in Hanover. It comprises a book of 450 pages, and every page is neatly printed in four colors. I am sorry the American manufacturers do not send such effective advertising matter out this way; they certainly would find it to their interest to do so.

For the benefit of many of your worthy readers writing to me for information, I will answer a few short questions: Board here costs from $15 to $50 per month, and lodging or furnished rooms $10 to $60 per month, according to location and furnishings. It is necessary for a man working as compositor to know Spanish. There are four English offices here, *The Standard*, *The Herald*, McKern & McLean and Kidd Company, Limited. Machine hands could manage without knowing Spanish, and would pick up enough in a short time to get along, but if a man wants to enter into any other business here he must know Spanish. (I will answer no letters unless accompanied by 15 cents for return postage.)

Manufacturers sending catalogues to me always make a mistake and send one only, and when I show a person a cut of a machine or other supplies I must leave it with him, and that ends the matter. They must send more than one if they expect to be benefited therefrom. In regard to routes and rates: the Adams Express Company are the agents in the United States for the Compania Nacional de Transportes, who will undertake to deliver any goods in this section of country. American type is admired very much down here; also brass rules, which cost big prices and seem to be very scarce.

The Standard, one of the English daily papers referred to, is putting in a Marinoni double cylinder. New lithographic and printing presses have also been placed in several places, and all come from Germany.

Mr. Charles W. Dean, an electrotyper from Rochester, New York, has found his way down here, and says the shortest route from the United States is by the United States & Brazilian Mail Steamship Line, from New York to Rio de Janiero.

El Sud Americano, the illustrated paper of which I have mailed you many copies, is now being printed with the "Queen City" (Cincinnati) H. D. book ink, and makes an excellent appearance.

In the December (1888) number of THE INLAND PRINTER I notice several web perfecting plate bed presses, and I think they would be just the kind of a press to have down here, where it is so hard to get press feeders. The manufacturers of those machines do not want to fail to send catalogues and price lists this way. Manufacturers of engraving machinery might also find it to their interest to send catalogues to me. There are some narrow-minded press-builders in Europe; one manufacturer does not know enough to put nippers on his take-off cylinder, but simply puts a few fenders over it, which scrape the sheet off the printing cylinder, and at the same time tear the blanket or make-ready all to pieces. Others, or most of them, do not know what a fly-cam is, so that when you run a narrow sheet it has to run all the way down the fly sticks to the board before the fly comes down. Others, and most of them, make their nippers on the printing cylinder so short that they are sure to kick back the sheet every time they are put down to the clumsy feed-guides. I am certain most of the pressmen in the States would not run such things as they send into this country from Europe, and call them printing machines. They would rather go to some farm and run a threshing machine. Proprietors of printing offices here purchase their machines because they are cheap, but never stop to think what time, waste of paper and material they would save if they would pay a few dollars more, and buy a first-class improved machine; but there are some who have got a little more sense and are casting their eyes to where the best printing presses on the face of this earth are built. There seems to be one advantage, however, the European manufacturers have over the press-builders in the United States, and that is, they pay their machinists starvation wages, whereas the American employers have to pay their machinists salaries that they can live on like Americans, and consequently do not care to, or cannot, compete with pauper labor. There are a few exceptions on the European side of this question, but very few.

M. A. MILLER,
258 San Martin, Buenos Aires.

LETTER FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Editor: ST. JOHN, N. B., April 5, 1889.

There is quite an upheaval in printing circles here at present, and the result of all the rumors is yet uncertain.

Robert E. Armstrong, who has been on the *Globe* reportorial staff for about fourteen years, has severed his connection with that journal. He will start a weekly paper at the town of St. Andrews, to be called the *Beacon*, and, if business prospers, will merge it into a tri-weekly, and perhaps a daily. Mr. Armstrong entered the *Globe* as an apprentice and worked his way until he held the foremanship, and finally went on the staff. He is a good writer, and knows well how to put an item together in a racy style when required. He is conversant with newspaper work in all its forms and no doubt will make the St. Andrews' *Beacon* a literary as well as a newsy light. St. John will lose one of its best reporters in Mr. Armstrong. St. Andrews is to be the Mecca of New Brunswick. Its situation is splendid for a summer resort, and its waters are the finest that can possibly be found in Canada, if not on the continent. Already there is a boom in town lots. A large hotel, with all modern improvements, of course, is nearly finished. It is being built by a syndicate, and that body is bound to make things hum.

Mr. Charles Lawson, who has been foreman of J. & A. McMillan's "printing shop" for a few years, will take charge of the *Telegraph* job department on April 8. There has been a little trouble in the "shop" of late, the hands failing to pull well with Mr. Lawson, One of them put on his coat a few days ago, and is now walking around. Who will take Mr. Lawson's place is yet unknown, but rumor says an old hand of McMillan's named Atherton will "fill it." He at present works on the *Sun*. The shop is one of the best in this city, and there is money in the firm.

Rumor has it that Messrs. Day & Reid, jobbers, will dissolve partnership. They have been in business only a few years and are said to be doing a good business. Can't "pull together" is the alleged cause of the separation. However, it is said the dissolution will not lessen the offices in St. John.

The printers in the Moncton *Transcript* went on strike a few days ago. The men were required to work an hour later than other industrial establishments, without remuneration, hence the strike. One man, one girl and two boys remained in. Moncton

is New Brunswick's railway center, and is situated about eighty-four miles to the east of St. John, on the I. C. R.

A paper was recently started at Campbellton, Restigouche county. It is the pioneer sheet of the county, and the "prominent" inhabitants turned out to see the "first type set." It was a gala day for the county, and I suppose in a few years the same sheet will be trying to shape the destinies of the country. Well, such is life, and the ways of a newspaper. Restigouche is one of the northern counties.

The printing business is good in St. John at present, on the whole. The *Globe* has secured the printing of the city directory, which means extra employment for a few hands. The other offices report work fair. WIDE AWAKE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1889.

Looking over the January number of THE INLAND PRINTER, I find that "J. E. C.," of Cleveland, has been waiting for six months to hear from me on a subject that I thought had been settled at Kansas City. There was a question submitted there by "J. E. C.," if my memory serves me right, the substance of which was, "who shall be eligible to membership in pressmen's unions," and it was decided that anyone who could run presses and *command the scale*. In my opinion, if our members would agitate those questions they deem essential to our welfare in their respective unions, and strive to obtain the coöperation of their sister unions on those questions, our craft would be benefited by such action, and we could act more intelligently when we come together at the meetings of the International Typographical Union. In this connection a proposition has been submitted to me that I think a good one, namely, that the local unions select one or more subjects which they think will be beneficial to the pressmen at large, and if, after discussion, they find some good point, let their secretary make note of it and forward the same to the second vice-president in time to have it brought before the meeting of the International Typographical Union, if they are not going to send a delegate. This will give the unions which cannot send a delegate a hearing, and will give those who attend something to work on as soon as they arrive.

I am daily in receipt of communications from members of our organization touching on various topics that they deem important to our craft in general. I received one a few days ago, asking the question, "Why is it that pressmen delegates will travel thousands of miles, spend hundreds of dollars and accomplish so little that is beneficial to our branch of the business?" So far as my experience goes, I attribute the cause to the want of concerted action by our unions, and until we have a code of laws ingrafted in the general laws of the international body to govern us, we will continue to run in the same old rut. For instance, I find some unions have a regular scale of prices, while others have none at all. I have also discovered that some of our unions are debarred by their constitution from extending a helping hand to a sister union in the hour of their direst necessity. This is certainly wrong; such a state of affairs should not exist. I would recommend our brethren to cast aside this selfishness, and cultivate a more fraternal feeling, not only among ourselves, but with all organizations devoted to the cause of labor. With this end in view, I would recommend our unions to add to their standing committees a conference committee, whose duties it shall be to confer with sister organizations on all matters appertaining to the good and welfare of the whole craft. I know of but one city where this has been attempted, and from what I can learn it has benefited both organizations; besides it has been the means of bringing about a more friendly and fraternal feeling, a consummation devoutly to be wished for. Why should not this same feeling permeate our whole organization? Judging from my short experience, I feel satisfied that the pressmen hold the key of the position of the "art preservative" in their own hands. If they will only realize this fact it will not be long before they will be the controlling element in our profession.

A few words with "J. E. C." on his proposition to grade pressmen. I candidly admit that I am not favorable to the project, nor do I deem it practicable. In my opinion it is entirely in the interest of the employer, and yet if those same employers that you are so anxious to protect had done their part honestly and conscientiously as they should have done toward those who had devoted the best years of their lives to their service, for the sole purpose of obtaining a practical knowledge of a business that would yield them a livelihood when they had attained man's estate, his proposition would never have been heard of. Yet in the face of this fact his object seems to be to protect the very source from whence the evils he complains of flow. Were we to inaugurate a sliding scale, owing to the fact that competition in our business is so sharp and close, the employer would take advantage of it and low-priced men would be in demand, thus aggravating instead of curing the ills he complains of. It is an undeniable fact that in this grasping age cheap labor has the call, and very few employers would employ high-priced men as long as they could pull through with cheap labor. I admit that there would be honorable exceptions to this rule, but they would be like angels' visits, "few and far between."

Again, his proposition is in direct opposition to the principles of trade unionism, whose mission is to elevate not to degrade labor. What could be more degrading than to compel a fellow craftsman to advertise himself as a drunkard or a botch? I do not believe a single man could be found in our craft so lost to self-respect, no matter what his faults or failings may be, that would subscribe to such a proposition. Why not put the mark of Cain where it properly belongs? We are compelled to take the material that composes our trade organizations just as the employers furnish it to us. We do not make botches or drunkards. If the employers will persist in the nefarious practice of grinding out paper butchers and press smashers, I see no reason under heaven why we, as trade unionists, should be called upon to protect them from their own productions. For this reason every union should have a scale of prices. While any member is at liberty to get as much more as his abilities may command, no one should be allowed to work for one cent less than the scale. If there should be, unfortunately, those among us whose abilities are of such an inferior order that they cannot command the scale, my advice to them is, "seek new fields for your labor; you have mistaken your vocation."

C. H.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, April 1, 1889.

In looking through THE INLAND PRINTER for March, I notice that Messrs. Cowan & Co., Melbourne, Australia, have been appointed your agents. This is a good move, because THE INLAND PRINTER has no warmer friend than Mr. Henry L. Bullen, now prominently connected with that large and enterprising house, and as I know the gentleman well, I can, with my mind's eye, see the satisfied smile that will play over his countenance as he opens out a copy to some colonist and "spreads" himself on the American printer. This also brings to my mind the question, Why does not THE INLAND PRINTER give us a letter from him. Surely, after a year's absence (or nearly so) from this country he ought, and must have, something of value to communicate to his friends here. I hope, with others from this section, to peruse such a letter soon.

Mr. M. P. McCoy, your London agent, is another good selection. He is a live and pushing American, and is building up a large business in American type, tools and presses among the printers of the United Kingdom.

Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, at its meeting, March 24, passed a resolution against the appointment of Whitelaw Reid as minister to France, and sent a telegram to President Harrison to that effect. It also appointed a committee to draft a set of resolutions which would express their sentiments as above, to be forwarded to Mr. Harrison at once. At the same meeting the Boston Herald Company asked permission to use typesetting machines in their composing room, which was granted after some discussion.

The usual "most exciting" annual election of No. 13 took place on March 27, which resulted in the election of the following

officers and delegates: President, Hugh O'Halloran; vice-president, A. McCraith; secretary, John Douglass; treasurer, George Stephens; sergeant-at-arms, George F. Hoag; trustee, J. C. Barker; executive committee, from the newspaper offices, A. W. Hovey, J. A. Grant, C. W. Randall, James E. Franklin, Fred Bogardus, H. P. Spaulding; from the book and job printing offices, George H. Sturtevant, George F. Clark, P. J. Mansfield, W. E. Mauger, C. O. Wood and O. D. Foster; delegates to the Boston Central Labor Union, E. R. Lathrop, J. R. Fultz, F. K. Foster, Ed O'Donnell, C. O. Wood and J. H. Blanchard; delegates to the International Typographical Union, C. M. Lynch of the *Herald* and William A. Holland of Mudge's office.

Another large Boston house with a world-wide reputation is in trouble. This time it is the Bufford's Sons Lithographic Company, with its office at 65 Franklin street, and works at Roxbury. A statement of the company's liabilities and assets will be made at as early a day as possible. The statement has been made that there is an improvement in the company's financial condition since the last annual statement was filed at the office of the Secretary of State, September 11, 1888. It is reported that the unsecured liabilities are about $75,000.

Mr. R. H. Thomson, for many years connected with the *Herald* composing room, died March 19, of consumption, at Aiken, South Carolina, at the age of thirty-seven years. His death will be sincerely mourned by a host of friends and acquaintances.

One of the most important transactions here of late is the purchase of Mr. F. H. Gilson, music typographer, of the pressroom and bookbindery of Mr. William B. Weston. This place has employed somewhere about seventy hands in both departments, and was one of the first established in this city. Mr. Gilson took possession on the first of March, and has moved the whole plant to Nos. 15 and 17 Stanhope street, where he has secured a large new building, with the best of modern conveniences, and splendid light. The latter is one of the things most needed in this business, but, alas, how few offices have half enough! His new purchase occupies three floors, each 103 feet long by 43 feet wide. The street floor is devoted to the pressroom, where there are one cylinder and ten Adams presses, and a job press is about to be added. On the second floor is the counting room and bookbindery proper, while the third floor is used as the folding room. Of all the binderies in Boston I learn there are only four that can do all classes of work, and this is one of them. The basement is one large, perfectly fireproof vault, used for the storage of plates, and that it may be safe in every sense it is in no way connected with the rest of the building, and can only be reached from out of doors. The whole building is as near fireproof as possible, which is more than can be said of most printing offices. It has extra thick walls, and the asphalt floors are supported by heavy iron girders. Mr. Gilson, in connection with his other work, has made a contract with the Oliver Ditson Company, the well-known music publishers, to do their printing and binding, and the establishment is full of work, though not yet fully settled in its new quarters. The composing room still remains at the old place, at 159 High street, but it is probable that in the early fall it will be removed to a new building which is about to be erected alongside the present Stanhope street building.

Some time ago I wrote you that Mr. Fisher, for many years in charge of the salesroom of the Boston Typefoundry, had been sent by that corporation to the Bermudas in the hopes that his health might be benefited or fully restored. I am glad to say that he is reported as having improved, and is now expected back about the 18th of this month. Boston printers will be glad to see him again.

Mr. William J. Murphy, an energetic and accommodating salesman of Messrs. Golding & Co., is about to start on the road in the interests of that house. If he happens to drop in on anyone who reads this, I can only say he will be found a pleasant party to talk business with, and a man who considers his word as good as his bond. May good luck go with you, William.

About six weeks ago the firm of Emery & Hughes failed. Their affairs have not yet been settled, and are still in the hands of the assignee. Mr. Hughes has connected himself with Messrs. C. W. Calkins & Co., 52 Purchase street, where his genial face can be seen during business hours.

After an absence of eleven years, Mr. John F. Millard, who used to be quite well known among Boston job printers, has returned east, and is full of yarns of the "Wild West." During his absence, he has visited every state in the Union west of the Mississippi, and I understand has many friends in the northwestern states. He is now foreman for A. S. Blanchard & Co., Worcester, Massachusetts.

I am glad to see you after those printers who give a price on a job without any idea of the actual cost of production. *Every* job that is undertaken should be at such a price that will give the printer a *profit*, after wear and tear, interest on money invested, rent, insurance, proofreading, and *everything* that goes under the head of expense has been deducted. There are altogether too many who do not think anything about these items when figuring the cost of production, and then do not understand how it is that at the end of the year they come out of the little end of the horn. I think that in many cases "fill-in" work is largely responsible for this state of things. Work may be dull, so a job (presswork, perhaps) is taken at a very low price to keep the presses moving, but with the intention of not allowing it to crowd out more desirable or profitable work, should such offer itself. When the better work has been secured, and the "cheap" man has to wait, then commences a howl, which so pesters the printer that finally the better work is compelled to wait until the other is off the press, and peace reigns. When this, or other work of the same class, offers itself again, the printer, knowing he must do it for almost nothing or lose it, forgets the worry, trouble and loss he had before, and "chances" it. This goes on until customers learn that work can be had of him at such price, and he finds that a large amount of his work gives him no profit. To my mind this is one of the ways that printers are brought to do work for less than a paying price. There is a remedy, however, and a sure one; it is simply "backbone." When you figure the price for work, know what you are doing; don't ask more than a fair price, but *insist* on having that.

S.

FROM DENVER.

To the Editor: DENVER, Colorado, March 24, 1889.

"The click, click,
Of the types in the stick,
Gliding together with ominous sound,
As swiftly the hand that collects them goes round
And arranges them firm in the stick,"

May indicate the pulsations of aspirants who hope to represent at Denver in June, and now count the leaden hours as they pass until arrives that eventful Wednesday of March set apart for the election. With some 'tis the hazard of the die — the rally at the polls of friends and admirers — the vest-pocket ballot, and — and — the result.

"Press on! if Fortune play thee false
Today, tomorrow she'll be true;
Whom now she sinks she now exalts,
Taking old gifts and granting new.
The wisdom of the present hour
Makes up for follies past and gone:
To weakness strength succeeds, and power
From frailty springs; press on! press on!"

As there are many who, after pressing on, will fail to reach the land of Canaan, owing to distance and democratic percentage of electoral votes, a short correspondence relative to Denver union may enable them to draw comfort from imagination while disposing of grapes not yet ripe — the other fellow sampling the extra dry.

Denver was located in 1858, having as rival town-sites Colorado City and Golden, and at that time a future apparently as uncertain as that of a spotted placer mining camp. The site at the junction of Cherry creek and La Plata (the South Platte) river, had the attractions of an easy ford and an extensive cottonwood camping ground for the overland pioneers and the Clear creek miners. Long before the first log house was built, the site of

Denver had been selected by Catholic missionaries, military pathfinders and employés for fur companies, as well as the Arapahoe and Ute Indians for its many advantages. Denver (or Auraria as originally named) then consisted of three Indian tepees, a log cabin and a large number of wide-spreading cottonwoods, beneath whose umbrageous foliage Judge Lynch held court and Spanish monte rendered clearing house returns.

The placers of Clear creek, the Blue river, Gregory, California and other gulches having furnished a golden crown for Pike's Peak, the news brought hither gold-seekers from Georgia, *voyageurs* from Canada, adventurers from abroad, preachers from the States, printers from Chicago and juvenile typographical artists from Texas, or — or — Missouri. In those days everyone was — in modern political classics — in the soup. Only those who have their names enrolled among the pioneers of some far removed and isolated mining camp, can realize how thin and scarce are the lentils and beans in consomme prepared by preachers and printers' devils.

In the autumn of 1859, while General Denver's namesake was yet a cross between a stage ranch and an adobe pueblo, there assembled in a long, low, log cabin on the bank of Cherry creek a chapel meeting of the charter members of No. 49. They laid the foundation; others built, and the present third story contains three hundred and twenty-five of later growth. Of the original number, who received the national charter by ox-team in 1860, there are none actively engaged at the business in Denver. Some are referred to in that beautiful little poem, "We Are Seven"; others are millionaires. They came, like the sturdy frontiersman or the winning candidate, at the head of the procession and still remain with the drum major or within sight of the band.

In those days of $1 a thousand, when a sub or an extra printer was required, it was customary to seek some incoming mule or bull train having the legend "Pike's Peak or Bust," and waylay the teamsters and passengers, with the chances in favor of discovering a skilled disciple of Faust lazily flecking the flies from the ears of Brandy or Bright, pointers in the lead. The journey from the Big Muddy to the mountains in those days was slightly different from the present Pullman arrangements contemplated by the committee in charge for our guests in June. The same hall accommodations used by the masonic fraternity in founding their lodge, afforded the printers luxurious union meetings— nail kegs and hardtack boxes for the early attendants, with a joint possession of a rough pine table for the president and secretary.

In this youthful time of unionism in Colorado, an occasional error would escape the critical eye of the proofreader, while out for a liquid lunch. The *Rocky Mountain News* and *Rocky Mountain Herald* were rival hand-press dailies, one never losing an opportunity to advertise the shortcomings of the other. On one occasion one of them referred to "a whisky picnic without ice," instead of "a whisky punch without ice." Another intelligent comp read the heading of a blood-curdling local, "Wanted Satisfaction," and his type said "Warm Sausage." The indignant local marked on the proof-sheet, "see copy." The printer saw the copy, and the article appeared in the morning "Worm Sausage." Let not this deter the candidate from pressing on to secure election, as the ice crop is not a total failure and there will be a picnic, even if wienerwurst is out of season. Denver has become in many respects like an eastern city. The price for five hundred half-sheet posters is no longer $75; no more will the figure reach $32 for one thousand cards; and the newsboys now sell daily papers from perfecting presses for 5 cents each, instead of 25 cents for one thrown by the frisket of a double-back-action Washington, with animated roller attachment.

While silk hats are not much worn in Denver as a rule, they are no novelty since November last. They serve more to indicate political sporting proclivities than the headgear of the average western citizen. Those contemplating the trip in June would do well in selecting a happy medium between the silk tile and the western cowboy hat. A spring overcoat will also prove more serviceable on the mountain trip than a duster. Press on!

J. D. V.

PHILADELPHIA'S BRIGHT BUSINESS SITUATION.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA., Pa., April 5, 1889.

The situation generally in the printing industry and allied interests continues easy and reasonably satisfactory. The leading establishments are quite busy, and little diminution in business is anticipated until the approach of the summer season. The demand for skilled and reliable hands is unabated. The book houses are turning out large quantities of work, and these establishments are continually seeking competent printers, bookbinders and other help.

The approaching International Typographical Convention attracts deep interest among all concerned. A characteristic letter has been received from Denver. The printer who writes says that it is the intention of the Reception Committee to make the occasion a memorable one, and that no efforts or expense will be spared in achieving this result. It is also desired that the ex-delegates be well represented, bringing with them their cousins, aunts and uncles. There will be plenty of the "needful" to entertain them all from the time of leaving the Missouri river until they are homeward bound. An interesting banquet will consume one of the evenings. Then another will be devoted to a visit to the Tabor Grand Opera House. Carriage riding about the city and the inspection of various places of interest will take up the greater part of the daytime, but the great feature of the occasion will be the visit to Leadville and Aspen, with rare opportunities of admiring the varied and magnificent scenery of the Rocky mountains. Opportunities will also be offered of witnessing practical mining. Leadville is over ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the distance from Denver is one hundred and fifty miles. At least one thousand persons will participate in the excursion. "Let no one," says a Denver man, "who desires to come here hesitate on the ground of expense while here, for the committee will be amply provided with funds, and desire the visitors to spend at least eight days in the state, during which time it will be 'pulled wide open for their benefit.'"

The annual election of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, which was held Wednesday, March 27, under the new methods of "chapel voting," was marked by a large vote, at least two hundred ballots more being polled than in any previous year. The total number of votes was over one thousand, coming from forty-six newspaper and job offices. The greatest interest was manifested in the election of a recording secretary and the delegates to the International Typographical Union. Eugene H. Madden, the present recording secretary, was reëlected by a vote of 565 against 443 for Frederick W. Long, of the *Evening Herald*.

The other officers were elected without opposition, as annexed: President, Jacob Glasir; vice-president, John A. Dardis; financial secretary, William T. Bollman; treasurer, William A. Covington; doorkeeper, James A. Sawyer; trustees, Owen A. Duffie, Lawrence M. Meyer and Jacob J. Rupertus.

Over one-half of the total vote came from the newspaper offices, the "chapel" of the *Ledger* heading, with 96 votes. The *Press* had 89; the *Record*, 52; *Times*, 58; *Inquirer*, 55; *North American*, 32; *Bulletin*, 45; *Telegraph*, 44; *News*, 24; *Call*, 26. The largest of the book and job offices, Lippincott's, polled 45 votes.

Typographical Union No. 132, of Camden, New Jersey, has elected the following officers: President, William F. Reed, *West Jersey Press;* vice-president, James A. Cunningham, *Post;* recording secretary, Albert Schuneck, Millietle's job office; financial secretary, William B. Braker, *Post;* treasurer, Samuel Woodrow, *Courier;* sergeant-at-arms, Enoch Johnson, *Post;* delegates to the International Union, William B. Braker; Business Committee, Thomas Atkinson, *Courier;* Francis Miller, James A. Cunningham, Charles Hutchinson and William B. Braker, *Post*.

Edward M. Maeder, who died at the Odd Fellows' Home, was one of the oldest and best known printers in Philadelphia. Prior to 1834 he published a newspaper in Lowell, Massachusetts. Subsequently he came to Philadelphia, and, in 1836, established the *Spirit of the Times*, and afterward the *City Dispatch*. He then sold out his papers and turned his attention to securing patents for locking forms in

printing presses, in which he was successful. At the time of the breaking out of the war Mr. Maeder was the foreman of the *Daily News*, of which paper his son, William, was a reporter. The latter went to the seat of war as a special correspondent for the *Press*, but contracted typhoid fever, which resulted in his death. Mr. Maeder also entered the *Press* office and remained there until the paper had been sold by Colonel Forney. The deceased was for a long period a member of Typographical Union No. 2, and represented that body in the International Conventions of 1854, 1855 and 1856. He was also a member of the Last Man Brotherhood. On several occasions he was offered government positions, but invariably declined them to give his attention to printing.

Adam J. Glossbrenner, another printer and journalist, has passed to that bourne whence no traveler returneth. He learned printing business at Hagerstown, Maryland, and subsequently edited the *Age*, published here. He also held the position of sergeant-at-arms of the National House of Representatives, and in 1864 was elected to congress to represent the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania.

The Lancaster daily and weekly *Examiner*, long owned and published by Hon. John A. Heisland, has been sold to Thomas B. Cochran, late chief clerk of the Pennsylvania State Senate, and his brother, Harry B. Cochran. The purchasers have assumed the management, and promise important changes and improvements.

The *Presbyterian Journal* has appeared in an enlarged and improved form. Rev. Robert M. Patterson, D.D., is the editor and proprietor. Rev. J. M. P. Ottes, D.D., formerly of this city, conducts in it a southern department.

Malvern and Leonard Reeves and F. R. Fithian, publishers of the Bridgeton (N. J.) *Chronicle*, have dissolved partnership, and the control of the paper now passes into hands of Mr. Fithian.

George W. Childs, publisher of the *Ledger*, is taking measures to hold a centennial celebration of the introduction of paper-making in Philadelphia county, at Roxborough, in the Twenty-third ward, on Wissahickon creek, in 1891. ARGUS.

FROM SCOTLAND.

To the Editor: EDINBURGH, March 23, 1889.

Since writing my last note to you the state of trade in this city has been rather fluctuating. For a few weeks the demand for men was pretty good, but at the present time a goodly number are daily signing the out-of-work book.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Edinburgh Typographical Society was held on Tuesday, January 29, and was largely attended. The abstract of accounts laid before the members showed the income for association purposes to be: Protective, £303 2s. 9d.; out of work, £204 1s. 1½d.; sick and funeral fund, £294 5s. 10d.; while the expenditure was: Out of work, £135 19s., and sick and funeral fund, £287 7s. 1d. The accounts of the Scottish Typographical Circular showed a balance on hand of £4 9s. 3d., against a deficit of £2 0s. 3d. last year, this, of course, being inclusive of the grant of £12 given yearly from the association. The gain this year has been made up by a slight increase in the sales, and also in the amount obtained for advertisments. The office-bearers were all reëlected. As the delegate meeting of the Scottish Typographical Association is to be held this year in the month of August, in Greenock, a committee of five was appointed to draw up resolutions, while it was agreed not to send a representative to the International Typographical Congress, which is to be held in Paris in the course of the ensuing summer, chiefly on account of the socialistic views held by continental workmen. An offer made by Miss Black of London to organize the female compositors of the city was not accepted.

An exhibition of printing, under the auspices of the class of typography conducted by Mr. G. W. Jones was opened on Thursday, January 24, and continued for two following days. The opening ceremony was performed by Archibald Constable of the University Press. The exhibition embraced specimens of chromo-xylography from the celebrated presses of Knofler & Son of Vienna, the collection of sixteenth century miniatures by Ludwig Lott, specimens of Fasiol type, and a general collection of job printing from all parts of the world. The gems of the collection were the Knofler works, which consisted chiefly of madonnas, saints, and other ecclesiastical figures, the minute drawing and beautiful coloring producing excellent results. The Ludwig Lott fac similes of old missals were also very beautiful, while the numerous examples of Fasiol type printing was much admired. Some very fine specimens of "process" printing, the work mostly of German and American firms, also a series of Japanese fables in wood-cut pictures in various colors, attracted a good deal of attention. A very pretty print, which to all appearances appeared to be a water-color painting of a winter scene, and which was the only exhibit of the kind, excited the curiosity of everyone when it was known that it was produced by letterpress. Mr. Jones referred to this print specially at the close of the exhibition, and stated that the plates had been made by Bliss & Bartholomew of New York, and the printing done by Messrs. Haight & Dudley of Poughkeepsie. Book printing was also well represented from the imperial and royal printing offices of Germany, Russia and Austria, from various continental firms, and from Australia and America. British printers were well represented, while the well-known houses of R. & R. Clark, Blackwood and Morrison & Gibb also contributed. Altogether upwards of five thousand examples of the finest printing ever executed were on view. At the close of the exhibition Mr. Wilkie, lecturer on typography in the Heriot-Watt College, in a neat speech complimented Mr. Jones and his class upon the fine collection of specimens they had brought together, and took occasion to publicly thank Mr. Robert Hilton, printer and publisher of the *British Printer*, for the great assistance he had given in bringing the exhibition to such a successful issue, both by giving his personal attendance and also by giving the loan of his collection of specimens, which he had been collecting for the past thirty years. Mr. Jones, in reply, referred to a number of the specimens individually, and stated that he was glad if he had been able to do a little for the furtherance of the "Art preservative of arts" in the city of Edinburgh. He was also pleased to say that, although it had appeared to be a big venture they were making in engaging so large a hall, for a three-days' exhibition, which was only interesting to a section of the general public, he was glad to say that section had nobly responded, and that the exhibition had not only been a grand success as an exhibition of printing, but that it had also been so financially, and proved that the printers and allied trades in the city thoroughly appreciated their efforts.

The ordinary meetings of the Edinburgh branch of the British Typographia continue to be well attended, the papers read being much appreciated. Mr. Symington's paper, read on February 22, on "Punctuation," caused some discussion, he advocating the use of a mark of less importance than the comma. He produced several books, kindly lent by the librarian of the Edinburgh University library, to illustrate his paper. He traced the introduction of punctuation from two centuries before Christ, when dashes of various lengths were used, then passed on to the introduction of the colon and point, the comma, the semicolon, and also what he was advocating, the use of a half-comma, showing a book of fifteenth century production in which such a mark was used. A book of the fourteenth century was also shown in an excellent state of preservation, the printing being clear, the black ink in fine condition, and the red lettering looking as if newly printed, while the binding was of a high character. The books were taken to and from the place of meeting by one of the assistant librarians, so that no accident might befall them. The third public lecture was given in the Odd Fellows hall, on Friday, February 8, when John Tod, Polton paper mills (better known in the literary world by the *nom de plume* of "John Strathesk") took for his subject "Paper and Paper-making." Mr. Tod, in referring to the historical part of his subject, alluded to the use of papyrus by the ancients, and stated that in England, in the sixteenth century, a paper-maker was charged with the sin of putting up a paper-mill. He also explained the old process of paper-making by hand, and demonstrated it by a small model. Speaking of the

materials of which paper was made, he said that almost any vegetable fiber would make paper. In referring to the making of paper from rags, he said, "Perhaps the queen herself had written on something which had clothed the humblest of her subjects, and which had been tenanted, it might be, by what were known as Upper Canada squatters." Some of the finer papers nowadays were made from wood, subjected to a process of grinding. Linen made a crackly paper, cotton made a softer paper, while esparto grass nearly occupied a place between the two. A ton of rags, he remarked, costs more than a ton of bread, from £15 to £20 being paid for the former. Mr. Tod also remarked, in conclusion, that it was a very remarkable thing that the discovery of the making of paper from waste material was made just about the time the printing press was introduced, and claimed that paper-making had done as much for the world as printing, inasmuch as it enabled knowledge to be readily diffused in convenient form. Mr. Tod, who had interspersed his lecture with many touches of his characteristic humor, was, on the motion of the president of the society, cordially thanked for his lecture.

The twelfth annual reunion of the employés of Messrs. Neill & Company was held on Friday, February 1, in the Odd Fellows hall, which was comfortably filled, and was presided over by Mr. J. Wilkie, general manager. After tea the chairman made a few observations on the printing trade and its prospects, referring more particularly to the technical instruction which was being imparted all over the world. An excellent miscellaneous programme of songs was gone through, which gave entire satisfaction to the audience, the performers being all employés of the firm, after which dancing was kept up till an early hour.

The Edinburgh and District Trades Council having invited the various trades to coöperate with them so as to have better organization among the workmen of the city, a series of conferences have been held with that end in view, and a "manifesto" has been drawn up, which it is proposed to circulate. A remit has been made to the executive to consider and report as to the best basis for a scheme of federation for the trades unions of the city, and a committee of three has also been appointed to wait upon disorganized bodies of workmen, and promote as far as possible their union. W. F.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, April 3, 1889.

Baltimore just now seems to be waking up in dead earnest from a sleep that has long held her in a sort of apathetic stupor. Our many natural advantages, in the way of geographical position, our terminal facilities, as to seaboard, our salubrious climate, etc., all are now understood as but meaningless stereotyped phrases, that amount to nothing in themselves, in the absence of enterprise on the part of our citizens. Talk, of itself alone, will not materialize anything, and we have had enough of that. It would seem that Baltimoreans are going to act on the principle that Providence helps those who help themselves; that is to say, they will no longer wait for outsiders to turn something up for them, but intend to go to work and turn up something for themselves. In the first place, we are to spend $5,000,000 in securing needed facilities in opening up and widening many of our streets; $40,000 has been appropriated for an additional public park; then $1,000,000 will be raised by a company of progressive citizens for a permanent exposition building, the ground for which has already been secured. These undertakings will necessarily put a large sum into circulation, and add to the general prosperity of the city. It may also be mentioned that preparations are now being made for the holding of a state fair on an extensive scale.

In speaking of this new awakening, I might cite one other evidence of such a fact, that one may find in every well-regulated printing establishment in Baltimore quite a number of the best representative men of the craft here who are now subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER. By the way, let me record a compliment paid the other day to that journal. A gentleman, well known in the paper trade in this city, in looking over a recent issue in a large printing house, remarked suddenly, as he laid the copy down, "That is decidedly the best journal of the kind I have ever before seen, and no printer should be without it."

His remarks were concurred in.

Typographical Union No. 12 has elected Messrs. H. C. Hitchcock, of the *Sun*, and H. T. Rigg, of the *Herald*, as delegates to the forthcoming convention of the national body.

Editor John M. Dandy, of the Chicago *Saturday Evening Herald*, accompanied by his wife, visited this city last week, and was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cook, parents of Mrs. Dandy.

If common report be true, a new daily morning paper will be started in this city within the present month. The promised projector of this much locally discussed enterprise is said to be Mr. Edward B. Haines, of Newark, New Jersey. The paper, it is stated, will be politically out and out republican. It is understood that Mr. Haines, in conjunction with several Baltimore gentlemen, will put $75,000 into the undertaking.

I give no opinion of my own, but the only republican paper in Baltimore, the *American*, is not considered by a number of republicans as straight out as a party organ should be.

Speaking of newspapers generally, the field cannot be said to be overcrowded in Baltimore. With the suburb just taken in, the city has a population now of 500,000, and yet we have but one afternoon paper, the *Evening News*. It may be mentioned that several attempts have been made within a few years past to permanently establish other afternoon papers in Baltimore, but without success; backbone, in the way of capital, in most cases seemed to be the one thing needful in securing a solid foothold. But one instance can be given where money was not wanting at the start, but where injudicious management caused a collapse. Baltimoreans will remember an afternoon sheet published in their midst some four years ago, that had every facility for the issuing of a first-class journal, but after an expenditure of $100,000 the paper gave up the ghost. The journal in question was the *Evening Day*, edited by Mr. William Croasedale, now of the New York *Standard*, Henry George's paper. The *Day's* circulation soon jumped up to 15,000 — unprecedented in this locality, as an evening paper, but its advertising patronage brought in no revenue to speak of, even at its best. Our merchants would not have their cards inserted in the *Day*, because they regarded it as a sort of class or factional paper, as catering alone to one portion of the community. Editor Croasedale received the plaudits of a crowd of striking laborers when he assembled them in front of the *Day* office and headed the procession with light-boxes and a band of music. But having later on refused to advocate an "eight-hour bill," then pending in the legislature, he lost caste, and a boycott having been sprung on his paper by his late admirers, the circulation of the ill-starred *Day* dwindled down in a few weeks to a mere nothing. Its make-up was excellent, and reflected credit upon the composing room; its editorial staff was regarded as the equal of any of the metropolitan papers in the country; nevertheless, it would seem, Baltimore didn't want the *Day*; but it cost its publisher a large outlay to discover the fact.

The Baltimore Typothetæ holds weekly meetings regularly, but the attendance is not, according to a statement made me by its secretary, Mr. John S. Bridges, what it ought to be. Renewed efforts are to be put forth, it is said, to rouse enthusiasm, if possible, in behalf of the association. Some of the master printers here complain daily of the need of organization in the trade, and yet, these complaining ones seem indifferent to their interest when the more enterprising would lead the way in bringing about a better condition of things in the printing business than now exists. In this regard, an incident, the common, every-day experience of master printers may be related as 'twas told to me by one of 'em. Said my informant, "Why, this morning a fellow came into my office and asked, 'What's your price for 10,000 dodgers?' He looked like a showman, and I thought he would be liberal. I gave him an estimate, but it didn't suit him. As he was about to leave, he remarked that he could get them done for 40 cents a thousand. Great Scott!" exclaimed the man of type to me, "think of it! Forty cents a thousand for one-sixteenth sheet

circulars! Four dollars for the whole job, and the paper to cost me $2.35. The man wanted to go, and I let him go."

The foregoing sketch is but too true, and may be a mere straw, but it will go to show to some extent how the wind blows as to larger contracts. If the strikingly varied bids for work that have come under my observation in this city are a correct basis to venture an opinion upon, surely there are some printers in this latitude who should read-up on "how to make estimates," such are the ruinously low figures too often put down for jobs here by men who profess to know their business, and desire to live by their profession.

I looked into Isaac Friedenwald's well-known printing, lithographic, engraving and bookbinding establishment yesterday, and found things fairly humming with work. Mr. William Deutsch is the capable and courteous manager of this busy place, a mammoth six-story building, wherein two hundred people are employed in the various departments. Mr. Friedenwald started business ten years ago with a very humble beginning, employing but three or four hands, but since then, by close attention to business, he has built up a trade second to none, perhaps, in the country. This house has just finished a $5,000 contract in the way of maps for the United States Land Office, and has in hand, on a second contract, 13,750 maps for the same department, in addition to 1,000,000 weather signal maps for the government, besides a contract for a large number of illustrated regulation books designed for the United States Army.

As one among the no small number of newspaper offices where THE INLAND PRINTER'S monthly visit is looked forward to with much interest, mention may be made of the *Every Saturday*, a weekly society journal of this city, which can boast of the best class of readers in Baltimore and vicinity. Editor Tom J. Wentworth is an experienced newspaper man, and knows the secret of success in making a paper of the kind sought out and read with interest. His "Town Talk" is a leading feature in *Every Saturday*.

Compositors are pretty generally employed, though there is not much difficulty experienced in "catching on" to a sub when you are short-handed or in a hole.

The paper trade has remained inactive since the beginning of the year, with considerable falling off, though prices have held their own. Just now large book offices are asking for estimates, which indicate an upward tendency, at least.

Typefounders say they are having no unusual run on orders, but are doing a medium business. FIDELITIES.

FROM THE REPUBLICS OF BOLIVIA AND COLOMBIA.

SUCRE, December 2, 1888.

"*Señor Franço Lodia, C. del C. 63, Buenos Aires (R. A.)*:

"You desire information about the printing offices of this state, but I regret my inability to supply you. I am too busy; indeed, know nothing about the printing trade. I send you a few papers, and below give a list of persons resident in your city, to whom you should apply for the desired particulars. Buenos Aires counts a goodly number of Bolivians among its population." * * *

Than the Republic of Bolivia, I have rarely had so much trouble in getting information of a South American state. Those indolent, lazy, effeminate, women-ridden people will never respond to an addressed reply-postcard, accompanied by some handsome periodicals, and an offer of services (which latter would be faithfully rendered at the bidding).

Weeks ago your *teniente-literario* called upon Santiago Vaca Guzman, Alsina 559 (legation of this Bolivian minister), and on P. Moscoso, secretario of legation, and S. F. Sanchez, at the consulate, Perú 106. All promised most faithfully the information sought: it would be sent me in a few days. Postal and residental addresses were left, but the Bolivia representatives never implemented their vows. Subsequently, I called on them twice. On both occasions they were out of house. I left my card as a slight reminder, but to no avail. How is this for discourteous?

By these letters, good is being done the Latin-American states, which the negligent *Bolivianos* seemingly fail to see. I claim that the so-called "representatives" of Bolivia in Buenos Aires are unworthy of their posts, and should be turned out of office for their contemptible sluggishness and incompetency. One way to remedy this is to let the facts reach the ears of the government at the capital named in the first line, and that can be done by dispatching a copy—if the *redactor* would so favor the representative, his readers, and THE INLAND PRINTER—of the journal to the following representative Bolivian newspapers: *El Heraldo*, Cochabamba; *El Comercio* and *La Patria*, La Paz; *El País*, Potosí; *El Amigo del País*, Santa Cruz; *La Capital*, *La Industria*, *La Nación*, and *La Prensa*, Sucre; and *La Democracia*, Tarija. The journals named are an index to the principal typographic establishments in the cities of Bolivia. Also, please remit a copy to *La Biblioteca Nacional*, Sucre.

The Bolivian papers give, in italics, mostly in the cablegraphic section, names of newspapers from whom they gather information. I have copied a few of the wonderfully misspelled words. They all signify papers in the United Kingdom: "Hecho," "Chiometi," "Freermaus Jornal," "Empress," "Evenigrens." What do they stand for? Well, after some cogitation, this: *Echo*, *Chronicle*, *Freeman's Journal*, *Express*, *Evening News*.

Among the batch of papers of *La República Boliviana* given your correspondent are two others from neighboring republics. One is *La Democracia*, the representative and oldest (yet only counting eight years) daily evening newspaper of Paraguay, appearing in that state's capital, Asunción. It is a medium-sized four-pager, nattily printed, and has as Frenchified a look (every letter being from Paris) as any *diario* could have. The other sheet is *La Nación*, claiming a circulation of between 4,000 and 5,000, is two years old, and has, for a Bolivian northern state paper, a most creditable appearance. Wonderful to state, it is entirely set in *American* type. How neat those *redondo* (round) types look after the ill shaped, scraggily finished French fonts! *La Nación*, administrator and director—that is, editor and manager and publisher—of which is Marco Aurelio Gomez, sails twice a week from the printing office of *La Luz*, calle 13, á número 100, Bogotá, capital of the Republic of Colombia. Bogotá being right away inland, there must be a terrific task getting printing material from the coast up to the mountainous city. The lieutenant for advertisements of the biweekly under review in New York is Francisco Sellén, 40 Broadway. Some printing and stationery offices in Bogotá: "Librería Barcelonesa," conducted by Felipe N. Currióls; Joaquin Comacho, "Librería Colombiana"; printing office of the journal *El Sol*; J. Pombo and C. Obregón, proprietors of the "Directorio General de Bogotá" (which persons desirious of knowing more of this 100,000 population city are recommended to obtain); papelería of Fidel Pombo, of Portales de la Casa Consistorial; "Librería Americana," calle Enfardeladores; Evaristo Enciso, bookbinder and bookseller *(encuadernador y librero)*; printing office of *El Correo del Pacífico*. But enough of these extracts from the political, literary and noticiary periodical under remark—*el órgano de los principios de la regeneración*.

Dr. Fernando E. Gwachalla, chargé d'affaires of Bolivia in Perú, has had dedicated to him a small but interesting literary work. I acknowledge receipt of this exceedingly neatly gotten-up volume of fifty-five pages, from the printing office of Benito Gil, of Banco de Herrador 113, Lima. It is the substance of a reading by Doctor Joaquin Lemoine on the anniversary of the installation of the "Literary Circle" (*Círculo Literario*) of Lima some months back, on Clorinda Matto de Turner, the highly distinguished and first lady journalist of Perú, of whom, from this little brochure, is gathered the following information: Born in Cuzco the 11th November, 1853, she was early left an orphan, bearing, however, her hard lot with remarkable fortitude. Coming from a good stock (her father was Ramón Matto, and mother, Grimanesa Usandivares), she possessed considerable literary tastes and talents. Studying hard, in the National College at Cuzco, philosophy, natural history, geometry, medicine, etc., an early precocity was attained, and the future renowned authoress, whose effusions (that is, at least, some of them) upon Perú during the protracted '79-'82 struggle have been translated and inserted in the London *Times*,

quickly began to make her indent in the world. Marrying an Englishman, Joseph Turner, in July, 1874 (latter figure in the composition is a wrong font one, and battered slightly, almost causing hesitation as to whether it should be printed here 1 or 4), her married life was happy but brief. Clorinda is again *soledad*. During the Pacific coast war she directed the political-commercial newspaper, *La Bolsa*, of Arequipa. (This, by the by, was not her first journalistic adventure. In Cuzco, in April, 1876, she founded *El Recreo*.) The handsome Señora de Turner still follows her literary pursuits, residing in the town of Tinta, in a beautiful villa residence, province of Tupac-Amaru. A few of above notes are also culled from *El Plata Ilustrado*, a long since defunct weekly of Montevideo, from a lengthy illustrated article which appeared in January, 1886, issue, from the clever pen of Julio F. Sandoval, a Peruvian literarian of great capabilities.

Looking over, recently, a '65-published general guide of Bolivia, issued by Ernesto O. Rück (a German, presumably) from the "Imprenta Boliviana," Sucre, I was surprised at the fearfully strange typographic appearance of this 300-flimsy-paged work. The lines of the ordinary reading matter are just straight enough, but the numerous tables were fairly squabbled before printing. The work of the early Italian printers was infinitely superior to it. But this was Herr Rück's first publication (*primer año*) of his $2 book; succeeding numbers were, doubtless, better than the one dated Sucre, Agoste 1 de 1865.

Some Bolivian papers received are: *La Estrella de Tarija*, of Palma 25, Tarija, founder (September 14, 1876), proprietor, director and editor of which is Thomás O'Connor D'Arlach; printer, Cárlos Arismendi; and publisher, Florencio Reinoso. It is a medium-sized bi-weekly, set in French and American type, and has a hand press that is a veritable curiosity. Before the writer lies an illustration of it. No time for details. Another time.

La Estrella del Oriente, of Santa Cruz de la Sierra (director and proprietor, Gil Antonio Peña) is a wretchedly gotton-up rag, nine years old, but contains some useful matter. Also to be noticed: *El País* (of this place), a political, industrial, religious and literary weekly; *La Dinamita*, of Sucre (satirical); and *El Siglo Industrial*, of La Paz, principal editors being Ladislao Cabrero and Julio Méndez.

El Heraldo, of Cochabamba, uses some American material. It is quite neatly printed. A notable advertisement in it is that of E. Vidal y c'ia, of the "Librería Americana," same city.

There are public libraries in all the cities of Bolivia above commented on. Also in Cruro, for a short time once the seat of government.

From 1825 to 1874 there had appeared in Bolivia 296 journals. La Paz has had 120, and Sucre 120—first having 80,000, and second 25,000 inhabitants. Population of entire republic is 2,300,000. Today there exist in the state about one hundred publications.

The first journal published in Bolivia appeared in 1826. It was called *El Cóndor*. Antonio José de Sucre and Facundo Infantas were the editors.

For several particulars on Bolivia I acknowledge my indebtedness to the distinguished and able Peruvian writer, Julio F. Sandoval, living at this period in Buenos Aires.

Even in Buenos Aires comparatively little is known about the Republics of Colombia, Paraguay and Bolivia. With the former of these two inland American countries—veritable mediterraneous states—there certainly exist means of communication by water, very close at the best; but with the latter only packhorse traveling is known. Postal facilities between Argentina and the republics above named—in fact, with all the South American republics—are faulty in the extreme. I have sent over a score of applications to parties in Paraguay and Bolivia for particulars concerning the printing trade, but all in vain. Perú and Ecuador are likewise as bad off regarding proper conveyance of mails. Efforts, however, to open up occasional correspondence with responsible people in Chile, Uruguay and Brazil were more successful. No doubt considerable rascality, in a pecuniary direction, prevails among any amount of small postoffice employés all over the continent, with the result that stamps are meanly filched off letters and newspapers, and the epistles and journals destroyed.

I will endeavor one of these days to take a run up to Asunción, and after thoroughly exploring this capital of Paraguay, intend, if there be time, continuing journeying to Bolivia's chief city, which is either La Paz, Chuquisaca or Sucre, Potosi, Cochabamba, or Tarija; indeed, so little is really known about the country in question that it is difficult to hit upon the proper capital.

An account of the republics of Paraguay and Bolivia—literally the heart of the great South American continent—will not fail to be of deep interest to readers in the States, particularly in view of the fact that the proposed three Americas railroad (a project, as one of Argentina's most consummate engineers expressed to the writer a few days since, in every respect feasible) will run through and completely open up Bolivia, and, skirting Paraguay, likewise confer an inestimable, invaluable boon on that republic. *Then* will the printing-machine manufacturers, typefounders, paper makers—in fact, all those engaged in trades coming under the catagory of printerdom—of the northern republic receive an impulse at once magnificent, spontaneous and lasting. They will practically have the whole South American market to themselves in ten years' time; and so soon as there is direct railroad communication from Buenos Aires to New York, the European makers will be as completely ousted from the supply of printing material to these republics as the North American manufacturers are at the present moment. F. W. N. L.

THE TRADE SITUATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, April 6, 1889.

The activity in all lines of trades, which began with the opening of the spring, has not diminished, and there is little prospect of any falling off in business until the advent of the summer months. The job printers, lithographers, engravers, bookbinders and the associated interests, are all well supplied with orders that will require months to finish. Some of the book printers are complaining of unprofitable business, but the whole trouble is attributed to the sharp and almost ruinous competition extending over the entire country, and it would be unreasonable to hope for any betterment of the interest at present. As a leading printer says, "Let the book printers of the United States stop the cut-throat competition, and demand good prices for good work, and then live up to the prices established, and the ruin that is staring them in the face will be averted."

In response to questions as to the general state of trade, Theodore L. De Vinne, who is an excellent authority upon all matters connected with the typographical and publishing interests, furnishes THE INLAND PRINTER correspondent with the following information:

"The present condition of the book trade interests in the printing business is unsatisfactory. The competition of out-of-town offices is severely felt by houses that work on reprints chiefly. Offices that do higher grades of work do not complain so much. There are too many compositors out of work, but most of them are inferior workmen. The employing printers, as a society, will not take any part in the industrial parade that takes place in connection with the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President George Washington, which occurs on April 29, 30 and May 1. I do not know whether the journeymen printers will do so or not. The publishers of New York will be fairly represented by good exhibits at the Paris Exposition, but the printers will not be represented, neither individually, nor as The Typothetæ."

On February 13, New York Typographical Union, No. 6, made a formal offer to the book and job printers of this city to reduce the price of piece composition 3 and 6 cents per one thousand ems if the master printers would, in future, give preference to members of the union, the union on its part agreeing not to allow its members to work in any office where the agreement is not observed.

Being interrogated about the above proposition offered by the typographical union, Mr. De Vinne made the following statement:

"The master printers of New York, with few exceptions, had reduced the price made by the union in 1887, before the union had made its proposition for a reduction. Some offices have made even greater reductions (as low as 35 cents for manuscript and reprint), while others have not changed prices at all; but all master printers, without exception, refused to sign a document giving preference to union men. There is a general belief among most printers that uniformity as to a rate per thousand ems is not only impossible, but would be injurious if carried out. The offices that pay 43 cents do not object to the action of offices that get similar work done for 35 cents. All attempts to bring offices of these two classes in line have been failures."

At a special meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 it was resolved that power be given the officers of the union to make special arrangements toward making "card" offices in the establishments of employers doing certain kinds of work, and who were in direct competition with union offices.

Russell B. Harrison, son of President Harrison, has purchased from William J. Arkell an interest in *Frank Leslie's Weekly*. Mr. Harrison said that he would return to Montana in April, and take charge of *Frank Leslie's Weekly* from Chicago to the Pacific coast. When asked what department he would manage, Mr. Harrison replied, "The work will be so arranged as to give me the progressive West, and W. J. Arkell the enterprising East. My headquarters will be at Helena, Montana."

The annual ball of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, which was a magnificent affair, splendidly managed, has been held. Tammany Hall, on Fourteenth street, was the scene of the merry-making. The blaze of the letters, "Typographical Union No. 6," shone from the stage, and decorations were hung around the balcony, presenting a very pretty picture. Five hundred couples danced to the music discoursed by Bayne's 69th Regiment Band. Every member of the typographical union who could find time was present. There were also large delegations from Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, and other places. The big hall of the wigwam, where the Tammany chiefs are wont to hold their solemn conferences, was brilliant with the shine of silk and the sparkle of dark eyes.

The following delegates will represent New York Typographical Union, No. 6, at the Denver convention next June: Robert Costello, David Kells, William Ferguson and Charles M. Maxwell.

George B. Post, the well-known architect, has drawn the plans for the great *World* building, to be erected on the site of French's Hotel. The new *World* building will be a sight worth seeing when it is completed, which will probably be in the fall of 1890.

It is understood that the employés of the *Mail and Express* have been admitted to a share of the profits of the paper, and that the first dividend has been declared. PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1889.

In the first place, so far as printers and publishers are concerned, business is good; one might safely say, rushing. The medical-theological-map-fiction trade, and all other publishers, have come through a busy winter and spring, up to their eyes in business. The daily-paper people have no cause to complain. Our old *Inquirer* jumped out of its knickerbockers and into a modern suit, with younger brains and management, and is now making itself talked of for its strength.

Of course, everybody is going to Europe this year. McLaughlin, of the *Times*, is booked for early June, and a dozen or two will be on his heels, and what a time they will have! Singerly, of the *Record*, is on his feet again, after a long sick spell, and is pushing his daily up toward the 115,000 daily limit, and is not forgetting his contract to build a thousand fine houses in the upper end of town. It is rather rough on us that none of our great editors have been chosen for foreign missions; but we can wait for late plums to ripen. I hear it stated on high-up authority that Editor Joseph D. Weeks, of the Pittsburgh *American Manufacturer*, is to be the next superintendent of the United States census. He is exceptionally well equipped for such work. Robert P. Porter, of the New York *Press*, is also influentially backed.

Typographical Union No. 2 has had quite a tempest in a teapot over who should represent it at the coming Denver convention. There were eleven candidates in the field for the positions. Four delegates were to be chosen. Seven of the eleven were from newspaper offices, and four from job offices. The vote was as follows, the four first named being elected: Alexander Dunbar, Greene's, 536; Joseph C. Gibbs, Lippincott's, 502; Walter Faries, *News*, 512; David C. Doak, *Star*, 442; A. R. Foulke, *Ledger*, 415; William Kohler, Johnson's, 321; Winfield S. Donat, *Press*, 309; J. T. Richardson, *Times*, 256; B. J. McLaughlin, *Journal of United Labor*, 173; George N. Shepherd, Ashmead's, 172, and A. Schwebke, *Inquirer*, 89.

The following officers were then elected: President, Jacob Glaser; vice-president, John A. Dardis; financial secretary, William J. Bollman; treasurer, William A. Covington; doorkeeper, James A. Sawyer; trustees, Owen A. Duffie, Lawrence M. Meyer and Jacob J. Rupertus.

The Childs-Drexel fund is slowly growing. Our friend, Grattan Donnelly, an old newspaper man, is achieving quite a reputation as a playwriter. His latest is having quite a run at the Arch.

Unionism is on the increase in Philadelphia, especially among the printers, and that, too, at a time when there is no great occasion for the manifestation of its powers. The relations of employers and employés are most friendly, except in a few instances. Sherman's composing office, on Ninth and Seventh streets, has closed down for want of work, and here and there complaints are made of dullness. Catalogue work is dull, as this is the off part of the year. The smaller job offices, where from three to ten hands are employed, are getting the worst of it. The older and larger concerns are all doing well. Editor Walsh, of *Lippincott's Magazine*, is over in New York on the *Herald*. Editor Byrnes, of the New York *Lock and Bell*, is making a success of that bright trade journal.

The Johnson Typefoundry people are four weeks behind with their orders. "Why," I asked. "Don't know, only know such is the fact." Founders from St. Louis, Cleveland and New York have been here and tell us they are not at all crowded. The other day I met an old friend in New York, once a tramp printer. He is now worth $50,000 and has a valuable invention of his own, a galley, self-locking, full of good points. This galley is bound to find its way into every printing establishment in the country.

While there is no pronounced revolution against "plate" matter, there is a greater demand for purely local matter, and the country papers are setting more type.

Organized labor in Pennsylvania is touching the eight-hour question very gingerly at present. The printers are pretty well satisfied with things as they are. The members of the building trades would accept eight hours gladly; but as matters now stand it is a question whether they would make much of a fight for the reduction.

Our school of journalism is expected to facilitate the preparation of young men for newspaper work, but at present there does not seem to be any room, certainly not at the lower end. Hard work wears off the charm.

The *Press* has been making lots of money, and wants a first-class site on Chestnut street for a grand building. The old rookery it is in is no place for it. No new papers are talked of. The *Call* needs more editorial work. The *News* plods along. The *Public* gave up the ghost. The *Telegraph* runs along in its old rut, and the *Bulletin* is the same—yesterday, today and forever. New York hurts us. We are too near for master journalism. Too many Philadelphians read the New York papers at their breakfast table. When they get through with them our home papers are tame.

Our city is growing like a young giant. This year 10,000 houses will probably be built; our debt is $57,000,000; our taxes $18.50 on the thousand; our gas $1.50. M.

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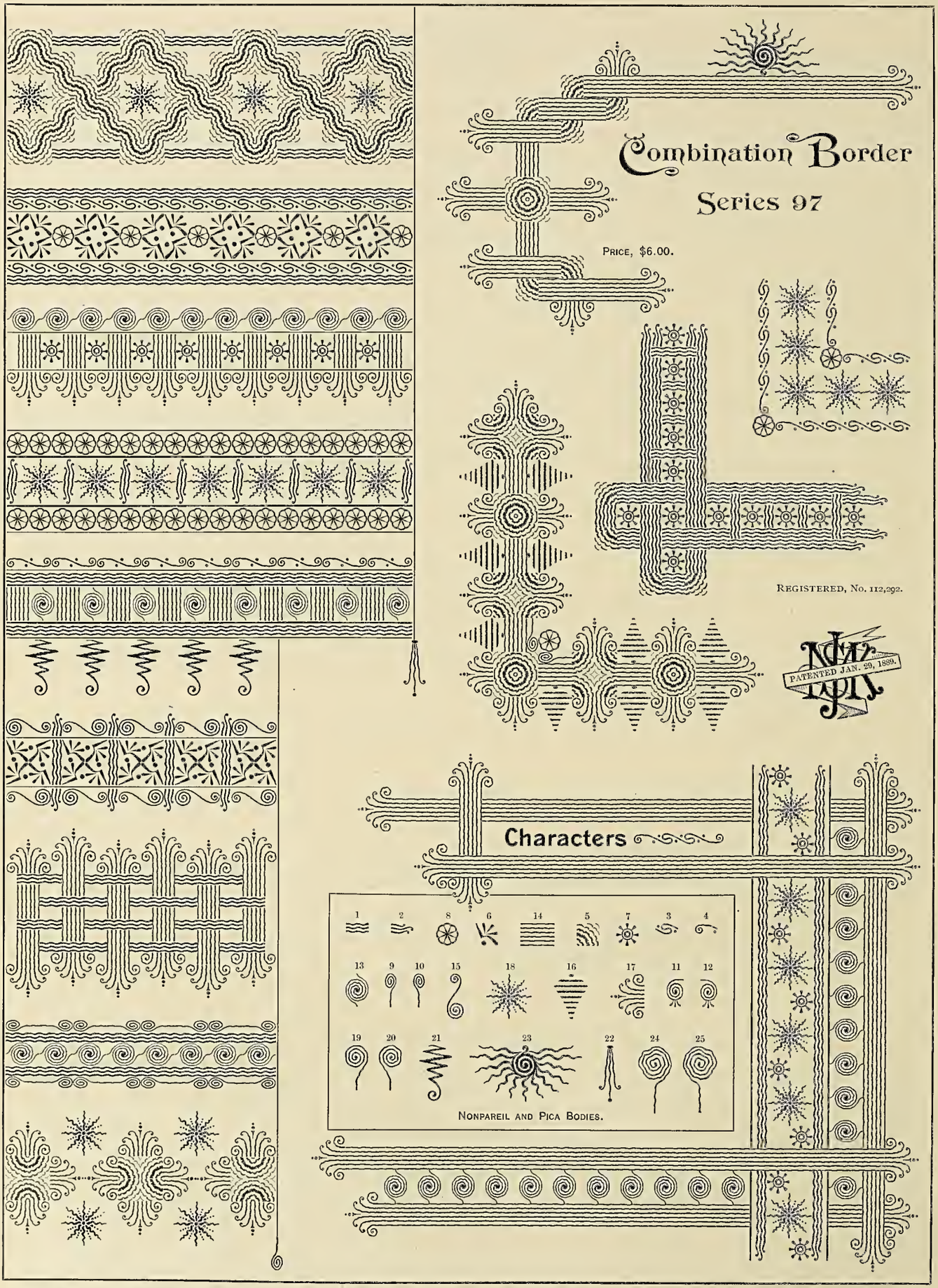
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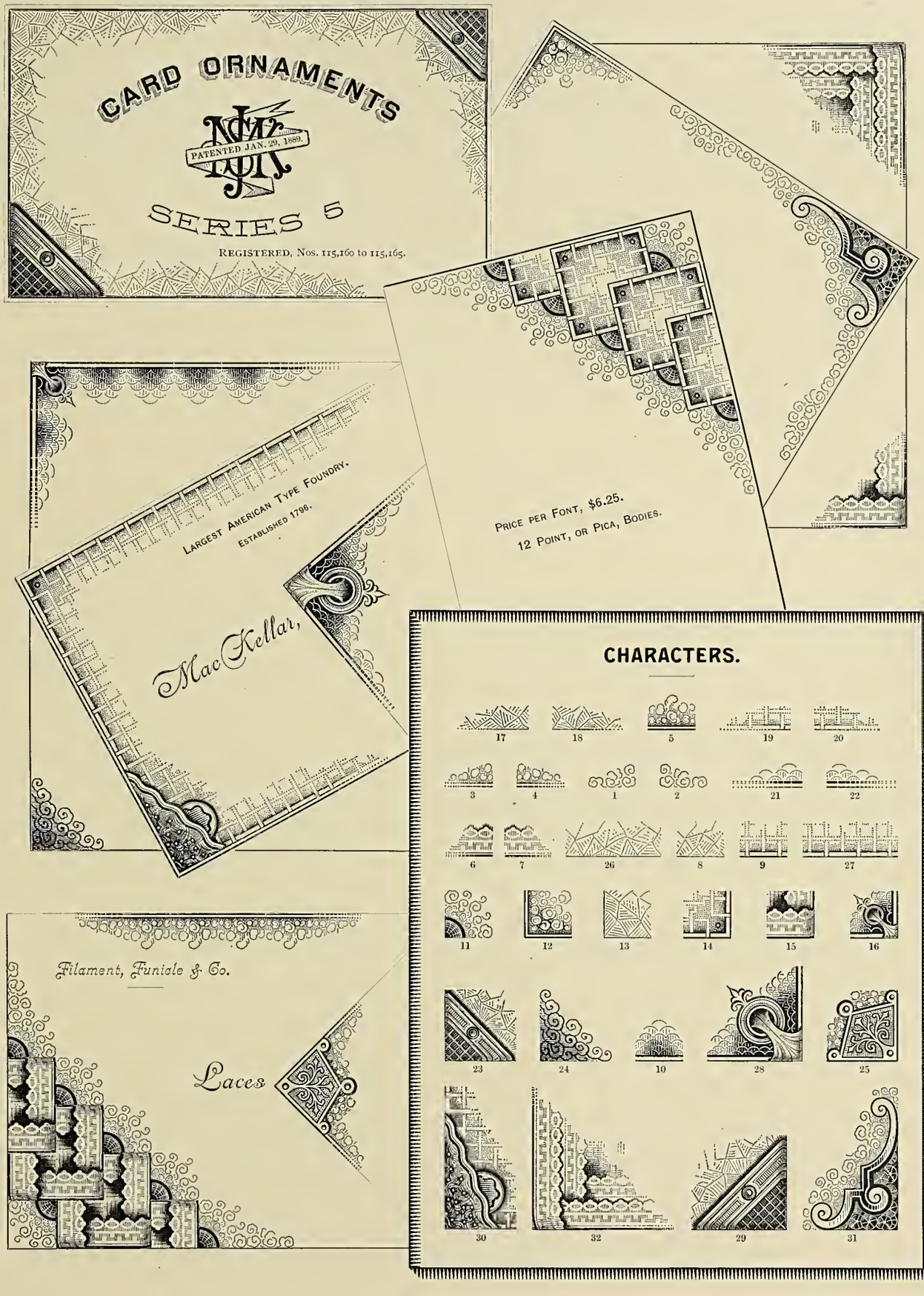
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32¼x48½ Campbell, spiral springs, tapes, rack, screw and table, bed plate..... 800
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32x47 Hoe Stop Cylinder, 4 roller, steam fixtures..... 900
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32x46 Potter Country, with steam*..... 800
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31⅞x46 Campbell Complete, spiral springs, rack, screw and table..... 800
31¼x46¾ A. B. Taylor, 2 roller, rack and screw distribution, air springs..... 650
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30x46 Country Potter, spiral springs, tapes. 700
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28½x41½ Adams Book Press..... 400
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8x12 Young America..... 75
8x12 Columbian Lever, self-inker..... 45
8x12 National Rotary..... 50
8x12 National Rotary..... 50
8x12 Monitor..... 95
8x12 Monitor..... 95
7x12 Nonpareil..... 100
7¾x11¼ Star Rotary..... 75
7x11 Gordon, old style,..... 100
7x11 Liberty..... 100
7x11 Liberty..... 100
7x11 Pearl Rotary, iron stand..... 75
7x11 Universal..... 100
7x11 Pearl Lever, self-inker..... 40
7x11 N. Y. Clipper..... 75
7x10 Model Rotary..... 65
6x12 Nonpareil..... 75
6x10 Priest Jobber..... 65
6x10 Gordon, old style..... 85
8½x9 Standard Lever, self-inker..... 25
6x9¾ Young America Rotary..... 45
6x9 Columbian Rotary..... 60
6x9 Model Lever..... 26
6x9 Novelty, hand-inker..... 10
5½x9½ Excelsior Lever, self-inking..... 20
5½x10 Gordon..... 65
5x7½ Model Lever, self-inker..... 14
5½x6½ Star Lever, Self-inker..... 14
5x8 Excelsior Lever..... 20
5½x8 Ruggles Card Press..... 30
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6-column Army..... 45
6-column Foster Hand Press..... 100
6-column Smith Hand Press..... 125
6-column Washington..... 150
6-column Foster..... 100
5-column Smith..... 100
17⅝x24 Washington..... 100
16¼x20⅝ bed Foster..... 55

PAPER CUTTERS.

32-inch Acme, hand and steam.....$250
32-inch Sheridan, power..... 200
31½-inch Sheridan, steam and hand..... 225
30-inch Gage..... 55
30-inch Cropper, iron bed, hand wheel..... 65
30-inch Cranston Undercut..... 100
30-inch Minerva, hand wheel..... 115
30-inch Sanborn Lever*..... 100
28½-inch Lever Cutter..... 60
28-inch Sanborn, power cutter..... 150
27-inch Morgan Wheel Cutter*..... 75
25-inch Cranston Undercut..... 50
24-inch Naponach, end lever, wood bed..... 45
10-inch Defiance Lever..... 20

PLOW PAPER CUTTERS.

30-inch Plow, with iron frame.....$ 20
28-inch Plow, with iron frame..... 20
28-inch Plow, with wood frame..... 15

CARD CUTTERS.

30-inch Ruggles.....$ 15
30-inch Freemont Safe Co. Card Cutter..... 20
28-inch Anson Hardy..... 20
27-inch Thorp, old style..... 20
10-inch Elm City Card Cutter*..... 8
8-inch Hoe Card Cutter..... 5
1 Power Press Sheet Cutter*..... 8

PAPER FOLDERS.

43-inch Chambers Folder, 3 fold, 16 pages; will paste, trim and cover; a first-class mach'e; first cost $2,600; is nearly new$1,200
38-inch Chambers Folder, 3 fold..... 300
38-inch Chambers, 4 folds..... 400
36-inch Dexter, with paster and trimmer.... 300
36-inch Forsaith, 4 fold..... 170
34-inch Forsaith..... 255
30-inch Stonemetz, 3 folds..... 200

STEREOTYPE OUTFITS.

12x24 Peerless Stereotype Outfit*.....$ 80
11x21 Stereotype Outfit..... 90
11x18 Hughes Stereotype Outfit*..... 75
7½x13 Hughes Outfit..... 45
4¾x12¾ Stereotype Outfit..... 30
3½x7½ Gump Stereotype Outfit..... 20
Surguy Stereotype Outfit, complete.*..... 90

MISCELLANEOUS.

Parish Paging Machine, 4 fig. heads.....$ 75
Wire Stitcher, foot treadle..... 25
Saw and Mitre Machine, steam..... 45
13x20 Hand Gear Shaving Machine..... 75
10x16 Hand Lever Shaving Machine..... 50
Stabbing Machine, 4 needles..... 25
Warren Mailer and 13 galleys..... 25
Wire Sticher, hand lever..... 15
38-inch Hickok Ruling Machine..... 100
32-inch Binders Shears..... 75
28-inch Black & Claussen Perfor'r, nearly new 100
20-inch Black & Claussen Perferator..... 55
26x32 Steam Iron Saw Table..... 150
16½x36 Proof Press, without stand..... 25
10x32 Proof Press, without stand..... 20
Stereotype Furnace Pot and Hood, 23½ in diamater..... 50
20¾x27¾ Standing Press..... 100
25x34¾ Standing Press, heavy..... 225
Carr Wire Stitcher..... 100

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Backus Motor.....$ 50
7-horse Otto Gas Engine..... 600
6-horse Upright Engine and 7-horse Boiler... 200
4-horse Charter Gas Engine, with connect'ns, nearly new*..... 450
3-horse Paragon Engine and 6-horse Boiler.. 155
2-horse Acme Engine and Boiler..... 100
2-horse Payne Engine and Boiler..... 100
2-horse Engine and Boiler, upright..... 100
Tuerk Water Motor No. 11..... 50

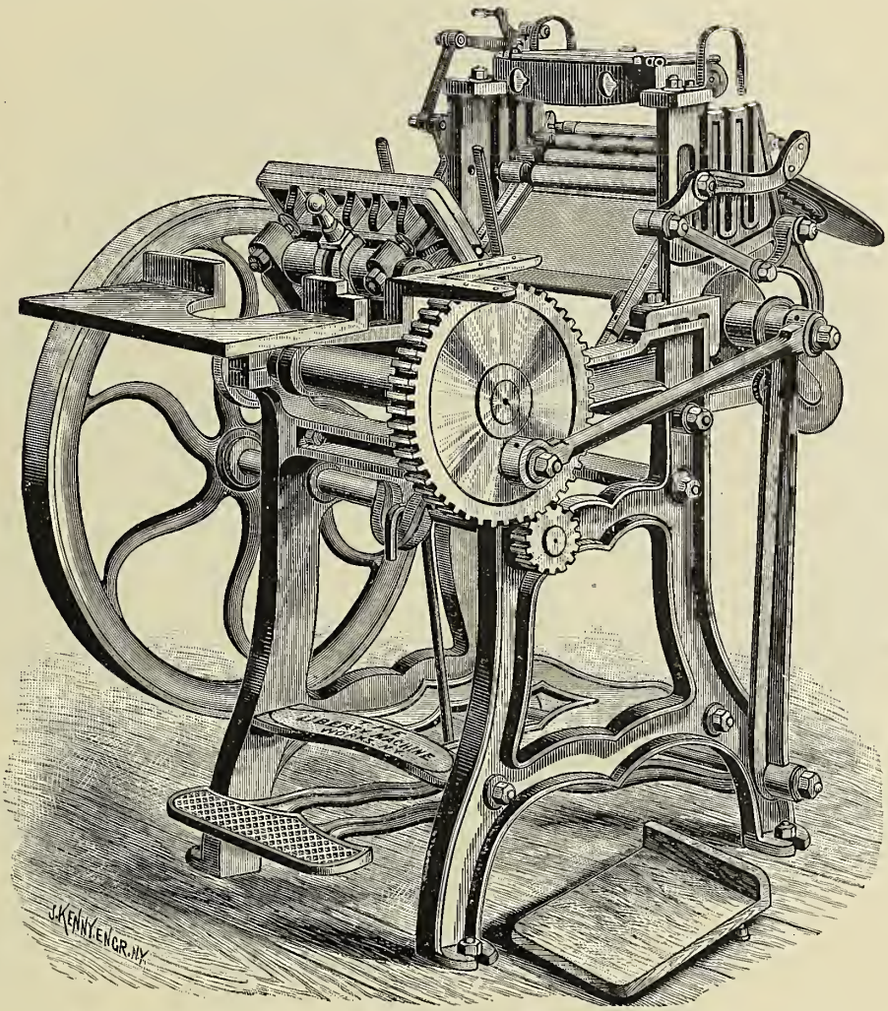
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THE LEADING FEATURES OF THE NEW STYLE

"Liberty" Job Printing Press

ARE ENTIRELY UNIQUE, AND NOT TO BE HAD ON ANY OTHER JOB PRESS.

ALTERATIONS OR CORRECTIONS CAN BE MADE IN FORM WITHOUT REMOVING CHASE FROM BED.



NOT ONE SINGLE SPRING ON THE "LIBERTY" TO WEAR OUT OR BREAK. ALL MOVEMENTS SIMPLE AND POSITIVE.

Six Regular Sizes—7 x 11, 9 x 13, 10 x 15, 11 x 17, 13 x 19, 14½ x 22.

Two Extra Strong Sizes for Boxmakers, Embossing, etc., 11 x 17 and 13 x 19.

The newly patented **Impression Throw-Off** is in the handiest place, right under the hand of the feeder, and being a solid eccentric, strengthens the press instead of weakening as throw-offs commonly do.

The newly patented **Gripper Movement** completely estops the battering of forms, as the grippers are at all times and under all circumstances entirely under the control of the operator, and inequality of action is simply made impossible.

The newly patented **Triple Combination Distribution** consists of rider rollers, improved fountain and improved ink disk movement, which in combination solve a problem long attempted by other press builders.

The "Liberty" ⅛th Medium requires only four revolutions to one impression, being thus 25 per cent faster than any other job press, as none requires less than five.

The "Liberty" Combination Brake and Shifter, stopping press and shifting belt in one operation, and appliable to the press running forward or backward, is a great convenience.

For prices, descriptive pamphlets and specimens of work apply to

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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OR

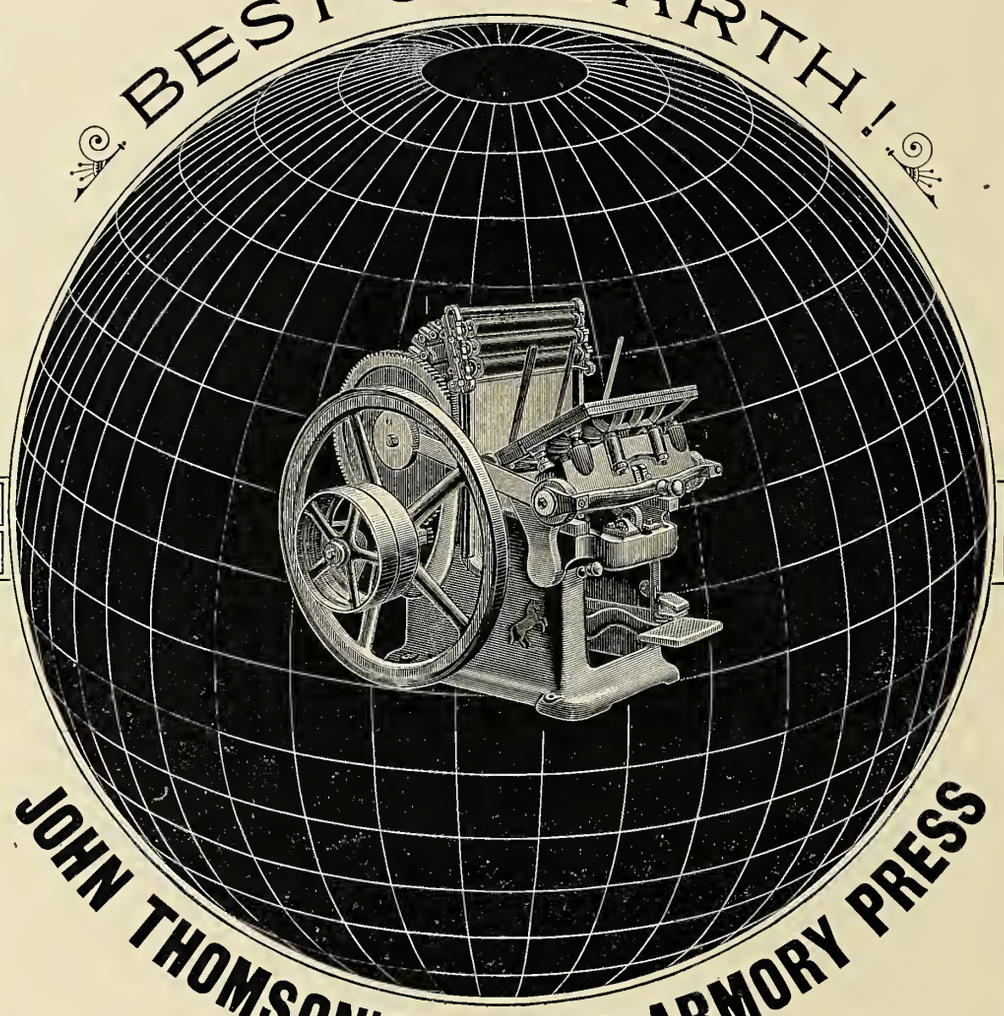
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A FIRST CLASS PRESS FOR

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FIRST CLASS PRINTERS

JOHN THOMSON'S COLT'S ARMORY PRESS

ADAPTED FOR EVERY DUTY:

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PRESENT ADDRESS, 143 NASSAU STREET.

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Repair Shop as heretofore, No. 9 Spruce Street.

COMPLETE STOCK OF UNIVERSAL PARTS AND PRESSES.

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WOOD TYPE

AND PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS,

AND DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND MACHINERY,

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We have recently greatly increased our facilities for the manufacture of **HOLLY AND END-WOOD TYPE,** and are now able to fill all orders without delay.

We handle **PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY** of all kinds.

We can sell Job and Cylinder Presses, Paper Cutters and other Machinery at as low figures as any house in the country.

We are the manufacturers of the **New HAMILTON-BOSS LOWER CASE.** In this case the thin spaces are brought down directly under the hand of the compositor, which arrangement enables him to set up or distribute from 10 to 25 per cent more matter in the same length of time than with the old lower case. Price, same as the old case.

Send for our Specimen Book of Wood Type and Catalogue of Wood Goods, and for prices on any machinery that you may need.

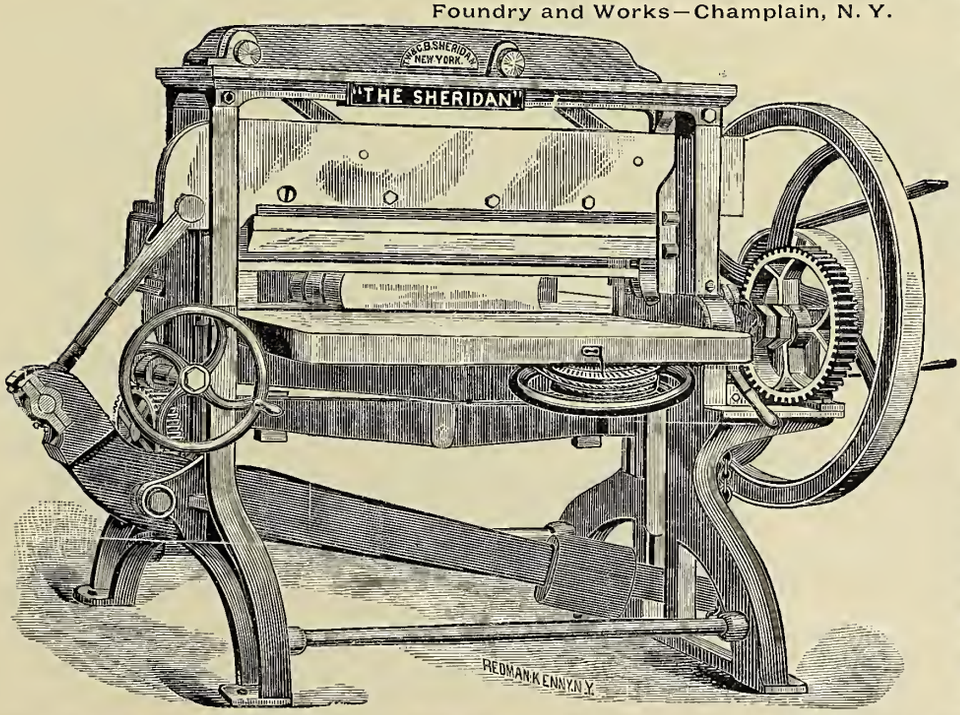
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"THE SHERIDAN."

This Cutter will fully sustain the reputation given it by the Trade long ago *"of being the best Hand Clamp Cutter ever made,"* as in our march of improvements it has not been forgotten, but is still, as heretofore, in the lead of all would-be competitors. And no further indorsement of its worth can be found than in our orders for them, and there are more of them in use *than all other makes combined.*

33 inch, - - -	$ 550.00
36 " - - - -	650.00
43 " - - -	800.00
46 " - - - -	900.00
48 " - - -	1,000.00
56 " - - -	1,400.00
63 " - - -	1,800.00

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341~351 Dearborn St., FRANKLIN BLDG., CHICAGO.

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LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

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LIVE STOCK CUTS

... SUCH AS ...

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Special Cuts of Live Stock Engraved to Order from Photographs furnished.

Great Western Type Foundry,

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.... CARRY IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF ....

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FAMOUS SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,

Old Style Gordon Presses.

Estimates and Catalogues cheerfully furnished.

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The Omaha Type Foundry

SUCCESSORS TO THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY OF OMAHA.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE

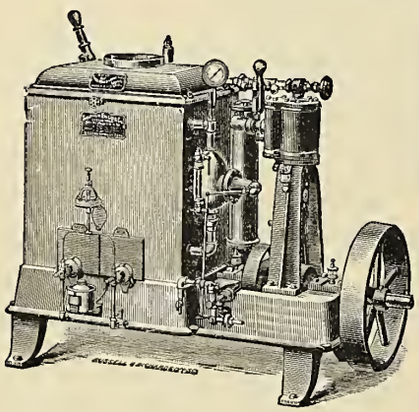
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THE SHIPMAN AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINE.

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(Fuel—Kerosene Oil.)

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No Dust, Dirt or Ashes. Requires Little Attention and No Engineer.

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PRINTING PRESSES A SPECIALTY.

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Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition.

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Equipped with all the latest improved appliances for casting Rollers, we produce strictly first-class work.

Rollers cast in our patented "Peerless" Composition, or in our standard "Acme" Composition, are guaranteed to work satisfactorily in any climate.

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Rollers and Composition carefully packed for transportation.

By the use of our PATENTED APPARATUS for facilitating the casting of Rollers, we are enabled to claim PERFECTION in QUALITY and DISPATCH in PRODUCTION *unequaled* by any other establishment.

Estimates for casting Rollers furnished on application.

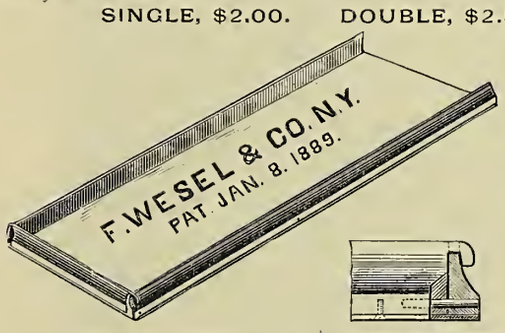
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Buy our "Patent All Brass Galley!" None Equal in the Market!

Thousands and thousands of our Patent All Brass Galleys, "SUCCESS," are already in the market. Pronounced a success wherever in use.

The "SUCCESS" Galley is worth fifty per cent more than any other Galley in the maket.

SINGLE, $2.00. DOUBLE, $2.50.





End view of "SUCCESS" Galley.

JOB GALLEYS.			NEWSPAPER GALLEYS.		
Octavo	6 x 10 inside	$2.00	Single	3¾ x 23¾ inside	$2.00
Quarto	8¾ x 13 inside	2.50	Single	3¾ x 15¾ inside	1.75
Foolscap	9 x 14 inside	2.75	Single	3¾ x 11¾ inside	1.50
Medium	10 x 16 inside	3.00	Medium	5 x 23¾ inside	2.25
Royal	12 x 18 inside	3.50	Double	6¼ x 23½ inside	2.50
Super Royal	14 x 21 inside	4.00	Mailing Galley, 6¼ x 23¾ inside		$3.00
Imperial	15 x 22 inside	4.50			
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Other sizes made to order.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' MATERIALS,

Patent Stereotype Blocks, Brass Rules, Wrought Iron Chases, Galley Racks Composing Sticks and other Printers' Materials. A large stock of Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Stands, Cases, etc., always kept on hand. Complete Outfits for Job and Newspaper Offices.

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☞ "Success" Galleys for sale by all Type Foundries and Dealers in Printers' Materials.

MONTAGUE & FULLER,

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The Smyth Book Sewing Machines,
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The Chambers Book Folding Machines,
The Thompson Wire Stitching Machines,
The Acme Paper Cutting Machines,
The Semple Book Trimmer,
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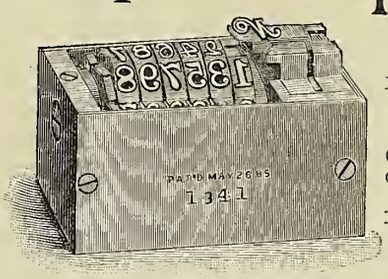
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"THE WETTER"

Consecutive Numbering Machine.



· PATENTED ·
May 26, 1885.
October 16, 1888.

PRICE
$25.00

The increasing demand for the WETTER NUMBERING MACHINE from the general printers throughout the United States proves the usefulness of them. It is the only Numbering Machine made that can be locked in a form and work consecutively at each impression of the press. They can be used on any style or make of printing press. All machines guaranteed. For circular and prices address

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SPECIAL.

We have the best equipped Numbering Machine Factory in the United States, and are prepared to furnish estimates on all manner of Numbering Machines, particularly those used on coupon presses.



Specimen of Ives Process Engraving, by the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"BOTH PUZZLED."

"But, sir, if once naught makes nothing, twice naught must make something."

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge visits from the following gentlemen during the past month: Samuel R. Carter, superintendent Post-Express Printing Company, Rochester, New York; Fletcher Randolph, Baker & Randolph, Indianapolis, Indiana; C. E. Loomis, Amboy, Illinois; F. Kalkhoff, Moss Engraving Company, New York; R. T. Brown and W. Downing, of the Brown Folding Machine Company, Erie, Pa.; F. L. Hurlbut, president Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Buffalo, New York; H. J. Pickering, treasurer and manager, the Omaha Typefoundry, Omaha.

NOTES FROM ST. LOUIS.

TRADE is fairly good and collections somewhat better, and the outlook, while not bright, is not discouraging.

THE Typothetæ is making fine progress toward making arrangements to right royally entertain their visitors next fall.

THE Central Typefoundry and the St. Louis Printers' Supply Company have each issued new specimen books recently.

MILLER & SPALDING have evidenced a growth of business in having increased their floor space with the occupying of an additional room.

THE city political campaign that has just closed was very sharply fought, and all the papers did yeoman service for their respective parties.

NIXON-JONES now have their presses removed to their new pressroom and everything is running finely. They have just put in one of the new Huber presses.

THERE has been a change made in the management of the Johann Palmer Printing Company lately, whereby Mr. Cole retires and Mr. Robinson succeeds him as secretary of the company.

THE building on Olive street, in which the Gottschalk Printing Company have had their offices, is being torn down to make place for a new building. The Printing Company is now located on Pine street.

IN our recent city election one of our printers, S. F. Myerson, was elected to represent his ward in the house of delegates. Hence, the printers of the city need not fear that their interests will not be looked after in the city government.

MR. C. E. MEADE, formerly editor of the *Sunday Sayings*, and lately connected with the *Globe-Democrat* and the defunct *Sunday World*, has been tendered and has accepted the position of private secretary to the new city mayor, E. A. Noonan. Editors are always at a premium as secretaries to public officials.

THE PRINCESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. P. T., Iron Mountain, Michigan, writes: I have met with a difficulty which is new to me. After several attempts I have produced a roller for my Potter power press that in each case was smooth and free from air-holes, but with flat spots on it as big as a dollar. Composition used is Van Bibber's Rough and Ready, carefully prepared according to directions. Roller mold thoroughly warmed before the composition was run into it, and allowed to cool gradually. Can you tell what the difficulty is?

Answer.—The fault was certainly not with the operator as the roller was properly cast, and in the best manner; neither was it in the mold, nor in the composition, as he states that the roller was solid. What, then, caused the spots referred to? A bubble of air was inclosed *between the outer surface of the composition and the surface of the mold.* Perhaps the pouring was done too hurriedly. Sometimes air gets entangled in this manner, but it is generally in the form of a long flat streak, running down the length of the roller. Of course, the roller should be cast over at once. The composition should be thin enough to pour easily (if too thick it needs a little water), and should be poured very slowly on the end of the core. Before pouring, the kettle should stand quiet ten minutes or so, in a warm place, to allow all air and steam bubbles to come to the surface and form a scum. This scum should be skimmed off before pouring.

J. I. R., Sulphur Springs, Benton county, Arkansas, asks: Can you oblige a subscriber by giving a table showing the new "Font Scheme," that is, the relative proportion of letters in a, say, 4 A, 6 A, or 10 A font. Also, whether there is any difference in the proportions of fine job letters, large or small, and the common bread and butter faces, such as antiques, gothics, romans, etc.?

Answer.—1. The following is the latest scheme with which we are acquainted. 2. The proportions are the same.

INITIAL CAP SCHEMES FOR JOB LETTER.

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
A	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
B	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	24	26	27	28	29
C	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
D	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19
E	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
F	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	24	26	27	28	29
G	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19
H	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19
I	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
J	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19
K	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	12
L	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19
M	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
N	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	24	26	27	28	29
O	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	24	26	27	28	29
P	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
Q	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
R	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	24	26	27	28	29
S	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	14	17	18	19	22	24	27	29	30	32	34	36	39	41	42	43
T	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
U	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	12
V	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	12
W	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	24	26	27	28	29
X	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Y	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Z	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
&	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Æ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
£	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	12
3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10
4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10
5	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10
6	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10
7	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10
8	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10
9	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10
0	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	15	15	15	15
.	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10
,	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	15	15	15	15
:	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
;	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
'	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	16	16	17
-	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
?	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
!	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6

When the Caps are used with Lower Case the quantity of Figures varies according to the proportions of the combination.

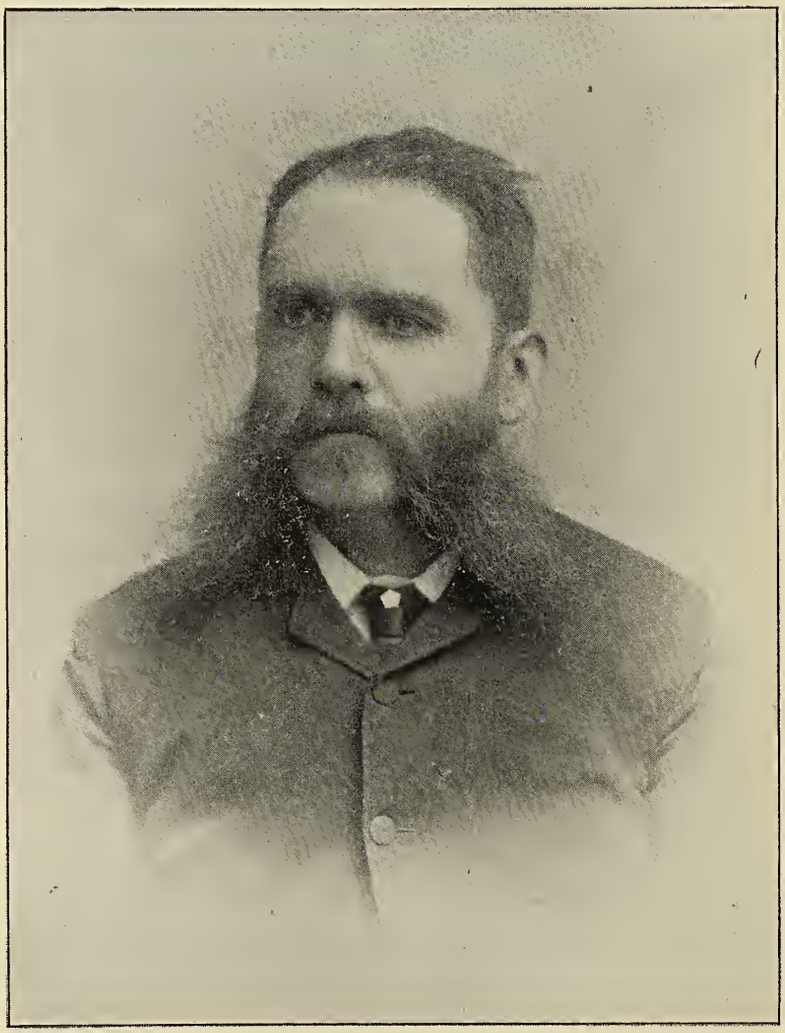
LOWER CASE SCHEMES FOR JOB LETTER.

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
a	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
b	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	15	
c	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19	
d	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
e	4	5	6	8	9	10	12	13	16	19	20	21	24	27	29	32	33	35	37	40	43	45	47	48
f	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	15	
g	2	2	4	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	15	
h	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
i	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
j	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
k	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
l	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
m	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19
n	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
o	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
p	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	15
q	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	
r	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
s	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
t	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	24	25	26	28	30	32	34	35	36
u	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	16	17	18
v	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	9
w	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	15
x	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
y	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	15
z	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
&	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
æ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
ff	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
fi	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
fl	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
ffi	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
ffl	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
,	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
:	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
;	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
-	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
?	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
!	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6

When ff, fi, fl, ffi, ffl are not made, increase the f to the same number as a.

MR. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

We herewith present to our readers a portrait and biographical sketch of a printer well known to the craft throughout the United States and Canada, and who has occupied the proud position of president of the International Typographical Union, Mr. John Armstrong, of Toronto. Mr. Armstrong was born in the County Monaghan, Ireland, and immigrated with his parents to Canada in the latter part of 1852, settling in Toronto, of which city he has since been a resident. Taking advantage of the excellent school system for which the Province of Ontario has so long been noted, he secured a thorough rudimentary education, which has stood him in good need in his subsequent career. His introduction to the mysteries of the "art preservative" was in the composing room of the Toronto *Globe*, his tutor being Mr. C. W. Bunting, now proprietor of the Toronto *Mail*. Mr. E. T. Clarke, Toronto's popular mayor, being an apprentice in the same establishment, "John" and "Ed," as they were familiarly called, then formed a friendship which has remained unbroken until the present day. Side by side they fought for business, and such fighting was no child's play, as after years proved. During his apprenticeship he was noted for the intense interest he took in the welfare of his fellowmen, and before he was out of his time he was regarded by his associates as an avowed champion of the cause of labor. On completing his apprenticeship he immediately connected himself with Toronto Typographical Union, and soon became one of its most ardent workers. He was recognized as a prominent leader in the "nine-hour" movement, which was inaugurated by a combination of trades unions in Toronto, in 1872, and ably and earnestly advocated the curtailment of the hours of labor by tongue and pen. The local typographical union took the initiative in bringing about this desired end, and what is known as the "big strike" followed. During this exciting time Messrs. Armstrong and Clarke, and twenty-five other members were arrested at the instance of the late Hon. George Brown, and the Master Printers' Association, under an almost obselete law, known as the "Conspiracy Act." After several adjournments of the case they were finally arraigned before a police magistrate, by whom they were committed for trial to the next court of competent jurisdiction. Bail was accepted, but Armstrong and Clarke refused to avail themselves of it until all of their fellows who had been arrested with them had also secured it. The sympathy of the entire public was strongly manifested in favor of the prosecuted typos, and bail was lavishly proffered for their appearance when called upon. Sir John A. Macdonald, leader of the Parliament of Canada, introduced a bill at that session (the bill was pushed through in three days) repealing the "Conspiracy Act," and it having been passed, the indictments against the strikers was quashed before the Assize Court met. This bitter contest lasted for more than three months, during which time several daily papers ceased to exist. Finally, the Master Printers' Association acceded to the shortening of the hours of labor, and thus ended one of the longest and most hotly conducted strikes that ever occurred in the Dominion of Canada.



In 1875 Mr. Armstrong was chosen president of Toronto Typographical Union, which position he filled with honor to himself and benefit to the organization. In 1876 he was elected delegate to the International Convention at Philadelphia, where he was chosen corresponding secretary, and thus brought to Canada the first executive office it ever had. During his incumbency he worked zealously for the cause of unionism and the extension of international principles, and succeeded in establishing a closer bond of fellowship between the typographical unions of the United States, Canada and Great Britain. At the convention held in Louisville, Kentucky, the following year he was reëlected to the same position—a gratifying recognition of his past services. At the session of 1878, held in Detroit, he was elected president by acclamation, a position for which his executive ability and foresight eminently fitted him. He likewise presided over the convention in Washington, D. C., in 1879, and was chairman of the Reception Committee, at the Toronto session, in 1881, in which capacity he proved himself the prince of "good fellows," and where he was dubbed by the late George Clarke, "the president-elect," the "genial John," an appellation which has remained with him since. During the convention, a movement was inaugurated which eventuated in the formation of the Toronto Trade and Labor Council, of which Mr. Armstrong has since been an active member. During his term of organizer for the Province of Ontario he founded typographical unions in Kingston, Brantford and St. Catherines, as well as several other labor organizations in the province.

In the autumn of 1887, the Parliament of Canada deemed it advisable to form a royal labor commission, for the purpose of investigating the relations existing between capital and labor, and Mr. Armstrong was selected by the government as one of the labor representatives. The sittings of the commission occupied six months, and held sessions in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. From the accounts of the

proceedings which appeared in the public press at the time, and the votes of thanks which he received from the labor bodies — among which may be mentioned the Ottawa Molders' Union, Trades Council of Montreal, and the Ship Laborers' Union of Quebec — it may be accepted that his earnest efforts in behalf of labor's interests in his capacity of labor commissioner — merited their fullest approbation.

At present, Mr. Armstrong is chairman of the Municipal Committee of the Trades and Labor Council, of Toronto; financial secretary of the typographical union; master workman of a local assembly, and member of the district assembly of the Knights of Labor. Although unknown as a politician, his political leanings are toward the conservative party, and he is a firm believer in protection, or, rather, what Canadians call the "National Policy." Being unmarried his family ties are centered in supporting an aged mother, who is justly proud of her big boy. He is of a genial disposition, and enjoys the reputation of being upright in all his transactions, his strict integrity enhancing him in the opinion of his fellow craftsmen. He is one of the most popular and best known trades unionists in the Dominion, and has many warm friends and acquaintances on this side of the line.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests, granted during the past month, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N.-W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

ISSUE OF MARCH 5, 1889.

399,220—Adjustable fly-table for printing presses. R. Timroth, Chicago, Ill.
398,852—Stereotype-plate holder. W. G. Slauson, Middletown, N. Y.

ISSUE OF MARCH 12, 1889.

399,368—Printers' quoin. M. W. Berryman, New York City.
399,384—Feed gauge for printing presses. L. Conant, Oak Park, Ill.
399,282—Gripper mechanism for platen printing presses. W. H. Price, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio.

ISSUE OF MARCH 19, 1889.

399,559—Printing newspapers and pamphlets. J. L. Firm, Jersey City.

ISSUE OF MARCH 26, 1889.

400,078—Printing block or type. S. Jones, Tranmere, England.
400,269—Printing machine, Rotary. C. A. Thompson, New York, N. Y.
400,221, etc. (three patents)—Printing machines, Ink-distributing apparatus for. J. T. King, Madison, Wis.

TRADE NEWS.

OBLINGER & BLAKELY, printers, Toledo, Ohio, have sold out.

L. B. STANTON & Co., printers, Grand Rapids, Michigan, have sold out.

THE Bullard Art Publishing Company, Worcester, Massachusetts, has failed.

LINCOLN & THAYER, printers, Denver, Nebraska, have dissolved partnership.

THE Braham Printing Company, Louisville, Kentucky, has made an assignment.

HORACE BINDER, printer, Philadelphia, has been succeeded by the firm of Binder & Kelley.

D. G. HOLT, printer and publisher, Medicine Hat, Northwest Territories, has sold out.

THE firm of M. N. Tomlin, printer, Des Moines, Iowa, has been changed to M. N. Tomlin & Co.

THE Wertheimer Printing Company, Cleveland, has been succeeded by Strauss & Oppenheimer.

BOTSFORD BROTHERS, proprietors of the Auburn Paper Company, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, have dissolved partnership.

THE new style noiseless "Liberty" jobber has been awarded first prize at the International Exhibition in Barcelona, Spain.

THE Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company announce new faces in wood type, new sizes of the Eckerson press and several new products, among them steel rule for poster work, skeleton steel furniture for block work, ruled mahogany blocks for fine cut and color work, steel bearers for job presses, and the Acme distributing block for loosening up metal type without injury.

EVANS & MILLIKEN, printers and publishers, Amesbury, Massachusetts, have dissolved partnership. The firm is now Evans & Richards.

F. O. SAWYER & Co., wholesale paper dealers, St. Louis, has been incorporated, and the style of the new concern is the F. O. Sawyer Paper Company.

THE Dean Printing and Publishing Company, with capital stock of $30,000, has just been organized in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The company is organized principally to do the work of the Masonic fraternity and the G. R. & I. railroad.

THE certificate of incorporation of the Kennedy Publishing Company, of New York, has been filed. The capital stock is fixed at $200,000, and the trustees are John Kennedy, William J. Arkell, Isaac O. Crissy, William J. Merrill and Bernard Gillam.

MESSRS. HOOPER & WILSON, manufacturers and dealers in printers' supplies, of Boston, Massachusetts, are issuing a new illustrated catalogue. In it they will describe, show and price all their many specialties. The catalogue will be a valuable one to have in any office.

AT a recent meeting of the creditors of the Bufford's Sons' Lithographic Company, Boston, the statement submitted of the firm's affairs showed the unsecured liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, are about $70,000, and the nominal assets about $200,000. The prevailing opinion was the creditors would be paid in full.

MESSRS. GUESSAR & FERLET, printers, have opened business under the name of "Times Printing House," at San Antonio, Texas. Both are excellent workmen. Mr. Guessar has been connected with the well-known firm of Woodward & Tiernan, St. Louis, for years, and Mr. Ferlet was formerly identified with the Great Western Printing Company of the same city. Success to you, gentlemen.

MR. LEON L. BROCKWAY, of Oswego, New York, recently purchased the entire business of C. D. Mosher & Co., of Hornersville, consisting of the manufacture of ribbon badges of every description for secret societies, etc., which they had followed for nine years, securing during that time a reputation for fine work. Mr. Brockway is prepared to execute all orders for gold leaf and lithograph work on ribbon.

IN this issue appears the advertisement of the St. Louis Typefoundry, located at Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri. This is one of the oldest typefoundries and paper warehouses in the West, having been established in 1840. It was incorporated in 1861, and again in 1886. Through the medium of their advertisement they will talk to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER for the coming twelve months, at least.

H. P. FEISTER, proprietor of the Franklin Machine Works, Philadelphia, has removed his works to 123 and 125 North Fifth street, where he has increased room and facilities commensurate with the increased demands being made upon him. We expect soon to introduce Mr. Feister to our many thousands of readers through the medium of an advertisement in THE INLAND PRINTER. When he does come in he will interest you, for he knows what he wants to say, and knows just how to say it. Look out for his début in these pages.

THE Manhattan Typefoundry, of 198 William street, New York, has purchased the entire plant and good will of Mr. Philip Heinrich's typefoundry, established in 1855, thus adding 45,000 matrices, a number of casting machines and other valuable appliances to its already large facilities. The typefoundry of Mr. Heinrich is especially rich in a variety of German type, of which it made a specialty for many years past, but it had also a line of beautiful romans, which, in connection with its own faces, makes the Manhattan Typefoundry second to none in the United States. Since the change in its ownership, the business enterprise and energy displayed by the new management has been fully recognized, and we feel satisfied that the new step taken is a move in the right direction.

THE CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY.

Among the many first-class photo-engraving establishments in the United States none occupy a more prominent position than that of the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, whose artistic productions have so long been familiar to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. Ever since the invention of photography a great many substitutes for hand-engraving have been tried and abandoned, but it remained for Mr. J. E. Ives — whose portrait is herewith presented — to *invent* (in 1878) the first method of direct photographic engraving which



MR. F. D. IVES, INVENTOR OF THE "IVES PROCESS."

proved capable of successful commercial operation, and which was perfected in the establishment of Crosscup & West. This method at the start adopted substantially the same pattern of block cross lines in the shadows and white cross lines in the lights which was subsequently adopted by Meisenbach, in Europe, and afterward by all successful operators. The Crosscup & West Company operated this process exclusively until 1886, when Mr. Ives succeeded in applying his principle of a graduated line in a more direct way. In the early part of 1888, still further progress was made, and the Ives process of today — now used by this firm — is said to produce directly from the copy, by a single exposure, definite negatives, with lines and dots as sharp and clean as are made from drawings, and graduated to reproduce the most delicate contrasts of light and shade. The plates are produced in hard rolled copper, making a very perfect and very durable printing surface.

This firm also does all kinds of relief plate engraving.

A SECOND ballot has just been taken by the London Society of Compositors on the eight-hour movement. The executive, at the request of the London Trades Council, considered it necessary, and instructed their secretary to take steps for testing the question a second time. Mr. C. J. Drummond, the secretary, sent out 5,075 papers asking the question, "Are you in favor of an eight-hour day?" There were 3,984 papers accounted for; 2,201 votes were given in favor of the proposition and 1,411 against it, while 372 remained neutral. There were 1,062 papers unaccounted for, and 29 were informal. To the other question, "Are you in favor of it being obtained by act of parliament?" 1,578 answered yes, 561 no, and 672 were neutral.—*Printers' Register, London.*

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

LANE BROTHERS, Hyde Park, Massachusetts. Several specimens of neat and clean unpretentious every-day work.

KELLER PRINTING COMPANY, Evansville, Indiana. An illustrated catalogue of sixty-four pages, printed in black and green, the composition and presswork of which reflect credit on the establishment turning it out.

JOHN S. BRIDGES & CO., Baltimore. A small sixteen-page pamphlet, devoted to the interest of the firm, in purple ink, clearly printed on highly finished paper of different colors and tied with a silken ribbon. We wish Baltimore had a few more offices capable of turning out such work.

VIRGINIA STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, Lynchburg, Virginia. A number of letter, bill and note heads, programmes, circulars, etc., most of which are very creditable specimens of typography. We do not think it in good taste, however, either in a letterhead or circular to have five or six ornamental lines follow each other.

J. & A. McMILLAN, St. John, New Brunswick. Programme and bill of fare of annual dinner of the Charitable Irish Society, in green and gold. Some of the best work which we receive is the production of this establishment, and the specimen now before us is in every way worthy of it.

THE REPUBLICAN COMPANY, Rushville, Indiana. Firm letter and note heads and business cards in colors, of which we cannot speak too highly. The billhead, especially, is an artistic piece of work. It is neatly designed and executed, effective and harmonious in coloring. It is the production of a man who knows his business.

ANDREWS & BAPTIST, Richmond, Virginia. Handsome brochure and business card, both in colors and handsomely executed. The material used is of the latest and most approved character; the coloring is first-class, and the presswork leaves nothing to be desired. Richmond should be proud of a firm able to turn out such work. It does us good to look at it.

KELLOGG PRINTING COMPANY, Providence, Rhode Island. Over five hundred specimens of all kinds of printing, ranging from a poster to an address card, and, without exception, every sample received is worthy of commendation; for no matter whether we examine a dodger or a truly artistic production, "a first-class job" may appropriately be applied to both of them. We propose to distribute them to advantage.

ALSO from G. H. Powell, Peabody, Mass., several specimens of merit; H. M. Lee & Brother, Los Angeles, Cal., whose business card is an artistic production; Eaton V. Reed, Brockton, Mass.; Charles B. Longwell, Logansport, Ind., several neatly executed business cards, presswork very good; W. P. Harmon, Minneapolis, cleverly designed and unique business card, well printed; A. L. Fyfe, Chicago; The Olmstead Company, Denver, Col.; Blizzard & Co., Toronto, Ont.; Caldwell Printing Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Charles H. Possons, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Maxwell, Johnston & Co., Toronto, Ont.; Daily Chronicle Office, Marshall, Mich., a number of excellent samples of general job work; Joseph Burnett, Montreal, two samples, both of which are a disgrace to any city, and which, we should judge, were issued by a Cheap John; Will W. Sherwood, Garrettsville, Ohio; R. J. Kuhl, Mansfield, Ohio; Patterson & White, 607 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. W. Fisher, 19 West Market street, York, Pa.; W. D. Page, Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. M. Lee & Bro., 8 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.; Willenburg Bros., 1311 East Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., and E. R. Botsford, Portland, Ore., a varied selection of specimens, all of which give evidence of taste and ability on the part of both compositors and pressmen; Times Job Printing House, San Antonio, Texas, several samples of work, unique in design and attractive in appearance; R. C. Harding, Napier, New Zealand, an almanac and diary, full of valuable information, gotten up in first-class style.

CHICAGO NOTES.

FIVE new frames were recently given out on the *Inter Ocean* of this city.

THE tombstone makers of the United States are represented by an organ recently established, the *Monumental News*, of Chicago.

IT is reported that the management of the *Evening Journal* office is about to place several Thorne typesetting machines in their composing room.

THE plant of the Clark & Longley Printing Company was sold on March 18 for $10,000 to H. Hartt & Co. Other bidders were the J. W. Butler Paper Company, $9,200; Marder, Luse &.Co., $8,600.

RUDOLPH TIMROTH, a well-known pressman of this city, has patented an adjustable fly table for printing machines. Mr. Robert Miehle, inventor of the "Miehle" press, also of Chicago, has patented a sheet-delivery apparatus.

JULIUS HEINEMANN & Co., manufacturers of brass rules, leads, slugs and metal furniture, 50 and 52 Madison street, are now turning up some of the best material in their line which can be found in the market. Give them a trial.

THE March number of the *Beacon*, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of photography in all its phases, conducted by the Beacon Publishing Company and printed by the house of H. O. Shepard & Co., is more than an ordinarily interesting issue.

AT the last Paper Trade Club dinner, given at the Palmer House, March 21, a review of the paper trade of Chicago was read. According to this statement the sales of paper here in 1888 amounted to $33,900,000, being the fourth largest industry in this city.

J. S. GILLESPIE, a printer residing at Washington Heights, and employed in the establishment of Poole Brothers, dropped dead shortly after reaching the cars, on Wednesday evening, April 3, while on his way home. Fearing he was too late for the train, he had run for a considerable distance to catch it, and expired almost as soon as it was reached. It is supposed heart disease was the cause of death.

F. P. ELLIOTT, of F. P. Elliott & Co., 208-210 Randolph street, has just returned from a somewhat extended southern and eastern trip, during which he spent some time at Old Point Comfort, Richmond, Washington and Philadelphia. He returns invigorated in mind and body, and wishes it distinctly understood that his business interests are of too important a nature to permit him to accept the postoffice appointment his many friends were determined to thrust upon him.

THOMAS H. FAULKNER, who has been for a number of years foreman of the composing room of the J. M. W. Jones Company, has severed his connection with that house to accept the position of superintendent of Stromberg, Allen & Co's printing establishment, 347–351 Dearborn street. On Saturday afternoon, March 30, his former associates presented him with a handsome diamond pin as a slight testimonial of their regard for him as a printer and foreman.

A SHORT time ago Mr. E. P. Donnell, of this city, made a circuit which is worth referring to. He went from Chicago to St. Louis, St. Louis to New Orleans, New Orleans to Birmingham, Alabama; Birmingham to Nashville, Nashville to Louisville, Louisville to Chicago, Chicago to Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, Philadelphia to New York, New York to Boston, Boston to Chicago, Chicago to Lima, Ohio; Lima to Cleveland, Cleveland to Toledo, Toledo to Chicago, Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis and return, inside of four weeks. This is Chicago enterprise.

MR. JOHN BUCKIE, Jr., a well-known citizen who, for the past thirty years, has been prominently identified with the printing interests of Chicago in various capacities, died at his residence, 81 Hammond street, on Wednesday, April 10, in the fifty-first year of his age. His death, though sudden, was not unexpected, as he had long been in a delicate state of health. The funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon, April 14, was very largely attended. The floral tributes were exceedingly beautiful and numerous. The pall-bearers were selected from the Firemen's Benevolent Association, the pressmen's union (of which deceased was a charter member), and the Old-Time Printers' Association, with all of which he had long been identified. The pressmen's organization attended in a body, and made an exceedingly creditable appearance, and as each member viewed the remains, deposited a white rosebud on the casket. It is seldom so many old residents are met with on any occasion, and their attendance showed the high esteem in which the deceased was held. Mr. Buckie was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, but was a thorough American in every sense of the word. He was a kind husband, an indulgent parent, a firm friend, and a worthy citizen. Peace to his ashes!

THE following is the result of the election for officers of the Chicago Typographical Union for the ensuing year, held Wednesday, March 27. The friends of the various candidates worked like beavers, though the best of feeling prevailed: President—Charles E. Cobb, 381; James B. Fullerton, 402. Vice-president—O. G. Wood, 761. Board of trustees—James C. Hutchins, chairman, 764; Albert H. Brown, 755; Charles G. Stivers, 709. Secretary-treasurer—William McEvoy, 502; George T. McNamara, 276. Recording secretary—W. G. Crow, 452; Charles T. Gould, 311. Delegates to International Typographical Convention—Martin Burke, 215; John Canty, 252; William J. Creevy, 107; William Cruikshank, 251; William J. Cushing, 328; William A. Hollabaugh, 41; William T. Lumsden, 340; J. B. McDonald, 263; Samuel Rastall, 195; Harry S. Streat, 255; V. B. Williams, 258; James Wright, 385. Sergeant-at-arms—Joseph A. Bryan, 126; Albert A. Mock, 284; William J. Teed, 357.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday afternoon, April 3, a party of well-known citizens, including architects, painters, builders and prominent business men, assembled in the yards of the Alston Manufacturing Company's paint works (Wade, Currier and Crittenden streets), to witness a practical and decisive test as to the merits of a newly discovered formula now used by this company, which, it is claimed, enables them to produce whites, greens and yellows which are practically unchangeable. The first test was a severe but satisfactory one. The interior walls of a large wooden box, painted in one coat of ordinary white, and in one, two and three coats of the Alston Company's unchangeable white had been hung with sample strips of their unchangeable greens, yellows and whites, together with slabs painted in the best greens, yellows and whites offered in competition by leading painters and prominent dealers. In this closed box a pitcher of muriatic acid, sulphuret of iron immersed in water, was left for half an hour for the abundant generation of sulphide of hydrogen, and to demonstrate its action on the paints. When the cover was removed the Alston Company's unchangeables were found to be absolutely untarnished by the ordeal to which they had been subjected, while the others were darkened as by years of atmospheric exposure; and as all had been subjected to the *same* agency, the superiority of the one over the other admitted of no controversy. The second test was shown in a smaller glass box, containing dishes of dry colors, the Alston Company's unchangeable whites, greens and yellows again competing with those of other firms, the box being charged through a tube, with sulphide of hydrogen. Here the action of the gas soon became apparent, for, in a few minutes the competing whites were turned to positive black, the yellows to dark brown and the greens to a very dark shade, while *not the slightest discoloration* appeared on the Alston Company's colors. As the radical defects of modern paints is their sensibility to the sun, to wind, weather, and above all to the domestic gases; and as white lead, long the base and standard of the world, is partially soluble in water, and fails under exposure to the elements, while the brilliancy of the most positive greens and yellows, heretofore in use, is quickly lost under action of the common domestic gases, the value of the formula and the results of the experiment here given may be inferred.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE postage, yearly, on the Detroit *Free Press* is $10,000.

J. U. ROLAND has started a new seven-column folio at Ridgeville, Indiana.

A NEW paper, called the *Herald*, has made its appearance at Peoria, Illinois.

THE *World*, an evening daily, is the latest newspaper venture in Kansas City.

THE Arkansas Press Association convenes in Bentonville on the first Monday in May.

THE *Sunday Standard* made its first appearance March 10, at Newark, New Jersey.

THE *Evening Herald*, of Rome, Georgia, has discontinued publication, after sinking $30,000.

LANE & THOMAS are the publishers of a new paper at Athens, Alabama, called the *Democrat*.

THE New York *World*, March 18, appeared on green paper as a passing honor to St. Patrick's Day.

THE Camden (N. J.) *Morning News*, a six-column quarto, has made its introductory bow to the public.

JOVE is a comic monthly, quarto, with colored illustrations, published at Brattleboro, Vermont, by Frank E. Housh & Co.

L. A. MARTIVET has started the *Crusader*, a republican organ for colored people, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Trade Journal* has been so successful as a monthly that it has been changed to a weekly.

THE Georgia Press Association will make an extended western trip next summer, probably about the first week in June.

THE *Sunday Sporting Journal*, a paper devoted exclusively to sporting matters, has been started in Newark, New Jersey.

El Sabado Secreto, the pioneer Jewish newspaper in Mexico, has been started at the capital by Elias Abarbanel y David.

THE *Baptist Reporter*, of Guyton, Georgia, and the Baptist *Sun*, of Gainesville, have been consolidated, and moved to Macon.

A NEW labor paper, the *Zamania Banner*, has been launched in New York City. It is the mouthpiece of the Russian workers.

THE *Citizen*, of Birmingham, Alabama, has suspended. It will soon be revived and printed both at Birmingham and Marion.

THE Port Huron (Mich.) Common Council has passed an ordinance making it a $25 offense to keep the Detroit *Sunday World* for sale.

A DAILY sporting paper, to be called the *Sporting Bulletin*, will be published in Newark, New Jersey, about April 15, devoted to base ball.

THE Buffalo (N. Y.) *Express* has been made the official paper of that city, and, in consequence, has added one column to each of its eight pages.

THE *Weekly Gazette* is the name of a neatly printed seven-column, four-page paper recently established at Russell, Russell county, Kansas.

C. SWEET, publisher of the *Kalkaskian*, Kalkaskia, Michigan, has been burned out. Loss $7,000, covered by insurance to the extent of $2,000.

THE *Star* is the name of a paper just started at Grand Rapids by Messrs. W. A. and C. S. Emerson. The drama is one of the *Star's* specialties.

A. M. GEHR has connected himself with the *American Volunteer*, published at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The new firm will be known as that of J. Leamer & Co.

THE *Paisley Gazette*, published at Paisley, Burlington county, New Jersey, is the name of an eight-page monthly devoted to the interests of that thriving town.

THE *Mail and Express*, of New York, announces the purchase of the lot 203 Broadway and the lots Nos. 164 to 168 Fulton street, connecting with the Broadway lots in the rear, with the buildings thereon, for $362,000, and states that in time the buildings named will be occupied as the headquarters of the paper, and the new quarters will be second to none in the world.

THE first daily republican paper printed in Memphis, Tennessee, since the war, the *Evening Tribune*, has appeared. General Chalmers, of Mississippi, is editor.

THE *Record* is the name of a new English-German monthly, devoted to the interests of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, in Illinois, published in Chicago, by M. H. Grundling.

T. M. ROGERS, Quincy, Illinois, owner and editor of the *Daily News*, has sold out to H. W. Wheeler, owner and editor of the *Daily Journal*, and the papers now appear as the *Journal-News*.

THE *Saturday Globe*, Utica, New York, a weekly paper having a sworn circulation of 165,000 copies, announces that after January 1, 1890, it will discontinue the publication of all advertisements.

MR. HUGH CAMPBELL KENNEDY, founder and editor of the *Courier*, of Morrisburgh, Ontario, established in 1863, departed this life on Wednesday, March 20, in the fiftieth year of his age.

THE *German-American*, a national weekly, devoted to the interests of the German residents of the United States, is to be started in Washington in May next, by Richard Guenther, L. W. Habercorn and Paul Wolff, well-known journalists.

REGINALD J. SCHRŒDER, connected for an extended period with the *Staats-Zeitung* and the Brooklyn *Freie Presse*, has been made editor of the *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung* under the new management of W. J. Arkell and Russell B. Harrison.

THE Elmira (N. Y.) *Telegram* uses dodgers to boom its Sunday circulation, printing 60,000 a day on an Eckerson web press. The New York *World* has also ordered one for the same use. This press, we hear, is to be made to print both sides of the web, and in new sizes.

FROM the edition of George P. Rowell & Co's "American Newspaper Directory," published April 1 (its twenty-first year), it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in the United States and Canada now number 17,107, showing a gain of 797 during the past twelve months, and of 7,882 in ten years.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

SEVERAL unions, at the recent election, voted according to the Australian plan.

THERE are sixteen mutes in the composing room of the *Deaf Mute Record*, at Fulton, Missouri.

THE California legislature has passed the bill making the office of state printer an elective one.

LOUIS BURK, of Bloomington, Illinois, has accepted a position as artist for the *Mark Lane Express* in London.

GEORGE LAWRENCE, a compositor on the Lawrence (Ohio) *Democrat*, it is stated, has fallen heir to $200,000.

THERE is some talk of consolidating the various pressmen's unions of New York City. Hope the project will go through.

Two lady members of Columbia Union, No. 101, have engaged in the job printing business, and are reported to be doing well.

A MONUMENT is proposed to the memory of the late George Clark, ex-president of the International Typographical Union.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLUMBUS HALL, of Washington, D. C., recently paid a visit to New York City in the interest of the pressmen's union.

CHARLES LEIBRICH, of the *Enquirer*, and Scott Jackson, of the *Commercial-Gazette*, will represent the interests of Cincinnati union at the Denver convention.

THE election of Indianapolis union resulted as follows: President, W. A. Musser; vice-president, John F. White; recording secretary, W. W. Davy; financial secretary, H. C. Deck; treasurer, H. S. Garner; delegates, E. T. Oburn, J. O. Shultz.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present at the first annual ball of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Pressmen's Union, No. 14, on Saturday, May 4. The designs of the card and





SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PERRY E. KENT.

KENT THE PRINTER,

EXECUTES PROMPTLY
—BY ELECTRICITY—

Commercial and Business Printing,

Gold and Silver Leaf Printing,

Hat Tip Printing, Etc.

NEW LOCATION.

Fine Job Printing.

MANUFACTURER —OF— FINE **BADGES** FOR CLUBS, SOCIETIES, CONVENTIONS, LODGES, PARADES, FIREMEN, &c.

I SHALL GIVE MY PERSONAL ATTENTION TO ALL ORDERS.

159 GENESEE ST., COR. BLEECKER, UTICA, N.Y.

FINE WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

NOTA BENE.

EXECUTED ON A GOLDING JOBBER, WITH SIZE, BRONZE, INKS, ETC. FROM SIGMUND ULLMAN, NEW YORK :---$3.50 Ult. Blue, $4. Deep Cherry, $2. Chrome Yellow, $6. Imp. Green, $2.50 Blue-Black and $1.25 White---for Tints.

BRONZE APPLIED WITH "ELM CITY" BRONZERS. LABOR LESSENED AND BETTER RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE USE OF "INKOLEUM." MEGILL'S FEED GAUGES USED. DURANT'S COUNTERS ATTACHED TO PRESSES. MAJORITY OF MATERIAL FROM MARDER, LUSE & CO., CHICAGO.

ONEITA

SOCIAL CLUB

UTICA, N.Y.

invitation are attractive, unique and original, and are worthy of commendation.

THE union printers of San Francisco have a mutual aid society. The initiation fee is $15, payable at $1 per week until the full amount is paid. Its benefits are $10 per week, and it also furnishes a physician and medicines.

THE New York *Staats-Zeitung* employés have received their annual dividend of ten per cent on their total earnings for the year. There are two hundred employés, and each and every one, from the chief editor to the office boy, received the dividend.

JOHN B. PARSHALL, a compositor in the Delhi (N. Y.) *Gazette* office, recently set up the notices of three golden weddings. He set up the marriage notices of the same couples fifty years ago. A remarkable coincidence truly, but one that contains a moral.

PRINTERS who have been unable to secure bound copies of the specimens furnished by Mr. Edward H. McClure, of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange," Buffalo, New York, on account of the price heretofore charged, will welcome the unusually liberal offer to be found in the want column of the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. Parties interested should take advantage of the opportunity offered, and write to Mr. McClure, or watch the May number for further information.

A VALUED correspondent, in referring to the remedies for electricity in the pressroom, recently published in THE INLAND PRINTER, says, "Glycerine is a splendid article to rub on a tympan for short runs, but for an edition of several thousand, or where the press is allowed to stand over night, the glycerine will cause the tympan to gather and pucker badly, which will necessitate a change of tympan sheet. This applies to paper tympan sheets. Personally I use machine oil, well put on, twice a day, but if the paper be very cold even this will not do away with the electricity entirely."

AT a meeting of Toronto union, No. 91, held on Saturday, April 6, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: President, William Prescott; vice-president, J. A. Mayerhoffer; treasurer, Edward How; recording secretary, Amos Pudsey; corresponding secretary, P. J. Griffin; financial secretary, John Armstrong, and the members composing the several standing committees. Delegates to the Trade and Labor Council, John Armstrong, W. H. Parr and George H. Dower. The retiring president, Joe T. Gilmour, was the unanimous choice to International Typographical Union convention.

THE following is the result of the election in St. Louis: President, George Harry Stone, 345; vice-president, John P. Marnell, 373; secretary (one to be elected), James Friel, Sr., 244; Charles H. Wells, 132; doorkeeper, Charles L. Woodbridge, 380; chairman of finance committee, B. Frank Heirs, 366; chairman of investigating committee, J. F. Miles, 377; board of trustees (three to be elected), George W. Buck, 332; S. D. Holden, 374; C. H. Lamoreaux, 313; delegates to International Union (two to be elected), C. P. Connolly, 175; O. R. Lake, 148; Priest, 143; A. G. Wines, 116; John T. Leonard, 84; Harry C. Cole, 48; delegates to the Trades and Labor Union (five to be elected), Charles M. Wilson, 245; Frank Hill, 243; Patrick Lane, 216; John T. Bulcock, 210; Louis P. Negele, 207; George S. Bonnell, 179; A. S. Leitch, 173; O. B. Rankin, 166.

FOREIGN.

LEIPSIC is the great center of German printing. There are in the city 103 printing offices at the present time.

Two new classes in typography have been formed in Edinburgh, Scotland—one in charge of George W. Jones, the "Premier of English Printers," the other in charge of M. J. Wilkie. It may be interesting to our fellow-laborers to know that over three hundred students attend the classes at Huddersfield.

THE *Illustrated London News* was started by a Nottingham barber, and it almost failed for want of funds many times. The barber became an M. P., and, it is said that his family now reap £30,000 a year clear from it. The *Graphic* is a limited company; it pays 138 per cent, and its income is over £30,000 net.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

To extract ink from wood scour with sand wet with water and ammonia. Then rinse with strong saleratus water.

To make a white ink mix together thirty parts nitrate of lead, fifteen parts carbonate of potassium and fifty-five parts water, and you have here an excellent white ink.

THE New York *Sun* is authority for the statement that Mrs. Harrison has agreed to pay a clipping bureau $100 a month for all the clippings about the Harrison family.

THE latest news in regard to Mr. Pulitzer, of the New York *World*, is that his eyesight is practically restored and that he will be able to return to his post of duty this spring.

THE new governor of Wisconsin, E. C. Hoard, is an editor, and one of his first official acts was to put six newspaper men in six prominent places. He is evidently a good man to hoard with.

To prevent warping in blocks and wood letter used in large bills, they should be placed in a large zinc basin, provided with an air-tight lid, and then thoroughly saturated with paraffine oil; after being left thus for four days, they should be wiped with a clean, dry rag.

DURING the year ended June 30, 1888, 1,867,173,140 ordinary postage stamps were issued by the government, and newspaper stamps to the number of 3,464,418. The value of these stamps was $37,881,608. The total value of all stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes, wrappers, etc., was $50,636,321.64.

MR. L. C. BUFFINGTON, of Buffington & Garbrock, Cincinnati, who has been confined to his home by sickness since in January last, is reported convalescent, and expects soon to be again at his desk. His siege was a long one, and at times his life was despaired of. We are sure his many friends will rejoice over his recovery.

A MAGNIFICENT field of lithographic stone has been discovered in America on the ranch of a son of a very prominent Philadelphian. The stone has been thoroughly tested by experts in New York, and has been pronounced to be equal and in some cases better than the finest stone imported into this country from Bavaria.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

JOSEPH C. ISRAEL, New York City, has invented a printer's brush, which has a liquid-connecting vessel or compartment arranged in its top or back with a valve designed to allow small quantities of the liquid to be delivered to the bristles through the bristle-holding apertures, being especially adapted for use in cleaning printers' forms with benzine.

THE new building now constructing for the San Francisco *Chronicle* is to be not only fireproof, but earthquake proof also. The structure will rest on twenty-seven cast-steel columns, and these will be bolted together and connected by flat steel bauds, double-bolted to each floor-beam which they cross. The whole will form a sort of cage, and it is claimed that this would stand intact if every bit of the masonry were shaken from its place.

A SIMPLE recipe is given in *L'Illustration* for making luminous paper. The composition consists of forty parts ordinary paper pulp, ten parts water, ten parts phosphorescent powder, one part gelatine and one part bichromate potassa. The phosphorescent powder is composed of sulphides of calcium, barium and strontium, well ground and mixed together. The bichromate of potassa, acting on the gelatine, renders the paper, which is manufactured in the ordinary way, impermeable.

La Typographie Française announces the discovery, by a printer of Vesoul, of a method of printing several colors at once, either by letterpress or lithography. The new process, it is stated, decreases by nearly seven-eighths the number of workings usually required in a form of eight colors. It also effects considerable saving by avoiding the loss occasioned through want of precision in the workings. It considerably lessens the quantity of ink used by suppressing the numerous washings usually required. By this means color printing can be done at a great reduction on former prices. The process also applies to chromo lithography.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

A PAPER MILL is under construction at Noblesville, Indiana.

I. SCHULMAN & Co., dealers in paper stock, etc., Minneapolis, have dissolved partnership.

THE Standard Wrapping Paper Company has been incorporated at Cleveland, with $500,000 capital.

A MILL for the manufacture of wood fiber is to be built on the Blanchard privilege, at Franklin Falls, New Hampshire.

A SON of L. J. Powers, of the Powers' Paper Company, is said to have invented a machine which will make 66,000 envelopes per day.

THE Arapahoe Paper Company is a new firm of paper dealers at Denver, Colorado. J. G. Smith and W. L. Ames compose the company.

THE Kearney Paper Manufacturing Company, of Vilas, Miner county, Dakota, has filed articles of incorporation. Its capital stock is $50,000.

THE Sandusky Paper Company, of Sandusky, Ohio, manufacture a fine grade of straw paper called "Old Gold," which is meeting with a ready sale.

THE Sangamon Paper Company, recently incorporated at Springfield, Illinois, will soon commence operations looking to the building or leasing of a mill.

OMAHA is to have what she too long needed — a new jobbing paper house. B. Wilson & Co., of Utica, New York, is the name of the firm taking it in hand.

THE firm name of Z. Crane, Jr., & Bro. was, on March 1, changed to Z. & W. M. Crane, owing to Mr. Zenas Crane having dropped the Jr. from his name.

THE Florence Paper Company has been incorporated at Appleton, Wisconsin, with a capital stock of $300,000 by H. J. Rogers, A. L. Smith and F. H. Pietsch.

AT a regular meeting of the American Chemical Fiber Association, held in Boston, on Wednesday, March 20, C. H. Delano was elected president of that body.

JAMES M. WILCOX & Co., paper dealers, Philadelphia, have been succeeded by William F. Wilcox. The new firm name is The James M. Wilcox Paper Company.

THE failure of R. A. Sentman & Sons, paper dealers, Philadelphia, is announced. It is estimated the liabilities will reach upward of $20,000, with assets insufficient to pay in full.

THE Miami Paper Mill Company, of Miamisburg, Ohio, assigned on Saturday, April 6, to Oscar F. Davisson, of Dayton. Liabilities $65,000, assets, nominally, $75,000, in mill-site, stock and machinery.

THE New York Pulp Company, Hadley, New York, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The annual report, January 31, showed the liabilities were $50,900, including mortgage on property, and assets $63,500.

THE Hennepin Paper Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, was incorporated at St. Paul, Minnesota, on March 8. It will manufacture and sell paper. The incorporators are Benjamin F. Nelson, Thomas B. Walker, Gilbert M. Walker and Clarence I. McNair, all of Minneapolis.

THE Cuyahoga Paper Company, of Ohio, has recently secured a grant of five acres of land on the canal south of Lima, and a supply of natural gas for five years. This company proposes to erect a mill immediately. Its present mill produces colored poster paper, and the two mills will be about two hundred miles apart.

THE A. W. Keeney Paper Company, of Rockford, Illinois, made an assignment April 8, to Levi Rhoades, of the same place. The liabilities are placed at $60,000 and assets at $30,000. The low price of print paper is given as the cause. Unless a reaction takes place in the price of this product it will not surprise us any to hear of more failures, as print paper can hardly be made and sold for 3½ cents a pound and yield a profit commensurate with the capital invested.—*The Paper Mill.*

MARRIED.—On the 3d of April Mr. Robert Boyd, manager of the Denver branch of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, was united in wedlock to Miss Mary Butterworth, of La Porte, Indiana. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, and was performed by the Rev. George M. Boyd, of Valparaiso, father of the groom. The presents were elegant, numerous and costly. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes Mr. Boyd and his fair bride health, wealth and prosperity, and many years of married bliss.

DENVER TYPO. UNION ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE

— FOR —

I. T. U. CONVENTION IN JUNE.

O. L. SMITH, Chairman. J. D. VAUGHAN, Secretary.
WM. H. MILBURN.
C. W. RHODES. J. W. HASTIE.

Address Secretary, 1516 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Col.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. The legislature having adjourned, a number of compositors are thrown out, consequently work will be dull all summer.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Work has not been better in a long time than at present.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Old board of officers reëlected March 27. Delegates to International Typographical Union, Holland and Lynch. New book and job scale circulating for signatures; calls for 40 cents on bookwork per 1,000 ems, and $15 per week.

Buffalo, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. During the past month Hunt & Kroft have started a weekly paper called "The National Odd Fellow."

Cheyenne, Wyo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Cincinnati, Ohio.— State of trade, dull; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Business continues dull in all branches. There has been an unusual number of idle jobbers this month. We are wishing that some enterprising party would start a daily paper. Great opportunities for a good paper.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging for tourists; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, nine hours, $15; job printers, per week, $18 and $20. We find friends here on all sides for THE INLAND PRINTER.

Detroit, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Plenty printers here at present to supply the demand.

Duluth, Minn.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $17. Ransom Metcalfe was elected delegate to represent Duluth union at the International Union. The attempt of publishers here to cut down price of composition failed.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, $13.50; foremen, $15. Mr. Ed Miller was elected delegate to the International Typographical Union, on Wednesday, March 27. The National Electrical Directory is being done here, though we have plenty to do it.

Frankfort, Ky.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week $15. Emile F. Frey was elected as delegate to the International Typographical Union meeting at Denver, Colorado, from this place.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, $9 per week; job printers, per week, $9.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12. Rumored that Mayor Loennecker will start a new morning paper soon. F. McPhillips was elected delegate to represent No. 99 at Denver, at a special meeting, March 27.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $15. Mr. Frank W. Butters was chosen delegate to the International Typographical Union Wednesday evening, March 27, for the third time. At the annual meeting, March 28, the following officers were elected: President, W. S. Mosher; vice-president, William H. Hamilton; secretary, Lon E. Draper; treasurer, Charles A. Black; guardian, H. W. Bush; executive committee, Thomas Quigley, chairman; William B. Hullett, Joseph L. Black.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17. At the meeting, March 10, No. 80 selected the following officers: President, Samuel S. Harrison; vice-president, C. H. Salinas; financial and corresponding secretary, D. J. Keller; recording secretary, Frank Hall; treasurer, John Coventry; sergeant-at-arms, S. H. Elbert. There was only a contest for the first and last places, the others being elected by acclamation. On March 27, the time fixed for delegate election, 198 voters registered, with the following result: James L. Conway, 121; James M. Rhodes, 82; James D. Canan, 68; John James Cassidy, 48; Mark F. Tuttle, 36; Walter S. Johnston, 34. Most of the members are well pleased with the result. The town is filled with tourists, and still the supply of work seems to hold out. The establishment of Crane's book and job office brought quite a number of printers from Topeka.

London, Ont.—State of trade, poor; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $11. The trade is dead. Some employés on the defunct *Speaker* received half wages in settlement. Harry Whittaker was here from Toronto on a short visit. He looks well.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. At our annual election, held March 27, C. Stamps was elected delegate to Denver, the vote being as follows: C. Stamps, 65; W. G. King, 48; O. T. Thomas, 32.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, per week, $12; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Jno. W. Pickett, was elected delegate to represent No. 116 at International Typographical Union convention at Denver.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. Work on the state printing in the *Mirror* office is lively now, and liable to continue so for three or four months, with plenty of printers here to do it.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, $17. From now till July the printing business will be good. George R. Derham will represent No. 103 at the convention to be held at Denver.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. No representation at Denver. The following officers elected: President, Frank J. Barnes; vice-president, F. H. Oliphant; secretary, Henry W. Forde; treasurer, Asa A. Yale.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers per week, $21. Hamilton Platt, and Frank C. Baker, our present state printer, were elected delegates to represent No. 58 in the International Typographical Union, at Denver.

Pueblo, Col.—State of trade, fair; prospects, moderately good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Great many tourists here and passing through. W. H. Hildreth elected as delegate to the International Typographical Union. Nice weather. Membership of 30.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. Mr. Cameron's address (published in the last INLAND PRINTER) is one of the *best general* articles it has ever been our pleasure to peruse. Give us another.

Sacramento, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, small; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers per week, $18. The morning papers have changed from nonpareil to minion, making an aggregate difference of twenty cases. Result, heavy phalanxes.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 and 43 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Business has improved considerably in the printing line, and promises to be very brisk, for a short time at least.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not extra good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work is tolerably good at present, with plenty of subs for all demands.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, very good; prospects in job printing, better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Since the opening of Oklahoma, prospects look much brighter. Two or three of our enterprising young printers are preparing to take an office into the new country. Hundreds of people pass through this city every day for the new land.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

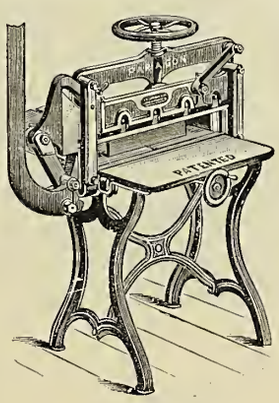
GODFREY & CO.

The advertisement of the above firm appears on another page of this issue. They are manufacturers of the India Rubber brand of roller composition and makers of printers' rollers. This is their exclusive business, in which they have been engaged since 1865. Their composition they claim is the equal of any made and will readily remelt and recast. Mr. William C. Squibb is the active member and manager of the firm, and their place of business is at 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

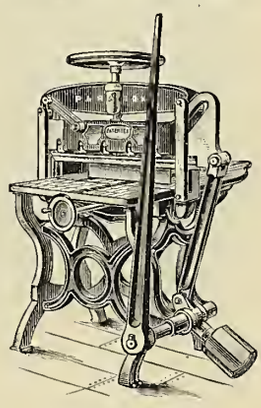
PARAGON PAPER-CUTTER.

These cutters are so widely and favorably known, it is hardly possible that we can add to their popularity by anything we say. Mr. E. L. Miller is the patentee, and sole manufacturer of the Paragon cutters. He has been making them for the past ten years, and in that time has made and sold nearly two thousand five hundred of them, over one thousand three hundred of this number being the very popular 22½-inch size.

These cutters are made in five sizes, namely, 14, 22½, 25, 30 and 32 inches, the two cuts shown herewith representing the styles in which four of the sizes are built. The 14-inch is built like the



22½-INCH CUTTER.
25-INCH CUTTER.



30-INCH CUTTER.
32-INCH CUTTER.

22½ and 25 inch, except it is a bench cutter having short legs. All sizes have back and side gauges, broad clamping surfaces for general use, yet they are so arranged that when occasion requires stock can be gauged to ½ inch of the knife on the three smaller sizes, and ¾ inch on the 30 and 32 inch. All sizes of the Paragons have the patented knife motion, possessed by no other cutters, and which makes their cutting accurate and easy. They are very strong machines, as the weight of iron is disposed just where needed and left off where it would be superfluous, thus making them exceedingly strong without excessive weight.

These machines are recommended and sold by all reliable dealers in printers' goods everywhere, or can be had direct from the manufacturer by addressing him at 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. If you are intending to purchase a cutter, investigate the merits of the Paragon machines.

CASTING ROLLERS.

The following in relation to improvements in the method of casting printers' rollers, adopted by the well-known firm of Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, New York City, will no doubt prove of interest to our readers:

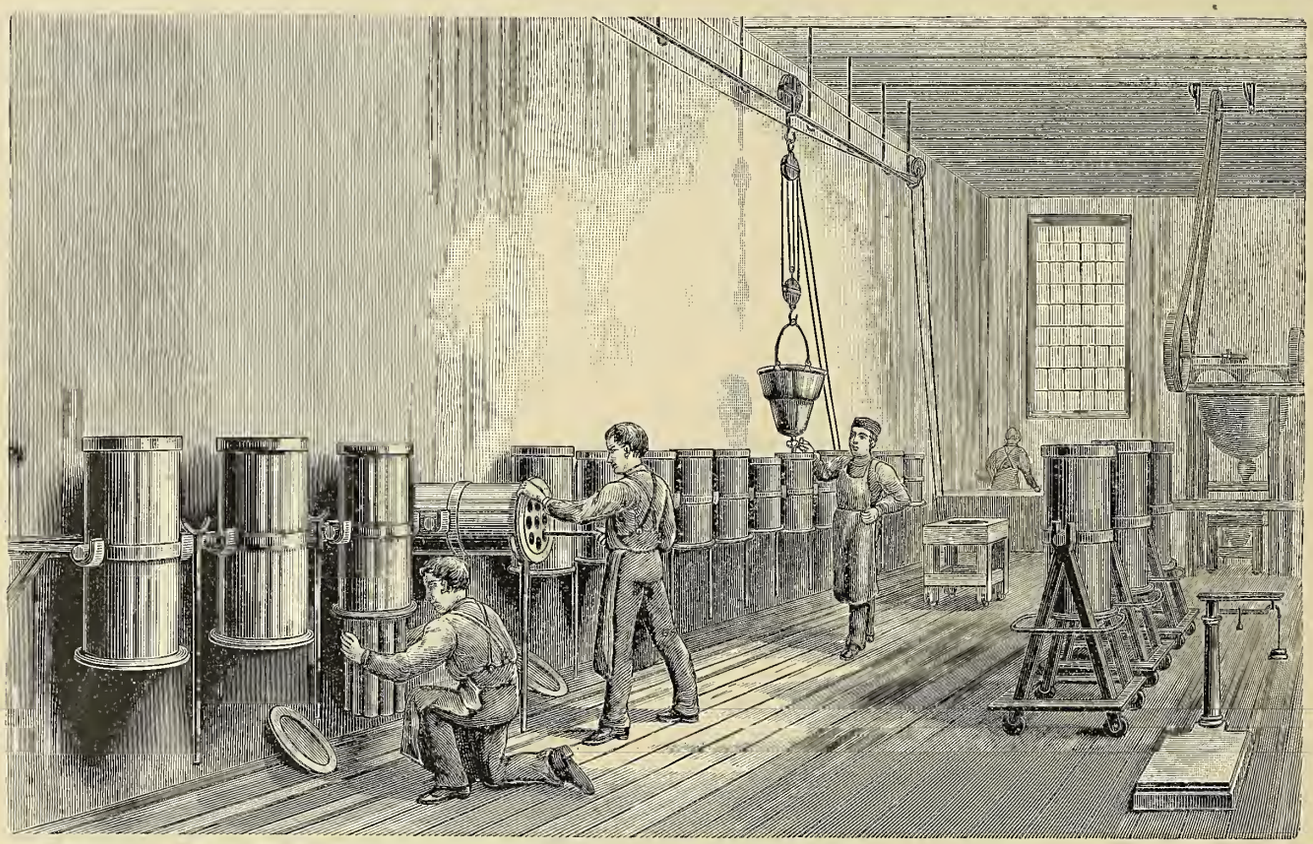
Till within a few years ago, the only method of casting rollers was by the use of separate iron or brass molds, and in large roller factories, where a large number are cast, the labor of handling these molds has been immense. In the process of casting and drawing a roller, each mold had to be handled from four to six times, and if only one hundred rollers a day were made, the labor was equal to the handling of from four to six hundred molds.

To simplify the work and obtain better results was the desire of Mr. L. K. Bingham, then doing business under the title of Samuel Bingham's Sons, and he had many long conversations over the matter with his brother Millard, now in business for himself in Chicago, the result being the patenting of a machine by the latter September 26, 1876 (No. 182,547, United States patents). This apparatus consisted of a cylinder with two heads; the cylinder containing the mold tubes which were secured to holes in the two heads. This cylinder, the original of "the mold cylinder of ordinary construction," noticed on page 547 of the March number of THE INLAND PRINTER, was both "oscillating" and "revolving"; "oscillating" for the purpose of bringing it from a perpendicular to a horizontal position for the purpose of oiling the molds and inserting the roller stocks, and "revolving" for the purpose of bringing one mold after another under the spout of the kettle containing the melted composition. It also had a "removable bottom" or base plate that closed up the bottom ends of all the tubes or molds. It also had openings to let in hot water or steam to warm up the molds before pouring, and cold water afterward to cool the rollers quickly, and was also provided with trunnions on its sides by which it hung in slotted standards, and was slung from a perpendicular to a horizontal position, and *vice versa*. When the rollers were cooled solid the "removable bottom" was loosened and the rollers drawn out.

The *claims* that were patented were in general terms these: An apparatus consisting of an oscillating and revolving cylinder provided with mold tubes and having a removable bottom or base plate, and further provided with means of filling the cylinder with steam and hot and cold water.

The patent for this apparatus was, a short time after its issue, transferred to Mr. L. K. Bingham, and the apparatus was by him, some years after, improved by the addition of a *dish-shaped* supplemental bottom (No. 342,420, May 25, 1886), in place of the *flat* one in the old patent. By means of this dish-shaped bottom, an open space was formed underneath the bottom ends of all the tubes in the cylinders, and composition was thus conveyed to the bottom of every mold by pouring it down through *any one* of the tubes (preferably the center one), or forcing it in through the gutter provided in the "supplemental bottom" or base plate, and thence up through the molds until they were full, expelling the air before it as it advanced, and forming perfect rollers.

These machines were a perfect success from the first day they were used, some five or six years ago, and all work turned out by Messrs. Bingham, Daley & O'Hara for that length of time on rollers for the great variety of treadle presses, has been done in them.



SMALL ROLLER DEPARTMENT IN THE FACTORY OF MESSRS. BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA.

During the past two or three years, they have been engaged in building apparatuses to cast all their large work for cylinder presses, and are now every day turning out rollers for such presses, unequaled in beauty and unapproached in economy of time, being able to fill and empty a cylinder containing twenty large rollers inside of an hour.

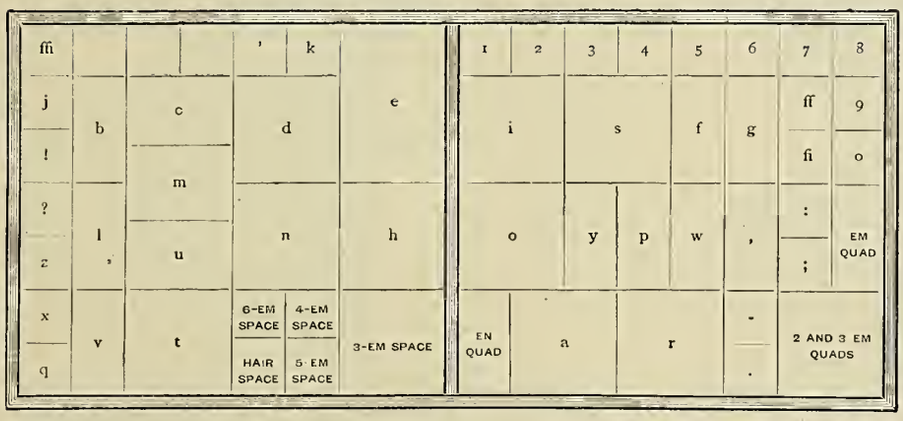
They have at the present time over thirty of the cylinders in active operation, and have more building, and have invested in them over ten thousand dollars.

The casting of rollers in these machines is simplicity itself, over twenty molds being filled in less than five minutes and emptied in fifteen more. The whole cylinder full is cast in one operation, with no more labor than the opening and closing of a valve; any tube not required to be filled is shut off with a plug. As stated, these improvements are secured by patents, and all infringements on them will be attended to in course of time.

THE HAMILTON-BOSS CASE.

We herewith present a diagram of a case, the idea of Mr. Henry R. Boss, and made by the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, which, it is claimed, possesses many advantages over the one now in general use.

It will be seen that the *c*, *m* and *u* boxes are reduced in size one-third—which the usual proportions of a font of body-type



will readily admit of—so that the three occupy only the space now given to the *c* and *m*. This allows the *t* to take the box formerly alloted to the *u*, the old *t*-box being converted into four receptacles for the thin spaces, for which only three boxes are usually allowed in the present case. The en-quad is brought to the immediate right of the thick spaces, and is replaced by the colon and semicolon. In this manner all the spaces are brought immediately under the hand—an advantage which will be highly appreciated by the careful compositor on good bookwork. It may be said that this arrangement will save from one-sixth to one-fifth of the time spent in justification where careful spacing is required, and will add at least ten per cent to the amount of the compositor's performance. As the case is now, the right hand travels an unnecessary two feet or more for every en-quad or thin space used. The gain is proportionately greater in distribution.

The three boxes left vacant above the *b* and *c* can be utilized for any sorts now in the upper case that are frequently used. Or, better still, the upper third of the *e*-box may be cut off and divided, the *ffi* put in the place of the *ffl* (which is rarely used), and we will then have six boxes for as many logotypes.

As stated, these cases are manufactured by the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, to whom all orders should be addressed, and who will cheerfully furnish information as to prices, etc.

AULT & WIBORG.

The full-page advertisement of the above firm appears in another part of this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. This firm is composed of Mr. L. A. Ault and Mr. F. B. Wiborg. These gentlemen have been associated in business as printing-ink manufacturers for eleven years. Their business, which is among the largest in the United States, was built up, as the saying goes, from nothing; which, translated, means that from a very small beginning they have succeeded, by energy, honesty, and business tact and talent, in building up a business in eleven years which ranks with the best and oldest in this great country.

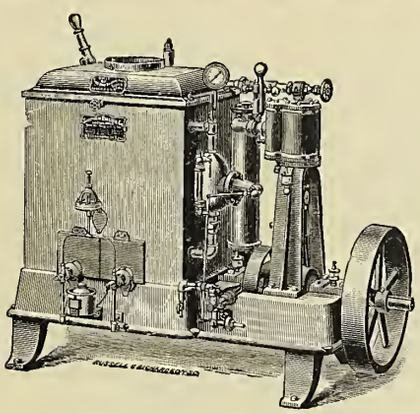
The manufactory of Messrs. Ault & Wiborg is, within itself, a most complete exposition of the business in which they are engaged. They are manufacturers of all grades of printing and lithographic inks, varnishes, *dry colors*, etc., and for the purposes of the business have a very extensive plant, composed of the most modern machinery and appliances throughout. They make all their own dry colors, including lampblack as well as the oils, varnishes, etc., used in their productions, and also their packages (barrels, kegs, cans, etc.) in which their goods are put up. Both members of the firm are expert chemists, and superintend personally all the various processes in the manufacture of their products. They also see to it that no ink leaves their place until it has been thoroughly tested and proven as to color and working qualities.

Messrs. Ault & Wiborg have in their establishment at this time forty mills, with a capacity of one thousand pounds finished goods per hour. Their lithographic colors are all ground on porphyry stone rolls, and they have the capacity for a large product. All their other mills are chilled-iron rolls. Everything in the establishment is the best and most approved, yet the proprietors are constantly on the lookout for anything new. The power used to drive the mills and other machinery is one of the latest improved 200-horse power Hamilton-Corliss engines.

The productions of Messrs. Ault & Wiborg are well known throughout the length and breadth of the land. They are used more or less by nearly all the experienced and extensive consumers of printing and lithographic inks, and these they offer as reference to any seeking information concerning their manufactures.

THE SHIPMAN ENGINE.

Herewith is presented a cut, and in this issue appears an advertisement of the Shipman Automatic Steam Engine. The Shipman has been on the market for several years, but, as now built, is very greatly improved over what it was three years ago, and is a radically different and greatly superior machine. The manufacturers claim for it eight thoroughly proven facts, namely:

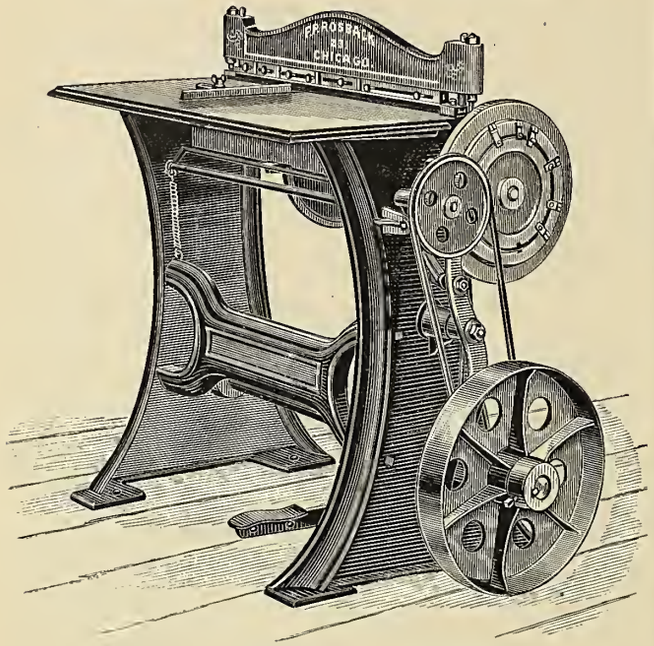


"First, you can be your own engineer; second, economy in the use of fuel; third, automatic in its water and fuel supply; fourth, it consumes only the amount of fuel it requires for the power taken; fifth, puts out its own fire and relights it when more power is required; sixth, the moment the work is done the expense stops; seventh, its fuel has no dust, and its fire never has to be drawn; eighth, if you have only one hour's work to do, you can get up steam pressure of one hundred pounds, do the hour's work, put out the fire, and the consumption of fuel will not exceed one hour seven or ten minutes, at a cost not to exceed three or five cents per horse power." Kerosene is the fuel used.

Mr. R. D. Garden, the manager, informs us that there have been over one hundred of these engines sold since December 15, three-fourths of them going into printing offices. If you are contemplating purchasing power for your office, send for catalogue, containing full description, sizes, prices, testimonials, etc., which will be sent upon application to the Pope Manufacturing Company, 291 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a complete line of samples of their fans from Cosack & Co., Buffalo, New York. As a means of advertising, fans are becoming quite popular for summer use, and a person who could not be suited from the samples of this firm would be too exacting to be pleased by anything.

THE ROSBACK POWER PERFORATOR.



The above machine is manufactured by F. P. Rosback, 338 to 342 Dearborn street, Chicago. It is a heavy, solid and thoroughly well-built machine, having all the advantages and virtually as simple as the celebrated Rosback Foot-Power Perforator, of which there are hundreds in use, and which is familiar to all binders. The machine is entirely automatic, makes any number of perforations in a sheet and lays the sheets in a pile without the attention of the operator further than feeding the machine. The same number of sheets may be perforated at a time as with the foot-power, say four or five heavy sheets. It will perforate as fast as the operator can handle the paper. The number of perforations in a sheet and the distance between each perforation is regulated by the number of dogs and the distance between each dog on the side of the large wheel on top of the cut; these dogs operate so accurately that if you run the same sheet the second time through the machine the needles will enter the same holes. When spaces between perforations are required, such as for checks, etc., they are made by simply separating the sliding plates the same as in the Rosback Foot-Power Perforators.

In addition to his foot-power and power perforators Mr. Rosback manufactures a 10-inch hand perforator and also index and corner cutters. Circulars, etc., descriptive of his machines will be sent on application. See advertisement elsewhere.

COLT'S ARMORY PRESSES.

The following letter, recently received by Mr. John Thomson, manufacturer of these celebrated presses, explains itself:

MELBOURNE, February 19, 1889.

Mr. John Thomson, 143 Nassau street, New York City:

DEAR SIR,—We have pleasure in informing you that the Colt's Armory printing presses have been awarded the *only* first award for platen printing machines, and in addition have received a "special mention," being the only platen machines so honored.

The exhibit of printing machinery from England, France, Germany and the United States was very complete, nevertheless we are convinced that the honors secured by your machines were fully earned and deserved.

Medal and certificate awarded at exhibition will be forwarded when they reach us. Delay is anticipated, as the order to print has not yet been given.

Yours very truly, (Signed) COWAN & Co.

Not satisfied with his success in Australia, Mr. Thomson is looking for new fields to conquer, and is making an exhibit at the Paris Exposition, for which he expects to leave the latter part of May. THE INLAND PRINTER predicts for the Colt's Armory press further honors at the coming Paris exhibition.

APPRENTICES who aim to become skilled workmen will be glad to learn of an opportunity to secure a copy of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange" at the *cost of binding*. Acknowledged to be a most powerful medium for the cultivation of taste and acquirement of knowledge of good printing. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION," and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 96 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

FOR SALE—A lever-cut Longley Mailer, 1¾-inch label, new. Will sell low for cash. Address "MAILER," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Newspaper outfit, first-class in every respect. One of the best for weekly newspaper in South Dakota. Write at once to GEO. B. RANSHAW, Roscoe, South Dakota.

FOR SALE—$10,000 capital required; a general job printing office; business established on a paying basis, not local customers in every state. Good reasons for selling. Address "STICK AND RULE," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, 10 and 12 of Volume I, if in good condition, to anyone sending them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.

WANTED—A sober, reliable young man of ten years' country experience, would like a position on some good newspaper offering chances for promotion. Am a thorough compositor, and have done editorial work with success. Address "T.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Job Printing Office. One of the best equipped medium sized job offices in a city of 100,000 inhabitants in Ohio; doing a nice business; established nine years; reason for selling, death of proprietor; liberal terms to responsible buyer. Address "C. R. J." care INLAND PRINTER.

$1,500 will buy a half interest in a newly established printing office doing a good business. $1,500 down and $1,500 on mortgage will buy the business, as proprietor wished to devote his time to a publication. Population of city 75,000. Address "EASTERN," care INLAND PRINTER.



WANTED.

Those in need of Counters to send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.



INKOLEUM Warranted to be the Best INK REDUCER and Quickest DRYER in the World.

Directions for Use:

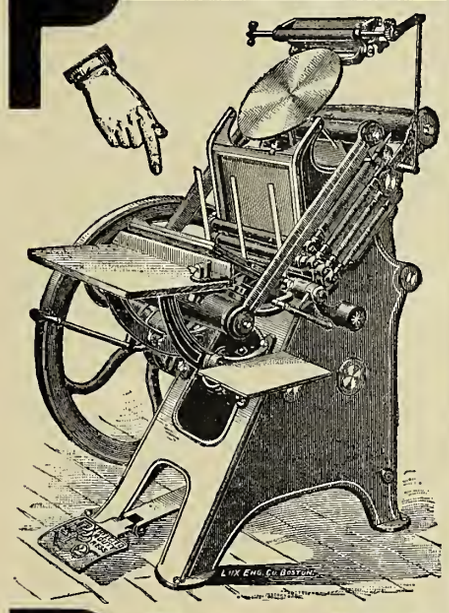
Remove all skin from ink in can, then pour in about a spoonful of Inkoleum, and mix thoroughly to consistency desired. Thin for cold room; thicken for warm room or sticky rollers. Any press can be started up without washing the rollers, upon which it can be worked clear, free and easy on any kind of paper the coldest morning in winter, regardless of fire, or the hottest day in summer, by simply putting a few drops of Inkoleum on the rollers with the fingers.

Printing or Lithographic Inks of any color or stiffness can be reduced quickly without in the least impairing the color. For fine tint work Inkoleum works miracles, as it makes the ink cover charmingly, and dries quickly. No spreading of jobs necessary, and urgent work of any kind can be delivered immediately without off-setting. On rollers it *never dries*, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. Inkoleum is a perfect "cure-all," and saves double its cost every day in the year, and makes pressmen do better work. A trial will convince the most skeptical. Testimonials from all parts of the world to prove these assertions. Price, half-pound bottles, 50 cents. For sale by all typefounders, wholesale paper and printers' supply houses; or, it will be sent anywhere in the United States, express paid, for 75 cents.

Put up only by ELECTRINE MANUF'G CO., St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.



PERFECTED



PROUTY PRESS

WE WANT YOU and every other Printer TO KNOW

that the "Perfected Prouty" is the best Job Press made. Such a claim we know, and you know, is common, but we make this claim because every printer using the "Perfected Prouty" pronounces it the best, and these are

THE REASONS WHY

It is not an old-style press under a new name, but a modern press, built from original designs to meet the requirements of the printer. Old ideas of construction have been discarded, and the "Perfected Prouty" is absolutely free from grinding cams and powerful springs, rubbing or sliding motions, thump, pound, noise and rattle.

THE "PERFECTED PROUTY" PRESS

is so constructed that speed and durability combined with excellence of the work produced, and smoothness of operation are its characteristic features. In these particulars this press is Perfection, and its claims to superiority are based upon solid facts. Investigate these claims and you will be forced to admit that the "Perfected Prouty"

IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

We sell the "Perfected Prouty" on its merits; guarantee full satisfaction, and will ship one on trial to any responsible firm. Any printer wanting a Job Press should acquaint himself with the new features and valuable merits of the "Perfected Prouty."

Descriptive Pamphlet mailed on application.

GEO. W. PROUTY & CO. MANUFACTURERS, 620 Atlantic Ave. **BOSTON, MASS.**

FRANCIS & LOUTREL'S

PATENT COMPOSITION

FOR PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS,

Is superior to all others; it lasts for years, and is always ready for use; it does not "skin over" on the face, shrink nor crack, and seldom requires washing. Sold in quantities to suit, with full directions for casting. Give it a trial and be convinced.

ROLLER CASTING A SPECIALTY.

Our PATENT COPYABLE PRINTING INK—Superior to all others, all colors. In 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. packages.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
45 Maiden Lane, New York.

Genuine Wood Type, Galleys, Cabinets, Stands, "Strong Slat" Cases, etc.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' MATERIALS

Type, Presses, Chases and Paper Cutters,

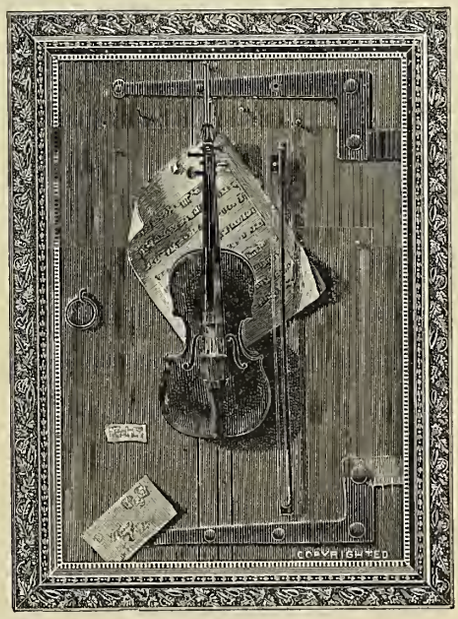
EAST COR. FULTON AND DUTCH STS

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Engravers' Turkey Boxwood, Tools and Implements.

Large stock of used Presses, Types, etc, Guaranteed as represented.

"THE OLD VIOLIN."©



···PUBLISHED BY···

THE F. TUCHFARBER CO.,
N. E. Corner Court and Sycamore,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.

Size 24 x 35, mounted on Canvas and Stretcher. Elegant 3-inch Hard Wood Frame. Price, $12.00, complete.

BOOK OF INSTRUCTION

IN

Metal Engraving

FOR

GOLD AND SILVER MARKING, ETC.

A book for the Apprentice, with Copies, Script Alphabets, Old English Text, Monograms, Cyphers, Inscriptions, showing how to learn engraving, the kind of tools to use, and how to use them. With full instructions and illustrations. Contains also a synopsis of the different branches, and general information on engraving.

PRICE, 50 CENTS BY MAIL.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

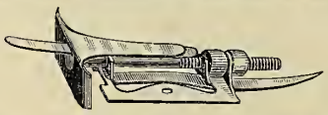
CHICAGO.

THE NEW

SCREW ADJUSTING GAUGE PIN,

WITH SPRING TONGUE.

Covered by Patents issued March 23, 1875, May 17, 1881, and two other Patents pending. Protection in Europe.



This Gauge Pin speaks for itself. It suggests at once hair-breadth adjustment. It can be applied to the tympan as readily as any pin, and when pushed home will give a firm resistance. The gauge-head is held in close contact with the tympan, so that sheets cannot feed between. The gauge can be moved at any time to correct the position of the sheet without marring the tympan as no teeth are required to hold it.

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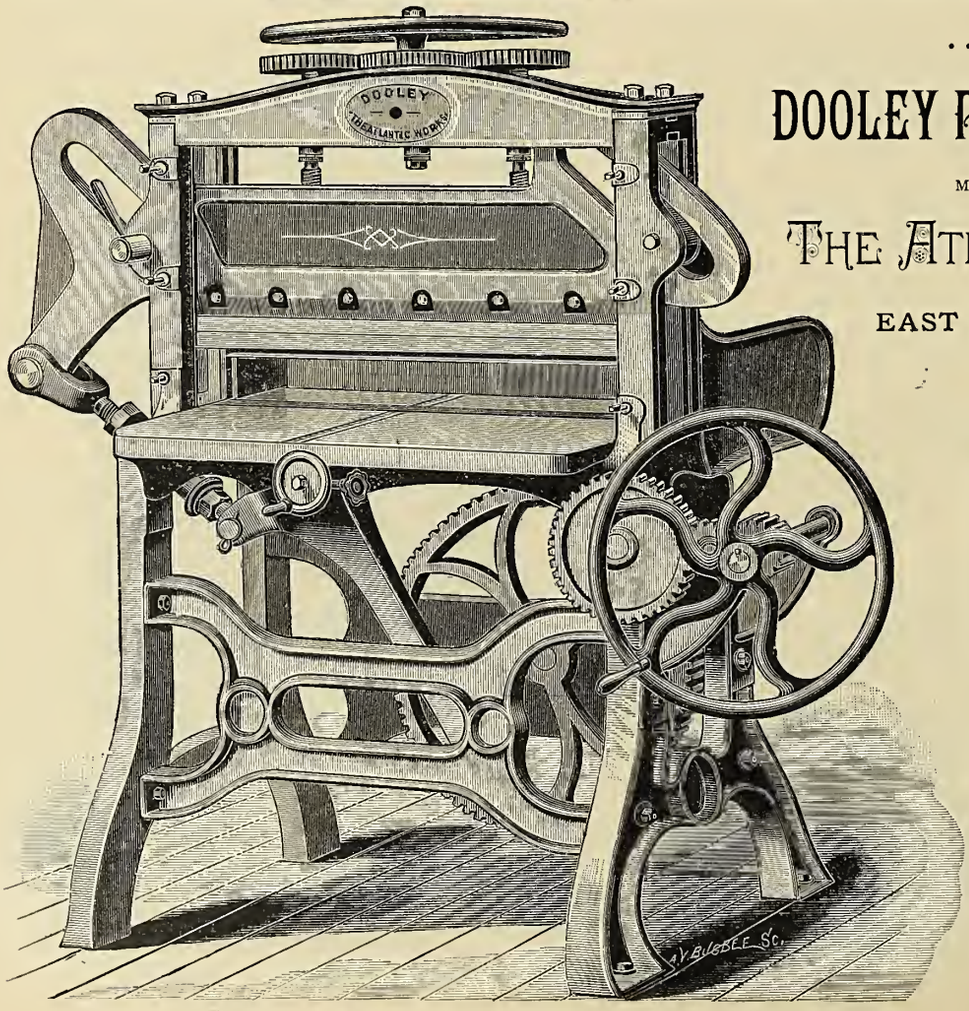
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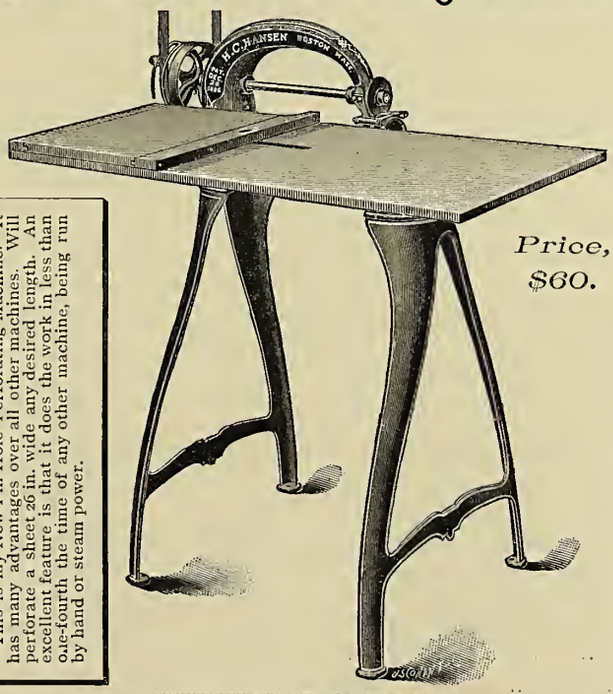
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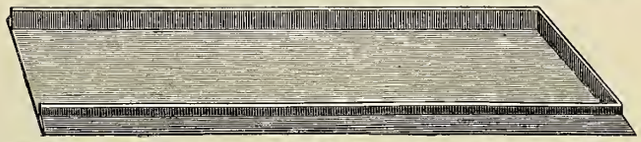
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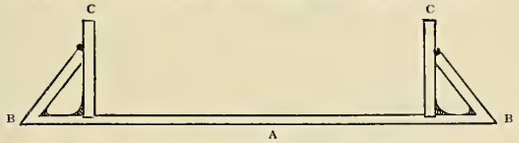
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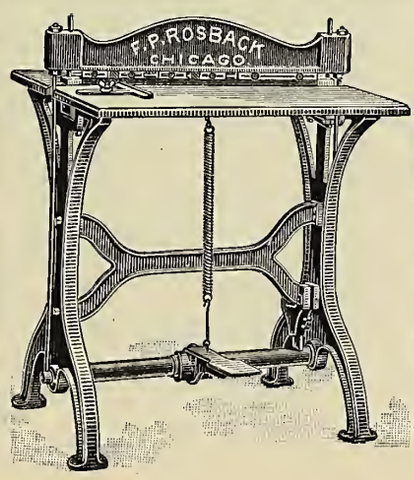
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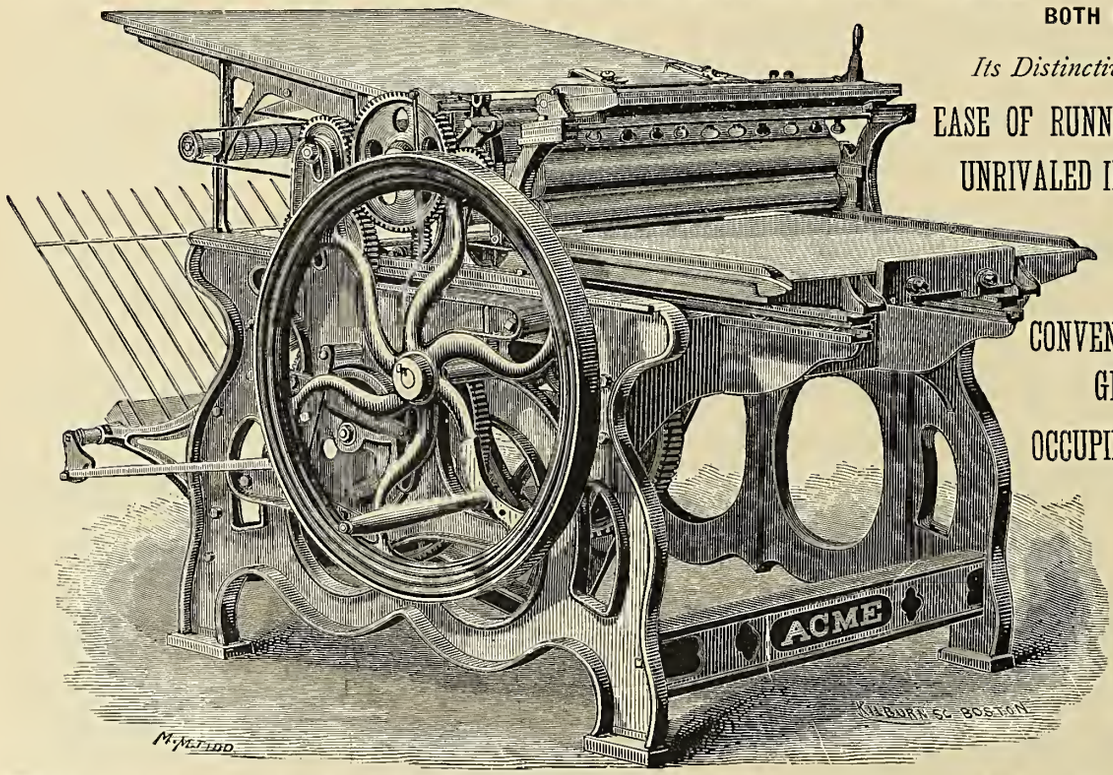
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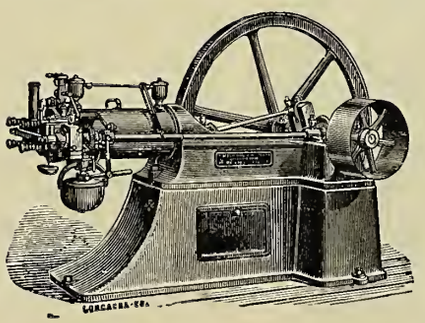
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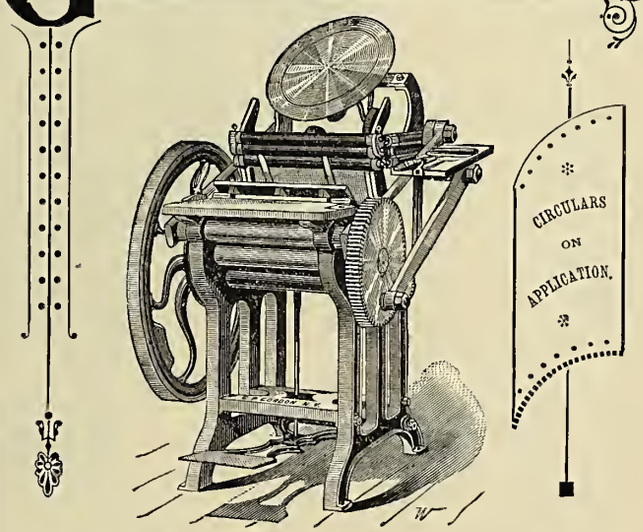
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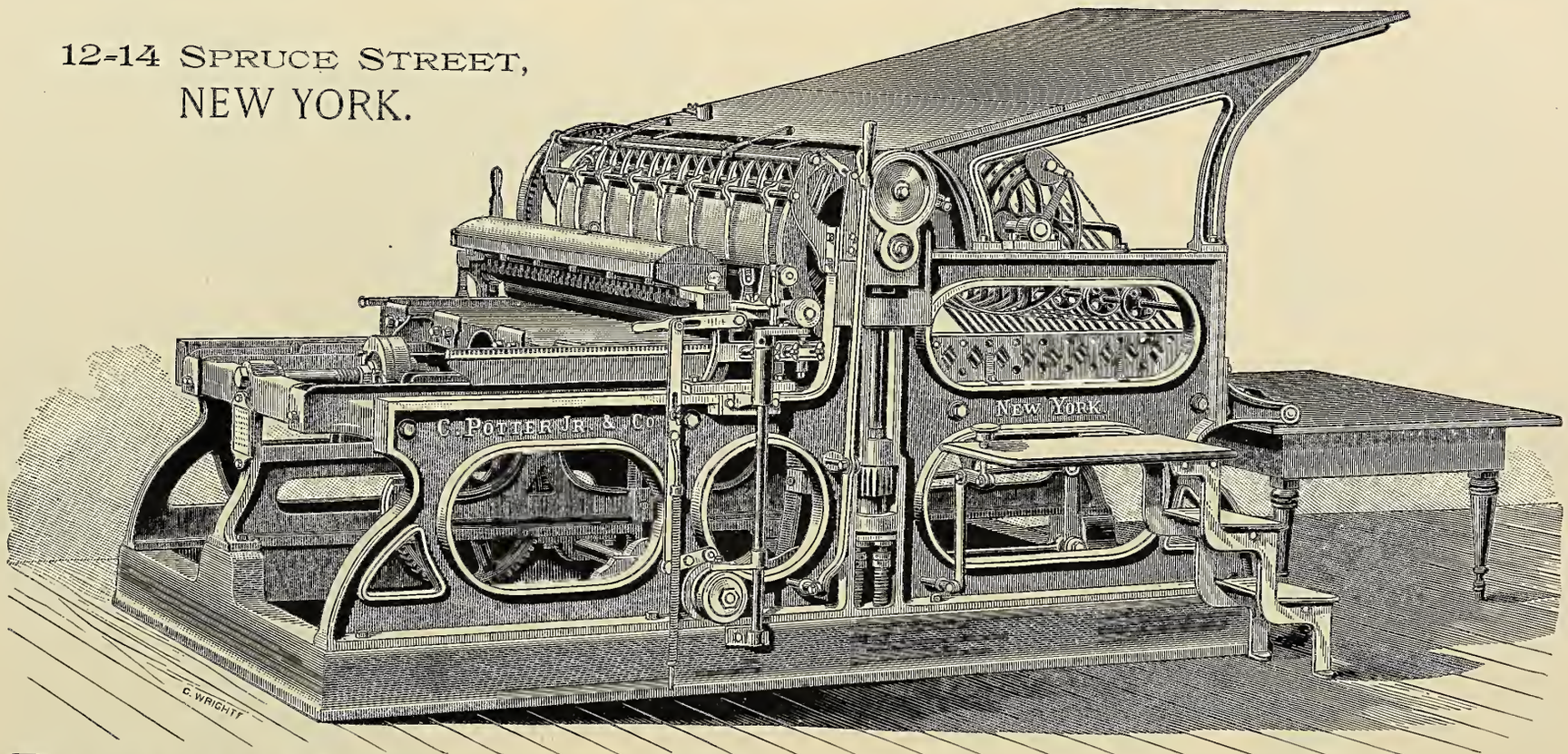
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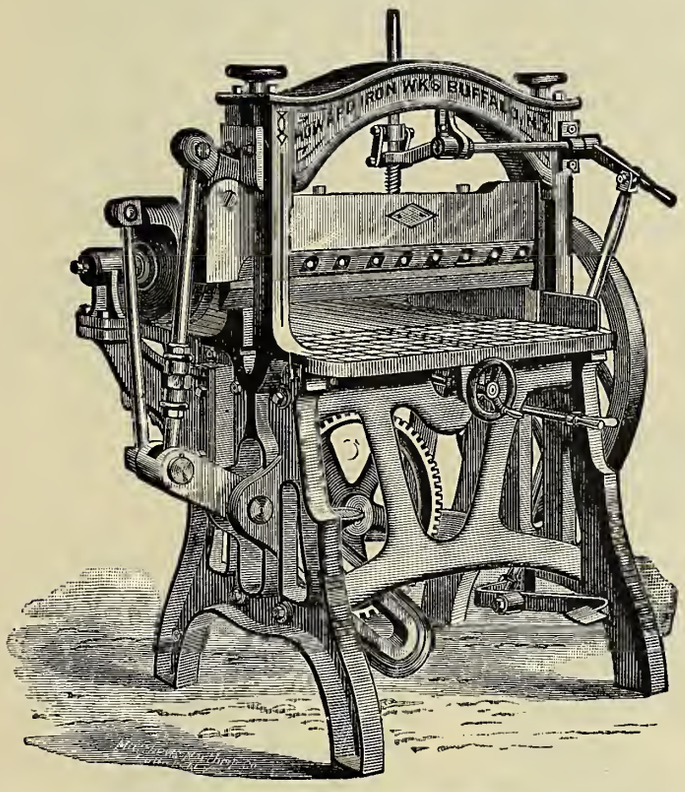


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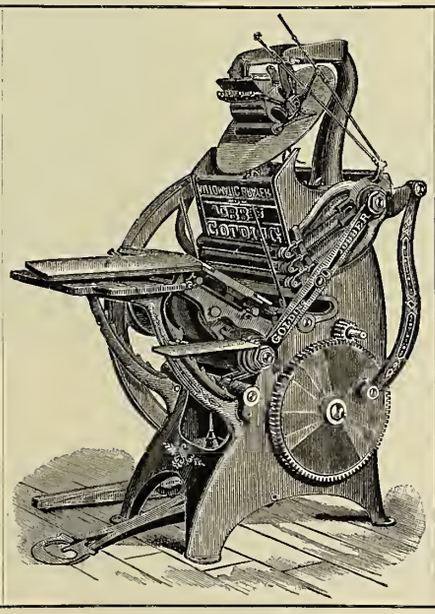
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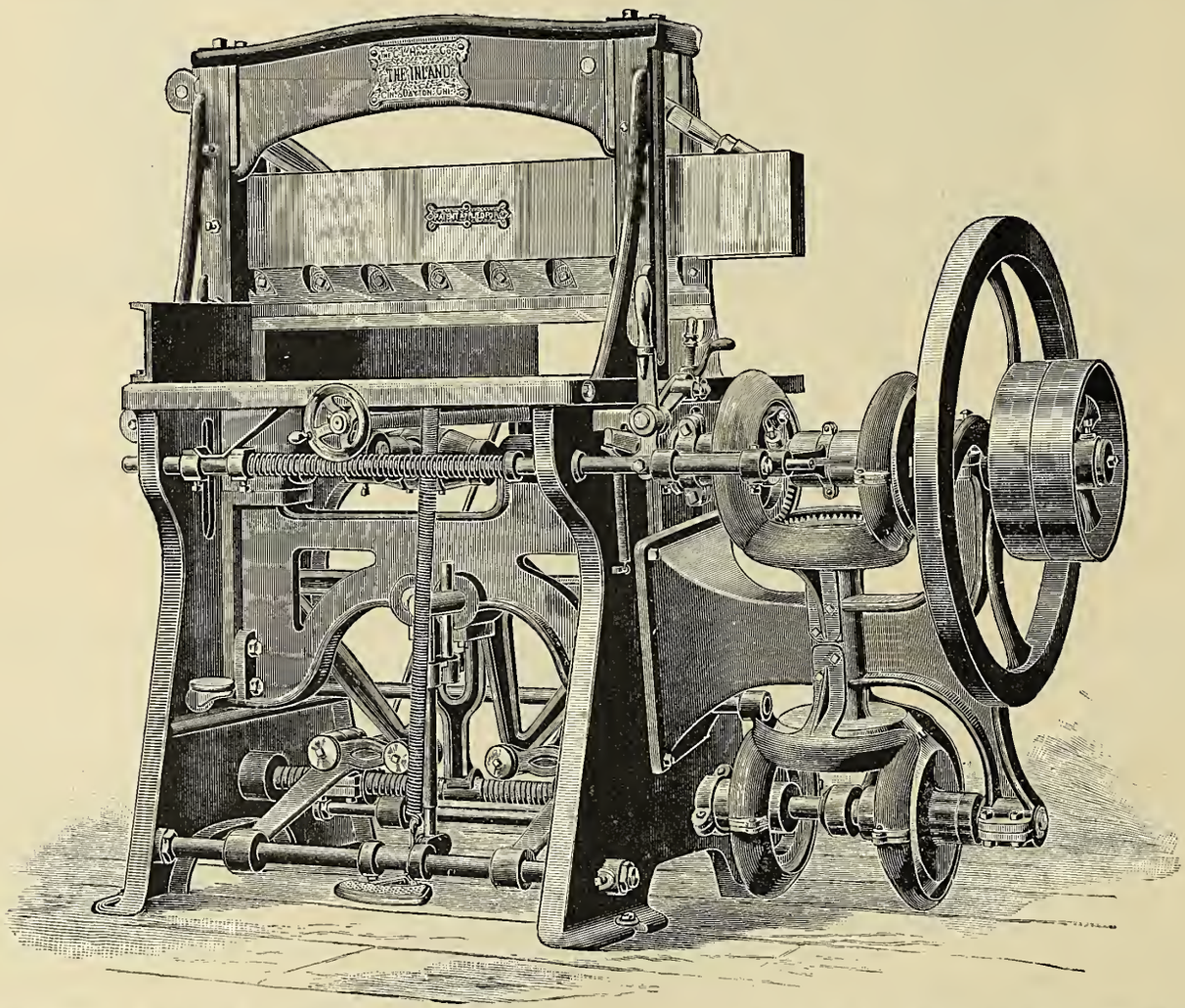
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VI.—No. 8. CHICAGO, MAY, 1889. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WOOD VERSUS PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

NO. II.—BY THOMAS W. ELLIOTT.

RELIEF plates for the type press, however produced, except wood cuts, are generally designated as photo-engravings, or etchings, although they are sometimes called photo-electro, photo-chemical, photo-stigmio, and other high-sounding names—whichever term happens to suit the caterer best. But all these must be produced by a company, even if only a man, a boy, or two boys are required to form the corporation—one to blow the dummy pipe, and the other to answer it, while the boss is talking to a customer.



FIG. A.

Relief plates can be divided into eight classes, as follows:

1. Relief aquatint.
2. Wax process.
3. Plaster.
4. Glass process—by fluoric acid.
5. Gelatine (swelled).
6. Gelatine—washout; not using hot water, but a cold solution.
7. Zinc and copper.
8. Mezzotint.

Nos. 1 and 8 are more generally known in England than in the United States, samples of which were published in the September (1888) number of THE INLAND PRINTER, the work of Mr. J. S. Hodson. No. 2 is used for maps and outline subjects, and for this purpose cannot be excelled. No. 3 to stereotype from after the design is drawn, or scratched in with a steel point; but it requires an artist to make the design, it being impossible to draw a fine subject on the plaster, as it chips or burrs off when the point is drawn through it, thus losing parts of the design. The stereo, in most cases, requires hand-work to deepen smaller places, and the larger places have to be routed. No. 4 is an Australian invention, though I understand it is not made use of at the present time. It is done by using greasy ink with a pen connected with a gas jet, to make it flow easily, upon plate glass. The design is put on in this way, and afterward etched by the action of fluoric acid; the plate is then put in the press, without electrotyping, and printed from, giving clean, sharp impressions. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 I will now particularly refer to and illustrate.

Half-tone work was treated of in my last article, so I will only briefly allude to the processes in connection with commercial work.

Relief plates produced by swelled gelatine have three faults: 1. The whites are too shallow, and have to be very carefully deepened by wood engravers' tools in the plaster cast and stereotype, or built up with wax in the



FIG. B.

wax mold. 2. The surface of the lines are rounded over, thus producing a gray instead of a black line.



Fig. D.

3. Too much recasting is required, which causes the losing of some of the sharpness of the details. Again, if there is a material difference in the thickness of the lines, and there is a fine line next to a heavy one, unless molded from at the right time, the heavy line will be higher than the fine one in the plate, and the fine one will be lost in the printing. Also, if too much water gets under the films, it will pucker up all over. Should the film be not properly hardened, the plaster cast will adhere to the film, and not come off clean, thus spoiling film and cast. I used this process some years ago, but discarded it for the washout process. Specimen marked A was done by this method.

Washout gelatine is known by several names, such as gelatinotype, leimtype, photo-chemitype, etc. Under my manipulations it is the least troublesome and the most reliable process, the only drawback being that the plates produced by it must be electrotyped, although small editions can be printed off the films if mounted type-high. Anything that a *good, intense, clear negative* can be made from can be reproduced by it, either crayon, stipple or lines. Illustrations B, C, D, E, F are done in washout gelatine. B was drawn on Ross paper, about double the size. C is reduced from a pen drawing, size 10 by 16; D, E, F are reproduced from prints, and have been used in daily and weekly editions of the London (Ontario) *Free Press*. D and F printed well, but E did not print as clearly, on account of the work being too fine in the two figures that are close together. Of course, you will not be able to show exactly its appearance in a newspaper, in comparison with the excellent presswork shown in The Inland Printer. The

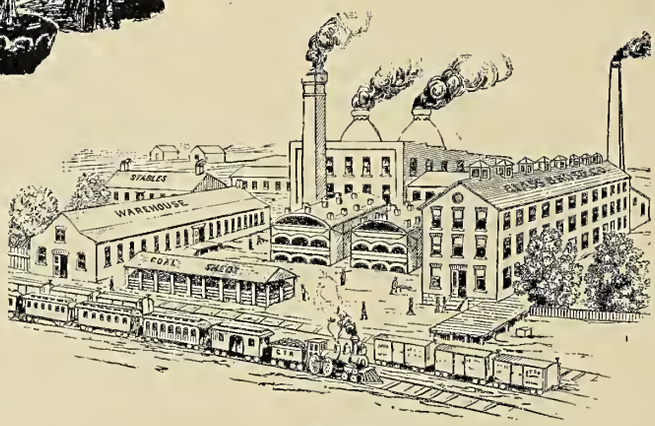


Fig. C.



Fig. E.

great difficulty in this connection is to get a pressman to understand where to put his ink, or even to take an intelligent interest in his work. Some pressmen seem to think if they make a *black* print it will pass muster. I once requested a pressman to take a proof of a cut, and he sent me one with the fine work all filled up. On refusing to receive it, he said it was the best he could do. I afterward took a proof myself on a hand press (not a Washington, either), and showed him what *I* could do, and informed him I wanted *his* proof like

the one shown, or I did not want any. The result was he "got there," despite his assertion. So I think pressmen may conquer all difficulties. But I am digressing.

Zinc-etching generally answers all purposes for illustrations wanted in a hurry, or for newspaper use, at a comparatively small outlay, or even where a man has plenty of spare time and does not want to go to the expense of an electrotype plant; yet it requires a good deal of practice and care. The main point is to get the right zinc and materials.



Fig. F.

The Germans, in my opinion, are the best at this work (see the work of Angerer and Goschl, also J. Husnik); Frenchmen and Americans come next (see *Paris Illustre*). By the by, have you noticed the colored plates in the last number of *Paris Illustre?* How beautiful and soft they come out; one would not think it was possible to do such work on a type press. It is going to give lithography a close race. In American work on zinc, the finest I have yet seen comes from Philadelphia; so far, I have not seen any of their work in The Inland Printer. The Germans do zinc-etching very cheaply, about four cents an inch, ready for the press. They must live on lager and pretzels, bought wholesale. Chemicals and zinc must be cheap. By this process the subject desired can either be drawn, photographed or transferred to the zinc, etched, the open places routed, mounted on wood, and placed on the press in from six to ten hours — half a dozen or more jobs on a plate — but care and judgment must be exercised.


Fig. G.

Illustration G was photographed in ink on the zinc, and etched. This also has been through the daily and weekly edition of the *Free Press*. Your correspondent, Gustav Boehm, in the April number of The Inland Printer, wants a duplicating process. What is the matter with photographing the copy onto zinc, then making as many transfers as required onto another piece of zinc, and etching it, thus producing a number of plates? To read some of the instructions on zinc etching, a novice would naturally infer that little if any skill or experience is required; but experiments tell a different story. An operator must be something of an artist to make it a success. It can be etched in relief by acid or the dynamo. Copper is used for the same purpose as zinc, but for finer work.

Before closing, allow me to say, that very little, if any, progress has been made in the last year in photo-engraving, although, I believe, in the hands of thorough experimenters, it will continue to improve. I hope it may.

In my next contribution I will give a description of wood engraving, accompanied with illustrations and diagrams.

Written for The Inland Printer.

POINTERS FOR THE KID.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

HERE, Tom, you little twig of His Satanic Majesty, just stop teasing the cat long enough to gulp down a dose of instructions. Everybody else but you has instructions, advice and "pointers" till indigestion of the brain threatens; but, poor fellow, the only way you have to learn what is right is to do wrong, and welcome a kick for the information (not soon forgotten) which it conveys. Now, here is a nice little lot of "pointers" cooked *a la foreman d'shop* for your special delectation:

First pointer. Don't get down too early in the morning. If the printers should come in and find the place swept and warmed and cleaned, all ready for business, the shock would seriously disturb their nerve. They would not know what to do without their morning siesta waiting for the place to warm up, and some of them might die from the effects. You haven't made this dreadful error yet, and probably never will, but you might!

When you sweep, for heaven's sake don't pick up the type and material on the floor. Why, don't you know it will make your trousers bag at the knees to stoop so low? Then the printers despise distributing floor "pi," and since the office is run solely for their benefit, whatever they dislike they must not be asked to do. Then, too, where would the poor typefounder be if type was carefully saved and cared for — why, his business would soon be ruined! and it is your solemn duty to look after the typefounder and the printers. If the promptings of your tender little soul make it impossible to sweep out the type, by all means sweep them a long distance to a nice comfortable spot where it will be easy to pick them all up without skirmishing about under the cases. Take things easy as possible, my boy — don't break your back for a few pounds of sorts; they don't cost you anything, anyhow! This course will supply the office with a variegated assortment of hybrid letters, with small-pox faces and camel-backs, which any typefounder would gladly give as much as 8 cents a pound for; and if you are real diligent you can bring the office quite an income from this source. If the proprietor should find out how

hard you were trying to add to his income, perhaps he would give you a raise — (with the soft end of his boot-toe!).

When you go out on an errand, don't get back too soon. You are paid just as much whether you run four errands or forty a day, and it isn't dignified to hurry. Don't the books on decorum say, "Gentlemen never hurry?" Your dinner will digest better if you will remember to saunter leisurely along the boulevard, with an occasional pause to witness canine pugilism, and frequent rests whenever the chance offers to "skin" another "kid" at the fascinating game of "keeps." This will improve your skill at marbles, while saving you from the imminent dangers of overexertion. Watch the punctuation of your errands: a short pause at anything commacal, a longer pause when you run across a man shoveling colon the walk, come to a full stop at any period of your jaunt, or dash up a side street when there is hy-fun ahead. If you see the proprietor coming while enjoying your heaven-given right to a life of leisure, it is a good plan to start off on a good trot, for these employers have such odd ideas about some things — besides, if you know he is out of the office, you are more likely to have a rest in it.

If you are set at putting away leads and slugs, be careful not to grab them too tight in your hand, for you might bruise them. If some fall on the floor occasionally, never mind, for you will only be aiding the "typographical artist." What! didn't you know that that is the way the artist in type gets his curves? Why, that ought to be plain even to you, after one glance at some of their productions. The easiest way (therefore the best) to sort leads, is to take a handful and jog them up on one end on the stone. It doesn't hurt the stone, and there are plenty of new leads at the foundry.

When finally put at learning the case, do not forget that you can know it in an hour as well as in a year, and your first duty certainly is to put the types in the right boxes. You will doubtless find the "p" box full of "d's," the "n" box full of "u's," etc. By all means regulate these little mistakes of the careless comps by putting together all letters that look the same, thereby earning the gratitude and good-will of the foreman. As soon as the case is learned you ought to have some cards; so when no one is about, go to the new script case and set up your name, tie a string around it and put it on the stone, then ink it, place a card on the type, put a piece of kindling wood on the card and hit it with a mallet. If it doesn't show enough on the card, hit it harder next time. This is a great scheme "never before published," except in "Hints to Amateurs," but observe one precaution: be sure to show the cards to the proprietor, for the rewards of genius are great, and his astonishment will be very funny!

Of course no bright boy in these latter days will be so foolish as to do without tobacco, so you will earn the admiration of all your elders by keeping a quid in one corner of your mouth and a cigarette in the other — as long as you can beg or steal them. Your first duty in this connection in the office will be to find some place on the floor where the gentlemanly compositors have not spat, then spit all over the spot. The floor doesn't look well with such spots of different color, and the proprietor will appreciate your efforts to add to the appearance of the place.

Above all things, don't forget to demand higher wages every few weeks. If you follow these instructions your services will soon be so invaluable that any price will be paid rather than lose you. The more diligently you follow them the sooner you will be taken into partnership by the proprietor or — FIRED!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION EX REL. THE UNITED TYPOTHETÆ.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

AS I write this the official journal of the United Typothetæ lies before me, a stern reminder of things which should not be. Its perusal has carried my memory back to the bitter contentions of long ago — the heart-burnings, yearnings and deprivations of those times when arbitration was not understood and employer and employé had unsheathed the sword for a fight for a braggart mastery. These, I had hoped, had gone forever; but from this journal I learn that I had greatly erred, and instead of the peaceful, harmonious relations between employer and employé one would hope for, an organization of master printers has been effected to exterminate the organization of employés.

It would appear that the master printers have in view an object far more laudable, far more likely of successful execution than endeavoring to crush out of existence an organization whose principles are as deeply rooted and as indelibly printed as the Constitution of the United States, and that object is the eradication of the cut-price system in vogue throughout the country in so many printing establishments. In this they have an extensive field of fertile soil which is fully grown up with rank weeds, but which will well repay the labor of renovation and cultivation. In this task I have no doubt the International Union would lend its every effort, being greatly to the interest of the latter, since half a dozen amateur offices being forced out of existence there would be room for one legitimate office employing twelve or fifteen journeymen. The typefounders should assist in this onslaught on the amateur, for where they sell a half dozen or a dozen outfits, costing, perhaps, $50 or $75 each, in one city, these, in all probability, not being replenished in ten years, they would sell to one house alone a bill of material amounting to $2,000 or $3,000, besides filling orders from that house each year of from $100 to $500. The community in general should assist in such an undertaking, for a community wherein such establishments as are under consideration are located, is deemed by investors and immigrants as a place offering but little encouragement to enterprise.

It is not to be understood by what I have said that I am opposed to all classes of business founded upon small

capital, but to amateur printing offices, such as are in New Orleans in abundance—offices that are located in the front room of a man's dwelling house or in one corner of his fruit stand; offices which take work from legitimate offices because of their advantages in low rent and their superior ability in executing disgraceful work (!); offices which deprive men (employer and employé) of creating for themselves a livelihood out of their chosen avocation, while they make nothing for themselves; offices conducted by men who have never lost their valuable time in learning the trade, as printers have, and never invested money in the business, as master printers have; in fine, amateur printing offices which, during their term of existence, are absolutely receiving money under false pretenses!

Again, it appears that in several cities the United Typothetæ has taken into membership members of the Printers' Protective Fraternity, an organization (?) well known to be opposed to the International Typographical Union. It is gratifying to believe that this is not a principle of the Typothetæ, since it is in but few cities that this has been done, and there, no doubt, through a spirit of petty spite. Withal, it strikes one as being strangely inconsistent in members of one organization endeavoring to force members of another organization to yield their allegiance to that body, for in so doing they would take away from them the same right which allows them to organize themselves and trample upon that grand constitutional principle of American freedom! Some members of the Typothetæ are, without a doubt, at war with the International Typographical Union. That every man is entitled to his own opinion is a right granted by the highest authority, and if that opinion cannot be changed and is erroneous it is to his cost, and it is he, and he alone, who suffers, and then he awakens to the fact that "To err is human, to forgive divine." I yield to the members of the Typothetæ in those cities alluded to the right to their opinion, but being more or less interested I must say that their opinion is erroneous. They claim that the International Union erred. That error (if error it was, the nine-hour law) should convince the Typothetæ of its own error. The union saw the need of shorter hours, not alone for the reason that there are more men than there are places to be filled by them, but that the workingmen are fast becoming a thinking class, and without the proper recreation and rest of mind they are indeed very liable to err. In fighting the union the Typothetæ plucks the bud that would make the rose; it bruises the feet of the camel that would convey it across the desert. "United we stand, divided we fall." Under this standard the United States fought, bled and won a gallant victory; under this standard the International Typographical Union has bravely withstood the combined efforts of capital for years and years, and may its banner long wave under the blue sky that hangs over these grand old United States.

Take hands, United Typothetæ, take hands with the International Typographical Union, and stand boldly up under our standard, and when our united efforts shall have driven from the field these interloper amateurs you can afford to have your employés work eight hours a day, give them fair wages, and still make money yourself. And your workmen, having more time in which to think and study, instead of loafing about the streets or debauching himself, as held, will have more will power and will then be less liable to err, and each member will work for the combined organization as he now works for the International Typographical Union!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

WHEN questioned as to the secret of his great success upon the stage, Edwin Forrest is said to have replied, "I owe it to the fact of doing thoroughly everything I have undertaken; to never neglecting trifles."

There is a volume of good advice and the result of experience condensed into a few words, and more than to any other business they apply to printing. That is essentially a work of trifles—from picking up the first type until the book is ready to be put upon the market—and perfection can only be secured by never neglecting minutiæ. The vagaries of composition, correcting proof, the dropping out of letters from the form, the pulling out upon the press, the thousand accidents caused by the perverseness of material; obstinacy of rollers and ink; the carelessness of gatherers, stitchers and binders are painfully patent and can only be guarded against by the strictest attention to detail: the never neglecting trifles.

Even THE INLAND PRINTER, the exemplar of accuracy, taste, beauty and matchless presswork cannot entirely escape the maliciousness of error. The diabolical intermeddling imps of mischief lurking in every office pop out at most unexpected times and places to make craft-like miserable, and the poor printer the target of abuse. And if so of that paragon of the art with all its care, knowledge and as near absolute perfection as can possibly be accomplished by mind and matter, what of others laboring under many disadvantages?

Only the most untiring energy and unceasing watchfulness can accomplish good results in the manipulation of the forces of the printing office. The slightest error will be reproduced and enlarged through the entire work; the insertion of a single wrong letter makes the most egregious nonsense of sense and upset gravity at the most solemn moment; broken type will reappear through the entire edition; a change of signatures spoils every bound copy, and so little a thing as the non-insertion of a comma in the proper place once cost the government loss of revenue sufficient to have builded and sustained half a dozen homes for needy printers. Pity it could not have been thus utilized in place of going into the pockets of sharpers.

***

HOW CAN the necessary system of care be best organized and carried out in detail? Every proprietor and foreman will have positive and individual ideas upon the

subject, but there is one general rule governing. The old Latin proverb of "*Festina lente*" appears to cover the case. To make haste slowly is the foundation stone of the absolute certainty required. The rushing will necessarily multiply errors. It could not be otherwise in printing, and when one pauses to reflect how many littles go to the making up of the whole, astonishment finds tongue at how very few errors escape unnoticed. "Haste makes waste," and does more—makes types play the buffoon; trips up the most deliberate speech and nullifies the most careful thought-reproducing pen.

Make haste slowly. Be assured beyond question that every new movement dovetails with precision into the former and will fit the one to follow. Remember that types are tricksy spirits and will play sad pranks, if they can. Eternal vigilance is the price of correctness, and forced speed should only be permitted when there can be no possibility of error. The horse overleaps himself in the race; the greyhound dashes out his little of brains against a tree; the eagle breaks its wing in the swiftness of flight; the over-hasty printer makes the art a "botch" and ruins the greatest works ever produced by the genius and skillfulness of mankind—books.

***

This, however, does not argue being a drone; very far from it. Speed can be increased by practice and care is the offspring of itself. Rapidity of execution is the life-blood of printing, but there are other and higher considerations that should never be sacrificed to it. Poor printing is an abomination; a disgrace to the high names that have glorified it; a shame to the standard it has reared; a non-compliance with the times in which we live. Excuses for it do not excuse; a trifle may palliate, but cannot wipe out the disgrace.

So, too, is it with drones. There is no room for them in the buzzing hive of industry filled by the craft; no time for dawdling or loitering. Earnest, active, capable, enthusiastic men are required to meet the demand (never greater than now) and the players by the way should seek—and if they will not do so, be driven to—other businesses in which to idle away their worthless lives.

***

Typesetting by machinery is more and more becoming a fixed fact, a certainty; and the wise man will provide against it. The success of machines in one or more of the great offices in New York City proves the long-sought secret to have been found, and improvement will be rapid until every difficulty is removed. In this, as in all matters pertaining to the craft, the New World has outstripped the Old: the daughter taught the mother. With perfected machinery taken abroad (as is now being done) the battle against prejudice will be a short, even if a sharp one, and another diamond set in the inventive crown, another homage paid to the inventive genius of America.

***

The crossgrained old Snarleyow will, of course, grumble and declare that when such machines come in women will come with them. We believe so; we hope so. Their more slender fingers will touch the keys with a rapidity and precision far beyond his own, and it is much too late for such as he to attempt to bar their progress. Has he ever read of how Telesilla saved Argos by her courage; of Volumnia who screened Rome from the vengeance of her son?

Women live no longer under the baleful shadows of paganism, but in a broader world and beneath a brighter light. In many respects she is the superior of man; in all business affairs is standing co-equal; is successfully battling for the foremost places in thought, art, labor; and the man is a brute who would lay even a straw in her way.

Yes, it is probable women will learn to manipulate type machines. What matter? There is room enough on God's green earth for all. But whatever comes, every one worthy of the name will remain unsexed; will glorify man by both earthly and spiritual love; will bring peace to homes; sunshine to the hearthstones; lighten burdens; console in suffering; tend in sickness; cheer in solitude; support in penury; close the eyes in death, and forever remain that blessed flower of perennial sweetness and beauty which Adam in his despair bore away from Eden, and which alone almost compensated him for the loss of Paradise.

Written for The Inland Printer.

STYLE.

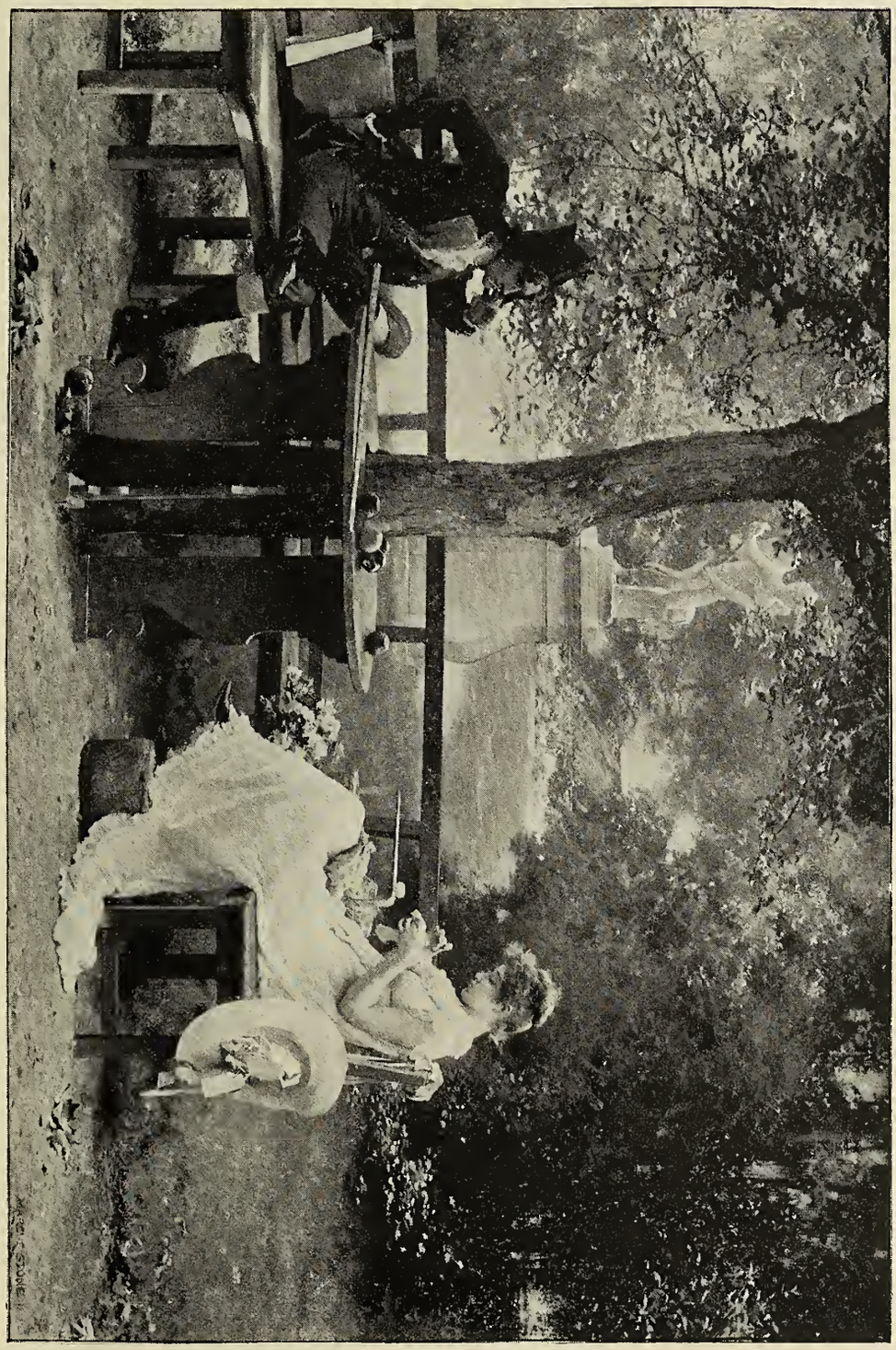
BY I. E. FOREMAN.

WE all have our ideas of "style." Every proof-reader has (or pretends to have) a system of punctuation, and a uniform style of capitalizing, quoting, italicizing, etc., but no two of these perfect (?) systems are the same.

What a blessing it would be if a uniform system could be adopted to supplant our old, crude, distressing, variable system of what is now known as "style." I know of but one parallel to it, and that will doubtless suggest itself to most printers; but happily type is now cast upon the point system.

Compositors have it in their power to put an end to this old, crude, no-system of "style." Let the International Typographical Union take the matter in hand. A committee should be appointed at its next annual meeting to consider this subject. They can begin with newspaper "style," and year by year continue the good work until we have more uniformity in the "style" of our newspapers, books, pamphlets and circulars. Then will the "comp" be happy. I think employers would welcome such a change, and would cheerfully adopt the committee's recommendations.

There will *never* be any material change for the better until some organization or representative body of writers or printers, with sufficient influence to command respect and to insure the extensive adoption of such a report, takes it in hand. Who can do this work better than the printers themselves? and the sooner they do it the better for themselves and all concerned.



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"IN LOVE."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOME HINTS ON JOB PRINTING.

BY J. B. CALDWELL.

THERE are three main considerations in job printing, neither one of which should be ignored. First, honesty; second, art; third, success.

In this brief article the first consideration will be spoken of. Honesty alone will not insure either art or success, for a man may be very honest who is not an artist, and who has little capacity for business.

The printer who expects to succeed in the best sense of the word, must be determined to do honest work, and carefully and scrupulously fulfill his promises.

Give full count and charge for it. Give quality equal to sample, or better. It is not honest to charge for first-class work, and then furnish your patron the finger-marked, lack-luster productions of a careless printer or incompetent boy.

Use good inks, the qualities that correspond to the stock used, and see that your workmen are supplied with all that is necessary to do the work required of them. It is neither fair nor honest to expect your workmen to turn out first-class work with poor type, poor presses, poor inks, and poor rollers, in poorly lighted, poorly ventilated rooms.

Do not cheat your customer, and do not rob your workmen; and do not delude yourself with the erroneous idea that you are making money simply because you are doing a large business.

Readers of THE INLAND PRINTER who read, and heed, do not need any of these hints; but all are so liable to forget and neglect, that it is well to have attention directed to these principles occasionally. New readers, especially, should consult the late back numbers of this publication which treat so ably of the job printing business, management, system of accounts, etc. Such may find a rich treat, and valuable information.

Much more might profitably be said on the line of honesty in the printing business, but the truth that no permanent, successful business can be built upon dishonest principles, is sufficient under this head.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PUNCTUATION.

BY J. B.

PUNCTUATION is the art of introducing points into written language in such a manner that the correct meaning may be readily understood. The science of punctuation is peculiar to the modern languages of Europe. It was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, and the language of the East had no systematized mode of printing sentences for purposes similar to those of the present day. The scheme is generally acknowledged to be substantially the invention of certain Venetian printers of the sixteenth century, known in history as the Manutius family, consisting of a father and two sons, who also introduced the italic type; and there have since been but few essential changes of or additions to the rules which they established. The marks employed in written language, while they may sometimes denote the different pauses and tones of voice which the sense and accurate enunciation require, are specially designed to show the grammatical divisions of a sentence and the dependence and relation of words and members which are separated by the intervening clauses. It not infrequently happens that the sense will allow of no pause in cases where, if the points alone were observed, it would seem that one of considerable length should be made.

The object of punctuation is frequently misunderstood, and the grammatical clearness of a sentence is sacrificed to the comparatively insignificant purpose of indicating pauses. The original design of the method was simply grammatical, and had no further reference to enunciation than to remove ambiguity in the meaning and to give precision to the sentence. An indifferent understanding in this respect leads to the notion that punctuation is nothing more nor less than the employment of marks which may be placed here or there as may seem to be adapted for the purpose of emphasis or of giving force to one's ideas. While such a theory as that referred to may not be altogether false under some circumstances, it is yet no more true of punctuation generally than it is of any other science that occasional deviations from settled usage should operate to the prejudice of fundamental principles. The dissimilarities of tastes and temperaments require that a reasonable amount of latitude be permissible in the faithfulness proper to all scientific laws. As in music the attributes of flexibility and grace blend with the taste of the performer within certain limits, so the correct pointing of clauses and sentences in English composition is an operation which involves an educated familiarity with the grammatical proprieties which constitute it a science.

Punctuation may be regarded as a branch of English grammar and composition, rather than as a portion of the work of the elocution class; but it is imperfectly comprehended in schools and scholastic institutes, and is but poorly demonstrated in grammars. Illy constructed sentences, for punctuation, are, therefore, not uncommon, even in otherwise well-written compositions. To correct such would require that the phraseology be remodeled to admit of requisite points, or else certain accommodating improprieties in pointing must be allowed on the score of intelligibility.

THE following subjects will be discussed at the International Photographic Congress, to convene in Paris during this year's Exposition. (1) "Introduction of a fixed unit of lighting in photography." (2) "Uniformity in the measures of focal lengths and of the values of diaphragms." (3) "Uniformity in the method of measuring the time of action of shutters." (4) "Uniformity in expressing formulas." (5) "Uniformity in photographic denomination." (6) "Protection of the artistic rights of photographers." (7) "Protection for photographic plates, etc., in custom houses." (8) "Uniformity in the sizes of plates." (9) "Uniform means to readily adapt different lenses to cameras."

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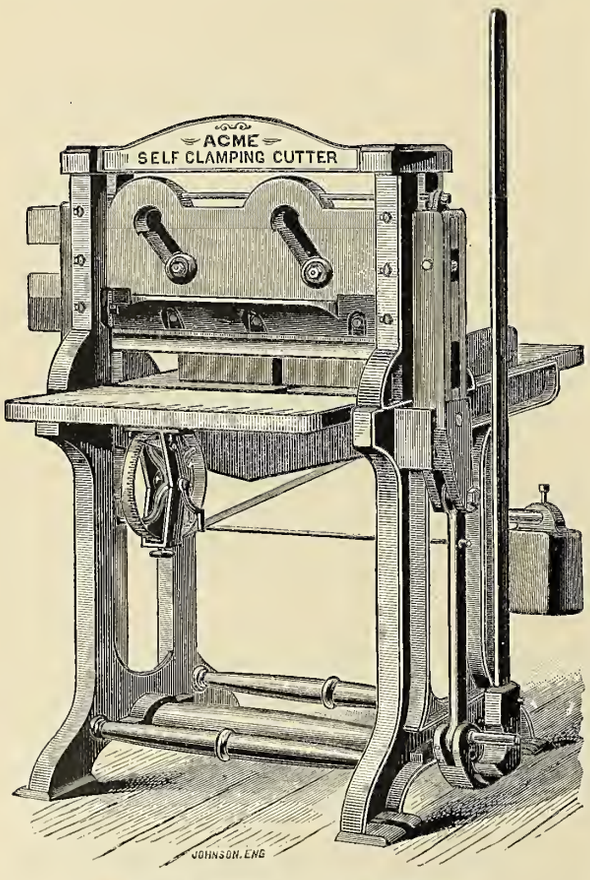
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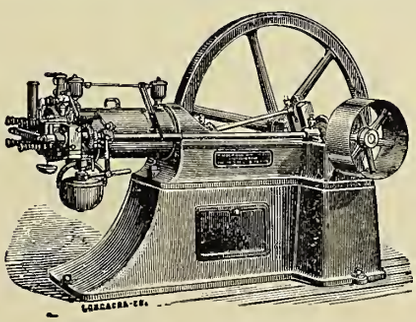
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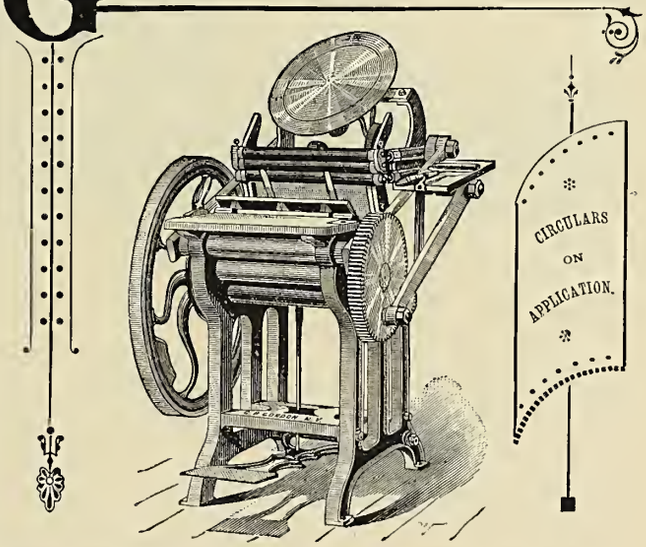
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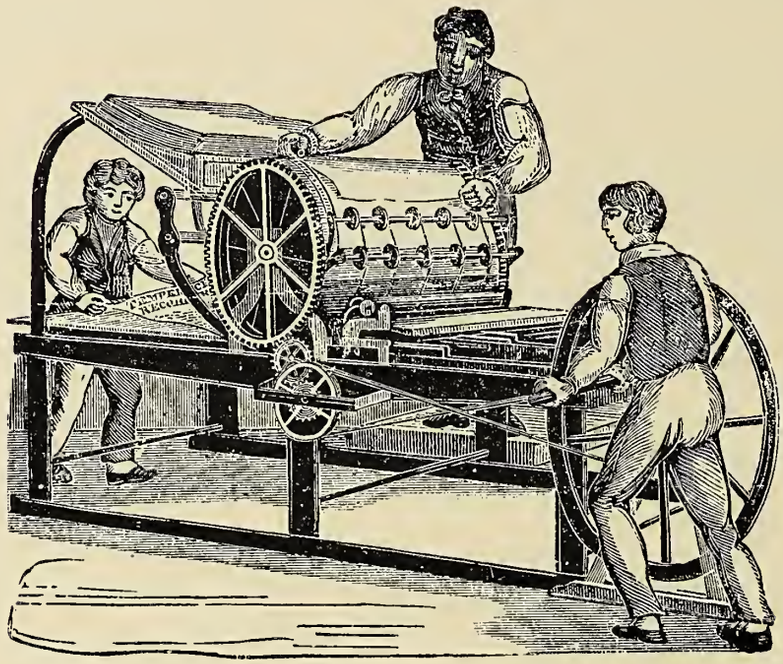
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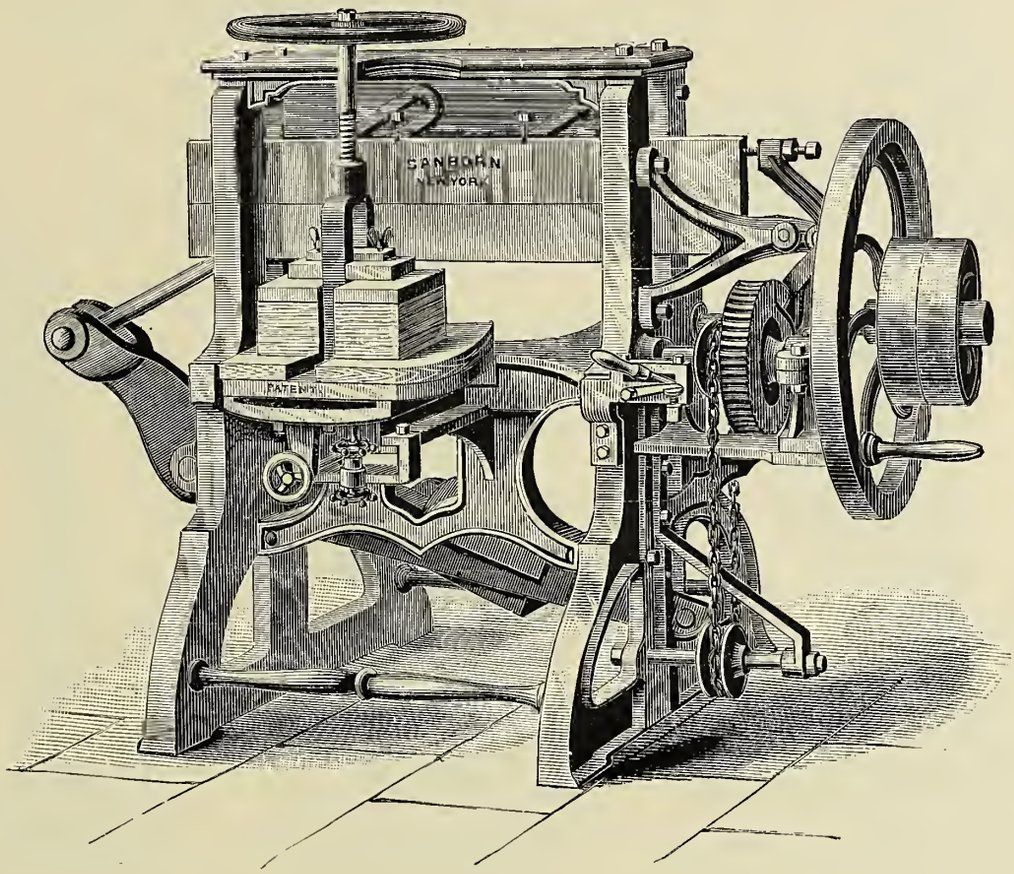
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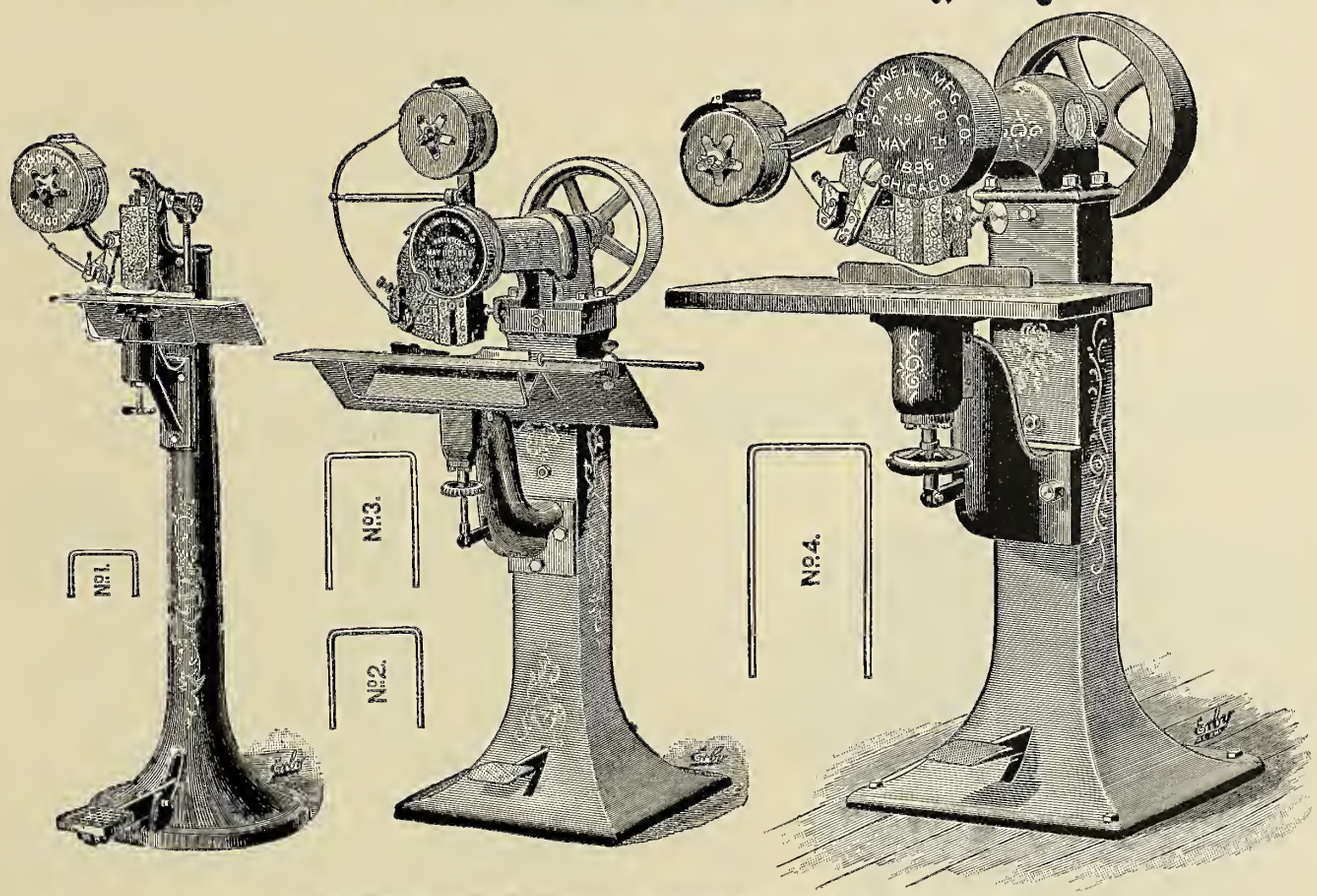
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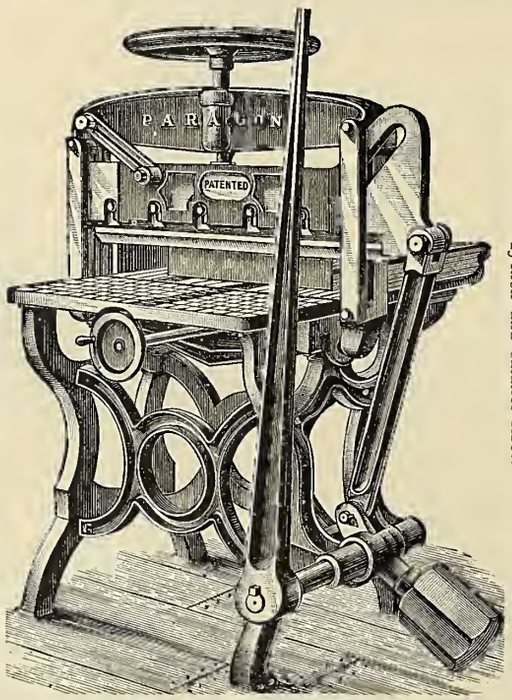
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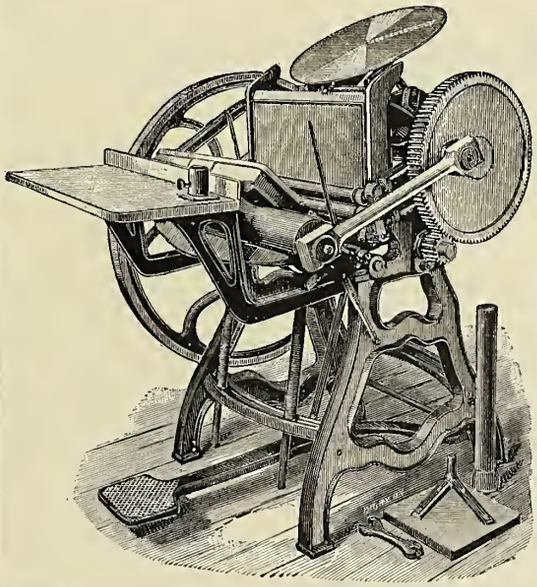
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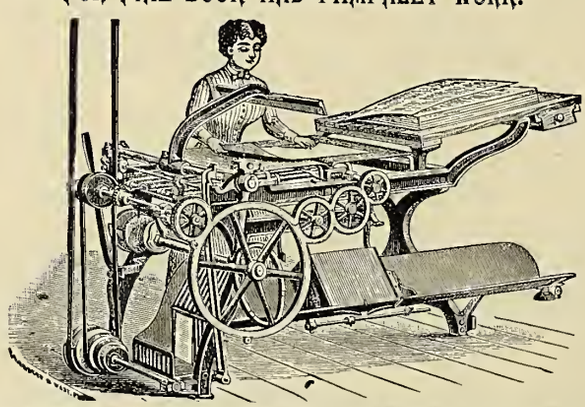
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Published Monthly by

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CHICAGO, MAY, 1889.

INDORSED BY THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

RESOLVED, That the Illinois Press Association recognizes in THE INLAND PRINTER, of Chicago, a technical trade journal of the craft, eminently worthy of its indorsement, and takes pleasure in recommending it to the support of the printers of this state.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

THE thirty-seventh annual session of the International Typographical Union, which convenes in the city of Denver, Monday, June 10, will be required to confront, and, if possible, definitely determine, several questions of more than ordinary importance affecting the future interests of that organization. While we believe the delegates elected thereto will be found equal to the emergency, representing and reflecting, as they do, to a great extent, the views of their several unions, and have, therefore, no intention of dictating, or even proposing, what line of policy should be followed, we desire to make a suggestion in connection with future action which we believe will be found worthy of consideration.

It is a truth which admits of no controversy that in a number of instances the subjects referred to local organizations for indorsement or disapproval have *not* received that attention to which they were entitled, and that the action taken has been based on impulse rather than on due deliberation. Such matters, generally brought up under the head of new or unfinished business, have been, as a rule, discussed when the patience of members has been overtaxed, and a desire to adjourn prevailed, hence the *matured judgment* of a majority of the members has not been obtained, despite the fact that the services of the ballot box have occasionally been brought into requisition to secure it.

This evil can be remedied to a great extent by an obligatory requirement that where a measure of vital importance is referred to the local unions it shall be discussed for at least two specified months, at a regular or special meeting, and that its consideration at such meetings shall have precedence over all other business. By the adoption of this or a similar method, the pros and cons would be intelligently presented; every member interested would have an opportunity of forming a deliberate, fortified opinion, and be placed in a position to cast a vote which meant more than an indefinite "yes" or "no." Each union would become a debating society, discussing the merits of the same question at the same time, thereby arousing a national or international interest, with the result that the delegates elected would be in a position to explain and defend their views and the views of their respective organizations, so that when the result was declared it would be accepted in good faith as the deliberate opinion of the majority of the members of the International Typographical Union. A conclusion reached under such circumstances and auspices would be of ten times more value, both from a positive and moral standpoint, than the average good lord, good devil, glad to get rid of decision. And although such decision might not partake of the character of the laws of the Medes and Persians—unalterable—it would possess an authority apt to be recognized, and impart a permanency to such expression which is now unknown.

The International Typographical Union is regarded, and justly so, as the representative trade organization in the United States, and action of the character referred to would not only redound to its own immediate interests,

but would exercise a beneficial influence on all sister associations.

The Inland Printer, which has ever been a friend of organized labor, expresses the hope that prudence, fair play, intelligence and decision may characterize the legislation of the forthcoming convention, and that the relationship between employer and employé may be improved thereby.

THE MANAGEMENT OF A COUNTRY NEWSPAPER.

DURING the year 1888 death claimed 1,888 newspapers published in the United States and Canada—an average loss of six per day, Sundays excluded—a rate of mortality which shows there must have been something radically defective in their business, editorial or financial management, the judgment which selected the locations, or the advertising or subscription patronage extended. How many deaths each of these causes is severally responsible for, must, we suppose, remain a matter of conjecture; that each contributed its quota there is little room to question, though it is the aggregate more than the quota which now furnishes food for reflection.

In our last we stated that the success of a country newspaper, like the success of a city newspaper, depended, in a great measure, on its mechanical, business and editorial management, but in the present number we shall confine our remarks to the *mechanical* aspect of the case.

As we write we have before us two specimen country newspapers, which afford a striking contrast. Both have been recently established and in the same neighborhood; both cater to and are dependent on the patronage of the same community; and while the success of either is problematical, owing to the limited area in which they circulate, and the paucity of the population therein, *if* one succeeds, and success depends on the "survival of the fittest," from a *mechanical* standpoint, the result is already assured. One is a typographic model, an honor to any city; the other, a typographic monstrosity, a disgrace to any country. The pages of the first mentioned are neat, clean and well printed; the advertisements attractive, symmetrical and displayed to advantage; headings uniform; classification perfect; miscellaneous matter, editorial, local and business notices properly arranged; with the result as stated. On the other hand, the pages of its rival (?) remind us of the marks of a tattooed freak in a dime museum. The advertisements, if advertisements they can be called, are jumbled together like a mass of pi, poster, script, hair-line and ornamental type appearing in the same column in strange confusion, the party setting them up caring as much for proper display or punctuation as a cannibal does for condiments when picking the bones of a victim. Here is a block smeared with ink, the impression of which almost cuts through the paper, and there is an adjoining column absolutely illegible. No efforts at classification are attempted; parallel, double and single rules are mixed indiscriminately; no two headings are alike; here is the announcement of a wedding placed next a spavin-cure puff; a stickful of brevier thrown into a column of long primer, the column rules half an inch longer than the matter, which no efforts have apparently been put forth to justify; while the list of letters remaining unclaimed appear in close embrace with a recommendation of the Acme Pulverizer; and, to cap the climax, its readers are informed in prominent headlines that this precious abortion is the *official* organ of P—s and R—h counties.

"Well," says a wiseacre, "what has all this to do with the *successful management* of a country or any other newspaper? What do its subscribers, advertisers or readers care about its mechanical execution? You cannot judge a man by his coat. A workman may be a good printer, and yet a nonentity as an editor or business manager; and, on the other hand, the contents of a journal may be of a very high order, and its composition and mechanical make-up objectionable." Not so fast, friend. If you are an ignoramus, you must not suppose all your readers are like you. Men argue from premises to conclusions. "If," say they, "you profess to publish an advertising medium, and charge your patrons for what appears therein; if you claim to furnish a newspaper and charge your subscribers so much for so many copies, the rational supposition is that its advertisements and literary matter should at least be presented in readable shape." To collect either for advertisements or subscriptions, under the circumstances referred to, is to obtain money under false pretenses, and this is just what hundreds of so-called publishers are doing every day. Suppose, for example, on receipt of a suit of clothes you had been measured for, one leg of the pants was found to be an inch shorter than the other, and that the vest or coat was out of proportion; or that a pair of gaiters made to order were found to vary in length and width, would the assurance that the former was made of the finest material, or that the calfskin used in the latter was the best the market affords, be considered an answer to your objection to pay for them? "So much the more shame that such material should be spoiled, and if you had known your business it would not have been," would doubtless be the answer; and the objection is just as valid when applied to a mechanically spoiled newspaper as to a spoiled suit of clothes.

In our next we shall have something to say about successful *business* management.

WHAT IS AN AMATEUR?

THE April issue of The Inland Printer contained a communication from "M. A. M.," Wevertown, New York, in reply to Mr. Seaford's criticism of the "Amateur" printer, his productions, his methods of doing business and his influence on the trade, which appeared in the February number of this journal. While anxious at all times to give every latitude compatible with fair play to our correspondents who differ, our Wevertown friend has evidently allowed his zeal to get the better of his discretion, and in his anxiety to say a good word for

the recognized scourge of the trade, has based his argument on a *technicality* which will hardly bear the light of direct examination. We say technicality, because we refer to the general and understood acceptation of the term rather than to a definition which has well nigh become obsolete as applied to the amateur printer of the present day.

Our correspondent says, "Webster defines the amateur as 'a person attached to a particular pursuit, study or science, as to music or painting; one who has a taste for the arts; especially one who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally,'" and thereupon assumes that Mr. Seaport does not refer in his strictures to the amateur at all, but to the professional printer who does not know how to print. Now, the truth and the trouble is, that the above explanation as applied to the amateur, so-called, is a *misnomer*, because he is really—though frequently not ostensibly—a novice, working under the guise of a professional; and, while we do not claim that a botch is invariably an amateur, we do claim that an amateur—in the general acceptation of the term as applied to the printing business—is invariably a botch. The definition here given, while indorsed by Webster, is the opinion of Burke, who was born in 1723, and it is needless to add that he did not have the amateur-professional printer of 1889—a sample of whose fearfully and wonderfully made handiwork, may be found in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER—in his mind's eye when he penned it.

Our correspondent further says, "The professional workman has no time, and but little inclination, to work out processes or designs, while in that the true amateur finds his chief pleasure." On the contrary, we hold it is to the intelligent, skilled, progressive and experienced workman, ever on the alert to add to his stock of knowledge, and ready to avail himself of every facility placed within his reach, that we look to for the production of the beautiful, and to work out new processes and designs; and in calling to mind the list of truly artistic printers who have made a national reputation for themselves, and whose names among the craft are familiar as a household word, we fail to recognize the name of one who made such reputation as an amateur; and in this statement we believe we will be sustained by every intelligent member of the profession.

Again, "M. A. M." says, "The amateur is, no doubt, troublesome at times, but we cannot afford to exterminate him, for he often brings forth that which we least expect to see. The caterpillar is an ugly worm, yet from the dark recess of his repulsive shell comes the gorgeous butterfly." But nature recognizes a process of development, whereas the amateur proposes to improve on nature's plan, and as a natural result we find in his productions the repulsive shell instead of the gorgeous butterfly.

No, no, no! We do not intend to throw a halo of glory around, or make a persecuted hero of a man who is only worthy of contempt. The amateur of Burke is not the amateur with which we have to deal, and we do not propose to let him steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, without our protest; and to this determination we believe the majority of our readers will say, "amen."

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

THAT "wise men change their minds, but fools never," is an aphorism as true as it is trite, and there is no better illustration than can be found in some printing offices. There are printers who, despite all argument, practical proof and even disastrous failure, still obstinately cling to old-fashioned methods and material that are heavy impediments to success and progress; to the exploded theory that whatever our grandfathers did is the only wise and sensible way, and glorify the ancient at the expense of the modern.

The old was well enough—when we knew no better. When we set up, corrected, made ready and worked off by the feeble, flickering dimness of a tallow candle stuck in a bit of wood or lead, we were content because we had to be. Then, kerosene, gas and the flame of electricity were unknown, and the light *de luxe* was made by chasing, killing and robbing whales, or in an hour of almost bankrupt extravagance by stealing wax from bees. The old press, that to work almost pulled one's arm from the socket, was good enough, for cylinder, power and perfecting printing machines were not even visionary dreams. We had little knowledge of paper manufacture, of the thousand improvements that now make the art luxury and work perfection. Steam hissed contentedly from the spout of the teakettle, with never a premonition of being enslaved and forced to labor. The lightning played unchallenged through black clouds, and laughed in its midst at the efforts of the pigmies of earth to bend and make it a servant of daring enterprise. The old "thorough brace" stage rattled on, dislocating joints, and brought mails when "the Indians did not murder the driver or the wolves eat him up!" Railway tracks, locomotives and vestibule cars were peacefully slumbering in the iron of mines and timber of forests. There was no conception of the might or majesty of matter, that when manipulated by genius would revolutionize the world. We had not the slightest premonition of the possibilities of the future, or a very discontented race would have inhabited the earth.

In the "good old times," so often and ridiculously boasted of, there was neither telephone, telegraph, ocean steamer, sewing machines, reapers nor any of the grander, almost inspired results following and to follow their inception and improvement. In old times, we froze by the fireplace in winter and roasted in summer. Our houses were of logs and we had no modern improvements. We ate the coarsest food from pewter dishes and by means of leaden spoons. The beasts of the field and fowls of the air were our thermometers and barometers, our signal service and weather prophets; we forded or swam bridgeless streams, and were often hopelessly mired in the depths of sloughs. Our guns would fire but a single

shot without reloading, and our "Washington" and "Franklin" produce but a single impression without the flying and replacement of a sheet. We had the most primitive way of doing work, and the most unwieldy machinery for doing it. We were as children groping in the dark, and life was a continual battle, a hard and unrepaid struggle for its continuance.

Such and very much more of unpleasantness were the "good old times." Give them all possible credit, but in these later days of a new inspiration don't hanker after their return. They lived and died, that is enough to know; they are buried, disturb not their graves. Their dust can never again be quickened into life and usefulness. Better they should be forgotten than rise up ghosts of preposterous clumsiness and failure.

Particularly should this be the case in the modern printing office where every useful novelty is needed and every improvement stamped with availability demanded. Better throw out of the window or into the pi-box all relics of the past than cling to them, and endeavor to "make them answer." Time has become one of the most important factors in the race for wealth and the competition for patronage. It is whip and spur from the cradle to the grave, and a single moment lost often forbids the "breaking of the record." It is a wise man indeed who seizes upon every opportunity, and a fool who temporizes. By it more jobs and fortunes have been lost than can be enumerated; by clinging to the old more tempers have been soured and botched work turned out than should have been done in a century. In fact, it is a crime against labor and an imposition upon the laborer for the employer to neglect the opportunities furnished by the present. The art is worthy of it, and the craft should be worthy of the art. There should be no half way in the matter. Banish every antiquated, not up to the standard article from the office to the fire or the foundry. The new has no place for them. Show the youngest apprentice the stick, press and type used by your grandfather, the "brayer" and the shooting stick, and he would smile with supreme contempt at the stupidity incorporated in his body.

The new is ever growing to be the old. With today the things thereof pass away and others take their place. "Keep moving" is the motto of the world; "keep advancing" the order. Printing at the present day is no more like it was in the good old times than a matchlock musket is like a Gatling gun. One has to struggle to keep abreast of the tide; has to be supplied with new material and new inventions to compete with his neighbors. Good work cannot be turned out that will prove satisfactory without the means, and that does not belong to a former century or an earlier decade in this. Better burn your fingers with live coals than be digging among dead ashes. Tear off the musty, faded crape you are wearing for the good old times, keep up with and ahead of the requirements of the present. Let printing be your ambition as you hope it will be your profit, and it is only with the new can you tempt and command it.

A HINT TO INK MANUFACTURERS.

WE direct the attention of those specially interested to the letter of our Buenos Aires correspondent, contrasting the methods adopted by European and American ink manufacturers in packing their goods for a foreign market, and the superiority of those of the former to the latter. It is passing strange that, despite all warnings and requests, our home manufacturers persist in turning a deaf ear to such, and following a system which invariably redounds to their discredit and discomfiture. Concurrent testimony is to the effect that while the superiority of the American product itself over those of other countries, all things being equal, is conceded, the carelessness manifested in packing, the disregard for climatic surroundings and ignorance of or indifference to local tastes and requirements, weaken if they do not entirely destroy its chances for successful competition. These and similar complaints are not confined to South America; they come from almost every quarter of the globe where manufacturers of the United States are seeking a market for their products. Are they not worth considering? We believe they are.

HO, FOR DENVER!

BY reference to a circular published in the present issue it will be seen that the craft in Denver, through their efficient Committee of Arrangements, propose to entertain in a right royal manner the delegates and visiting brethren to the ensuing convention, and with true western hospitality spare neither pains nor expense to make their trip an enjoyable one. The "Queen of the Plains" is, without doubt, one of the handsomest and most beautifully located cities on the American continent, and to those visiting it for the first time a grand surprise is in store. That the Denver of 1858, with its single log cabin, is the metropolitan Denver of 1889—vide illustration herewith given—is one of the marvels of the nineteenth century.

COLLAPSE OF THE COMBINE.

BY reference to circulars issued by a number of typefounders in the United States, we learn that the combination entered into some time ago to advance the price of roman type, leads, etc.—which action was strenuously objected to by employing printers on the ground that the rise in the price of metals, upon which such advance was justified, was the result of speculative rather than legitimate business, and must necessarily be temporary in character—has been abandoned. As matters stand, prices remain nominally the same, but the typefounders are now at liberty to make such discounts as they may deem proper, instead of being bound by an iron-clad rule.

THE new postal law makes it larceny to take a paper and refuse to pay for it; and rightly, too, for the newspaper thief is the most contemptible of all thieves. It frequently happens, however, that publishers have themselves in a great measure to blame, on account of their system, or, rather, lack of system, of doing business.

Written for The Inland Printer.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. L.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

FOR this cut of the diploma of the Highland Society Clennell received one hundred and fifty guineas, paying Thurston out of his own pocket for the drawing. The cut is characteristic of Clennell's style of tooling. Devoting more care to line and texture where the subject seems to require, and by thus contrasting more unimportant parts of his work by coarse and careless lining, with studied care, precision and fine lines in the more critical and important portions of the cut, he enhances the value of the better tooling by thus bringing it in direct contrast with the coarser and more careless work on the portions admitting it.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures presented him with their gold medal on May 30, 1809, in appreciation of the great achievement gained in the production of this cut. The cut is about 10½ inches high by 13½ wide. This original block, however, when only a very limited number of impressions had been printed from it, was destroyed by fire in the burning of Mr. Bensley's printing office. The subject was afterward reëngraved on a block of the same size by John Thompson.

Rogers' poems, of 1812, with illustrations drawn in pen and ink by Thomas Stothard, R. A., and engraving executed by Clennell, may be fairly ranked among the best of Clennell's engravings. They are feelingly, artistically and carefully executed, and are admirable reproductions of the original drawings on the wood. Stothard was well pleased with the result, and expressed himself plainly that this was to him a proof that wood engravers stepped beyond the limits of their art when they attempted to introduce a variety of tints and cross-hatching, in the manner of copperplate engraving, which were not drawn by the draftsman. Hundreds of cuts, however, by such as Bewick, Nesbit, Clennell and Thompson of these early days, and the works of engravers without number of the present time, clearly show the fallacy of such arguments.

Clennell was an expert in water-colors, and he drew many of the drawings for the "Border of Antiquities," and the encouragement and praise he received in consequence as a designer and painter encouraged him to entirely abandon the practice of wood engraving. With this resolution he labored diligently to improve his talents in painting, and the result showed that in a very short time he made such progress that his pictures attracted the attention of the directors of the British Institution; and in 1814 he was employed by the Earl of Bridgewater to paint a large picture of the entertainment given to the Allied Sovereigns in the Guildhall by the city of London. He experienced some difficulty in securing sketches of the numerous distinguished personages whose portraits it was essential to produce in the picture, and this occasioned much loss of time and a great deal of anxiety on his part in procuring these preliminary items for his work. These important items and sketches having at last been secured, he began his picture, and was making rapid progress, when, in April, 1817, he suddenly became insane, and the work was stopped. (The painting was afterwards finished by E. Bird, R. A., who also became insane.) It has been stated that Clennell's malady was the result of too close application and over-anxiety for the success of this great work of his life. This, however, is not well authenticated, as he had already surmounted his greatest difficulties, and was rapidly progressing with the work, with no great obstacles in view, when suddenly, and without any apparent cause, he was deprived of his reason.

Within a short time after Clennell was thus sadly afflicted, his wife (who was the daughter of the late C. Warren, one of the best copperplate engravers of his time), also became insane, her malady being accompanied by a fever. She expired after a brief illness, leaving three young children to mourn the death of their mother and the confirmed insanity of their father.

These distressing circumstances excited the sympathy of several noblemen and others, who appointed a committee to devise the best means of raising a fund for the support of Clennell's family. It was determined to publish by subscription an engraving from one of his pictures. The subject chosen was "The Decisive Charge of the Life Guards at Waterloo," for which Clennell had received a reward from the British Institution. The engraving was made by W. Bromley, and published in 1821. The net proceeds provided a small annuity for Clennell and his children.

After having been confined some three or four years in a lunatic asylum in London, Clennell so far recovered that his restraint was no longer considered necessary, and he was accordingly sent down to the north, where he lived several years in a state of harmless insanity, with a relative, in the neighborhood of Newcastle. He amused himself making drawings, little wood cuts, and occasionally writing poetry. Many of these drawings and wood cuts are still in existence, and are sympathetic mementos of one of the greatest artists and engravers in his palmy days.

In Clennell's insane moods he would sometimes call on Bewick. On one of his visits he requested Bewick to give him a block to engrave. Bewick, to humor him, gave him a piece of wood and left the subject to his own choice. On his next visit he brought with him the finished cut. It was like that of a boy's attempt when first beginning to engrave, but he expressed himself that it was one of his most successful productions in the art. He continued in his harmless works of drawing, engraving and writing until 1831, when he became much worse, and his friends were again compelled to place him in an asylum near Newcastle, where he remained until he died.

In 1844 a monumental tablet by R. Davies, a local sculptor, was erected to his memory in St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle. It is uncertain to what high work his talents would have led him had they not been so suddenly interrupted with this fatal malady. When attacked he was thirty-six years old, and was making rapid strides

towards excelling Nesbit, who bears the honor of being the most accomplished of Bewick's pupils. Had he been spared a few years longer, and made the same progress as in the later part of his working days, it is quite evident that the honors that now rest on Nesbit would be the possessions of Luke Clennell.

William Harvey is another of Bewick's pupils who merits a brief notice as an artist of worth. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 13, 1796. His earlier engravings are only surpassed by his later productions. At a very early age he manifested a great taste and no mean talent for drawing, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to Thomas Bewick to learn the art of engraving on wood. He and his fellow-pupil, W. W. Temple, engraved most of the cuts in "Bewick's (1818) Fables." As he excelled in drawing as well as engraving, he was generally entrusted by Bewick to make the drawings on the block from Robert Johnson's designs.

In September, 1817, Harvey removed to London and studied drawing under B. R. Haydon, and anatomy under Charles Bell. While with Haydon, when Eastlake, Lance and Landseer were his fellow-pupils, he engraved the well-known cut after Haydon's "Assassination of Dentatus." That ambitious attempt to unite color, expression, light, shadow and heroic form, combined with artistic and difficult tooling, met with indescribable success. This engraving is probably the largest, and certainly the most labored, block that had, up to this time, been cut in England, and is a most marvelous and ingenious piece of engraving on wood.

Towards 1824 Harvey seems to have wholly abandoned wood engraving, and devoted his entire time and talents to designing and drawing. About 1830 he had become very popular, and seems to have been the only person to whom engravers could or would apply to for original designs. His works were very numerous and meritorious, and his reputation and talents were at their height in 1840. His talents applied to almost every imaginable subject. He made drawings for the "Tower Menagerie," 1828; "Zoölogical Gardens," 1830–31; "Blind Beggar of Bethnel Green," 1832; "Story without End," Pictorial Prayer Book, Bible, Shakespeare, and hundreds of other publications issued during this period.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRICES OF PRINTING IN ENGLAND.

BY JOHN BEDFORD LENO.

I DO not propose, in my treatment of this subject, to outstep the boundaries of my own personal knowledge. My connection with the English printing trade has lasted forty-nine years. That is the full extent. As may be, however, readily imagined, the knowledge acquired during the term of my apprenticeship with regard to prices, the cost of material, labor, etc., was, indeed, small. Therefore, in order to be accurate, I propose to confine my observations to the last forty years.

The chief items in printing expenditure are rent, labor, paper, gas, ink, and plant. It may be taken for granted that the cost of nearly the whole of these have been greatly reduced. The only three items that can possibly be said to have become more costly are rent, labor and plant. If we take into consideration how much the articles included in the last class of items have improved in the way of facilitating the capacity of production, it at once becomes doubtful whether it can be fairly said that the plant of a printer has become more costly. The outlay is greater, but this is counterbalanced by the increased output.

Forty years ago no paper could be purchased fit to print the commonest handbill at a less price than sixpence per pound. Writing papers have sold at one shilling per pound. Contrast these with present prices. I have heard of paper quite good enough for the first-named purpose being bought as low as three halfpence per pound, and the best machine-made writing papers at threepence. Gas has fallen in the same period from five shillings to two shillings and ninepence. Ink (common black) from one shilling to sixpence.

As regard to compositors' work, it may be taken to range higher in certain departments. The scale is admittedly higher; but the work is "leaner." The cheap books of today have as much crammed into them as it is possible. There are less breakages, and the "shoving down" of the heads of chapters is greatly reduced. The use of leads is less frequent. Then, again, there are other set-offs, such as the employment of boy and female labor, to be taken into consideration. Altogether, I am inclined to the belief that the prices paid for compositors' work has not greatly varied. The proportion of boys engaged in this department of the printing business has been extended; but this extension has been accompanied by increased pay.

Machinists who have taken the place of the discarded pressmen earn, on the average, better wages; but then look at the increased output. Compare the amount of work done by a jobbing cropper to that turned out by a small hand-press, and note the immense advantage which the latter confers with regard to the cost of production.

In a former article I gave your readers a few facts regarding the rents London printers are now paying, and the heavy burden this item has become. I also noted that several large houses had started country houses in order to prevent their occupiers being swamped by the dead weight. I have, therefore, little more to say upon the matter of rent, saving that its tendency is still to go upward.

The difference in the charges for work done forty years since and now is, to say the least, marvelous, and great as has been the lowering of several items in its production — far beyond what might have been reasonably expected. This is largely to be attributed to the fierceness of competition that has prevailed during the interval. I know of no better way of putting this difference before my readers than by quoting the prices then and now:

	1849.	1889.
10,000 handbills, crown 8vo	£1 10 0	£0 14 6
10,000 large cards	1 10 0	0 15 0
100 Double crown posters	0 15 0	0 7 0
1,000 Crown, 8vo pamphlets, 16 pp. long primer	3 10 0	2 10 0
	£7 5 0	£4 6 6

Great as the reductions have been in the prices of paper and ink, and the cost of presswork by the use of more rapid machinery, it will be readily seen, or I am much mistaken, that these heavy reductions in printing must have materially diminished masters' profits.

It must be understood that I am referring to work done for the general public on the ready-money principle. In cases where houses give long credit, extending occasionally over several years, little or no reductions from the old prices have been voluntarily made. The houses that set themselves out for this class of business have, indeed, been great gainers by the lowering of the cost of production.

It may be thought that the comparative prices given are too limited; but as I am writing to experts, it will readily be seen that the sixteen-page pamphlet is meant to be taken as a sample of bookwork generally. It may be added, however, that the publishing trade obtained considerable reduction on the price quoted as a sample of this description of printing.

There are several instances in which well-known printing firms have been made into companies, and I have been over and over

again struck by the prices asked by the vendors. I am inclined to doubt the genuineness of these prices. Indeed, in one instance, I know the price fixed is none other than a barefaced robbery, or attempt at robbery, and I pity those who may be caught in the spider's web.

With regard to the production of newspapers, the reduction of cost is, to say the least, marvelous in this country. Take the *Weekly Times*, one of our largest penny sheets. This immense sheet costs barely one farthing, and is worked on a machine that will turn out ten thousand per hour, or on machines each of which will produce a like quantity. Thus it will be seen that individually the printing is reduced to the merest fraction. At the time of Waterloo the then extraordinary demand for copies containing the result of the battle could only be met at the rate of 250 per hour! at a cost which it is alarming to think of.

It is almost impossible to forecast the result of this continued reduction of prices. Every now and again a firm that bore the reputation of being substantial comes down with a crash. Occasionally we hear whispers that Mr. McMurray, or some other huge dealer in stationery, has become the sole proprietor of such and such an establishment. Then we hear that Spalding & Hodge, our largest paper merchants, are bankrupt, and that the immediate cause thereof was giving almost unlimited credit to publishing and printing firms who have failed to meet the demands upon them. Typefounders and machinists dolefully complain of the failure of their customers to act up to promises, and ink merchants say there never was a time when the collection of debts presented such difficulties.

The truth is, work is being done all around at prices that cannot pay, saving in those cases where customers prefer to be overcharged rather than settle their accounts. In making their estimates, wear and tear is seldom taken into consideration. For a time matters appear to be going on swimmingly; but presently large outlays are required in this direction, and then the formidable error under which they have been laboring is revealed. A council of war is called, and all kinds of suggestive remedies are considered. A company is the remedy most often adopted, and so the general public are hooked in to pay the cost of the reckless trading that has created the difficulties. A blazing prospectus is issued. A lawyer's firm a company promotes, and the appointed manager will reap small fortunes; but the shareholders will, in the long run, lose every penny they adventure.

The printing business in England has never been celebrated for rapid fortune making. Its conditions in this respect have not improved. True, there are a few firms the members of which have grown and are growing rich; but, upon inquiry, it will be generally found that they have enjoyed, or are enjoying, unusual advantages. Practically they have had a monopoly of the very best of work. Among these may be mentioned the firms of Spottiswood, Waterlow and Hansard. But then, where would they have been was it not for the friendly help of men in high office in our government, railway boards and parliament?

There are, moreover, several firms to my knowledge that would have died out long ago had it not been for the seizing of newspapers and periodicals belonging to creditors who could not pay, that have since become excellent properties. Even the mighty *Telegraph* was obtained in this way by a firm that was in a very impecunious position when the transfer was made.

At the present moment a few city houses are doing well. There is a rage for syndicates of all kinds, and thousands are being spent in printing, and for this class of work excellent prices are, as a rule, paid. How far the expected tips, that are known to be given, lessen the amount of profit, I am not prepared to say; but I could mention one solitary case that has come within my knowledge where the reduction thus caused is very considerable.

The fall in price of lithographic printing has been equally great, as might reasonably be supposed, when we remember that before the period which marks the beginning of the interval I have selected, little or no improvement had been made in the presses used. In this department, I am informed, the customers have profited to a far larger extent than the trade. In this branch it is the men who have suffered to the greater extent.

Printers themselves must take the blame for reducing prices to their present level. From what I have been able to glean from the perusal of your pages, the English printing business, in this respect, does not greatly differ from your own. The same fierce competition has brought about identical results on both sides of the Atlantic.

For my part, I should dislike to see competition done away with; but assuredly there is such a thing as too much of a good thing. Competition that beggars your neighbors and ends in your own ruin is condemnable; but competition that spurs men on to do their best for the consumers of printing, or aught beside, is a benefit to all concerned.

The public could and would afford to rest content with their fair share of the saving accruing from the diminished prices of the materials used and the employment of speedier machine help, and there is no necessity, save that which springs from the greediness of master printers, to give them more.

What the end of it will be I do not profess to know. Master bakers and masters in many other trades in England have, for a long time, taken counsel and regulated prices; syndicates, as already stated, are busily forming. Both are objectionable on the ground that they act unfairly to the consumer. Yet the prevailing system is, in its results, equally unfair to the producer; and this unfairness is a matter equally to be deplored.

VERMILION IN LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

Vermilion is one of the finest reds. It is in great favor with color printers on account of its bright and lively tone. Well ground, its use is easy, provided the surface on which it is printed be without influence over it. But vermilion is a sulphuret of mercury, easily decomposed if brought into prolonged contact with certain metals. When liberated, the mercury combines with the metal, with which the sulphur forms more or less colored sulphurets.

Vermilion is not generally used in a pure state, but in combination with another color, in order to insure greater brightness. This, however, is a mistake, for the brightness soon gives way to a dull and cloudy red. The printer immediately inveighs against the inkmaker, when he should, in reality, blame his own want of foresight.

The metal most easily attacked by vermilion is copper, the resulting sulphuret being black, whence the absolute necessity of refraining from using vermilion with electros, unless these be previously coated with a deposit of silvering solution or nickel.

Neither iron nor nickel have any affinity for mercury, and consequently exert no influence over vermilion. As a rule, it would be well to coat with silver or nickel all copper or zinc plates to be printed in vermilion.

Vermilion is met with in the natural state. It is the cinnabar found at Ydria, Amalden, and above all at Dialicetto, a small and little known district of Tuscany. But cinnabar needs purifying, and makers generally prefer manufacturing sulphuret of mercury.

Vermilion is often adulterated with minium, red oxide of iron and ochres. The fraud is, however, easy of detection, as pure sulphuret of mercury sublimates without leaving a deposit.

What has been said of the use of vermilion in typography applies equally to the colors of which it is the base; crimson and scarlet shades, for instance.

To avoid the drawbacks attending the use of vermilion, recourse should be had to special colors without mercurial base. These may generally be obtained of good ink makers, and advantageously substituted for vermilion, with which they are nearly identical.—*Printers' Circular.*

SINCE the first of January the Government Envelope Works, at Hartford, have made 140,000,000 of envelopes, the average monthly distribution being 40,000,000. The agency is driven with work.



ADMIRATION.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY, 67 Park Place, New York.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REMINISCENCES.

BY JAMES BARNET.

FOREMEN, JOURS, ETC.

IDEAL humanity in its harmonial aspects is as pretty as a picture and fair to look upon. To disturb the glamor of seeing it with different eyes than those who paint the one side with a glowing summer hue, seems rude; yet justifiable when discrepancies or shortcomings may give warning to others not to fall into traps of their own forming. Faultfinding seems inherent in our nature, and is ever uppermost with those who get in the way of others even in walking along the streets of a crowded city. In a printing office, as well as in a palace, the signs of unpleasantness creep in and out to the agitation of those who are affected. It has often been said that history repeats itself, but whether with individuality or nationality it is unnecessary to inquire. One of the reasons given as a preference in politics for certain named individuals why they should be chosen is that the majority of the people love to be ruled; they have not got rid of their Old Country loyalty and desire not to cast it aside as they would an old garment which has fitted them so well in former days. Custom is a powerful factor in determining opinions, and a foreman is apt to be accounted feeble who adheres strictly to the golden rule. When in the presence of a foreman, as well as in that of an employer, a jour is impressed with the inclination of looking up to them as being superior in talent as well as in responsibility. This can hardly be the case, especially if younger in years, except by their demeanor and in example of the virtues which make men great.

Self-control is one of the principal qualities that should be exhibited in the conduct of a foreman—unlike the mate in command that could not find a torch, as the lookout warned him of an approaching vessel in full sail; it had been out of place.

In Saville & Edwards' office, London (1846), two companionships, of twelve compositors each, were placed upon a 1,000-page book called "Burke's Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland," set in minion and nonpareil, double column, large octavo. They were in separate rooms. To one of these I belonged. Soon a rivalry sprang up between them, and in every contest of superiority, the one I was connected with proved to be victorious. Except in typesetting, I had no part. At last a boatrace was mooted, and it was agreed among ourselves that an afternoon should be taken to decide the wager of 10s. and expenses. There was neither room nor use for three of us in the racing boats, but wishing to have a view we traveled over Vauxhall Bridge to Battersea Fields, and on a prominent point awaited the scene. Soon the opposition came scudding along, sending up their cheers when passing the onlookers. On they went out of sight near by at a bend of the river. There was no sign of our craft. Something must have happened, and it did happen; but we neither saw nor heard of it from the passing boat. Inland we went so as to reach the winning post. On arrival, no one could inform us about our companions, so we hired a boat and rowed up the Thames some distance to an island, where the racers were enjoying themselves at skittle playing. On getting ashore we were informed that our boat, notwithstanding having struck the stone abutment of Vauxhall Bridge, which detained them sometime in bailing and fixing the frail-looking craft, came in ahead. Returning, I had either to travel landward, or risk a passage in the damaged boat nearly half full of water. I chose the latter, and in I went, sink or float. It looked like a tempting of Providence, for, if a passing steamer had been near, it would have sent it to the bottom. Steady rowing and good pilotage, however, carried it safely down the stream to Westminster Bridge from Chelsea. Next morning an order was issued by the foreman that each absentee would be fined 25 cents, to be applied to the sick fund of the office (a good institution) or take his discharge. A meeting was held to discuss the subject, when it was found that the foreman had exceeded his authority in attempting to fine the compositors; but he had the privilege of discharging them for neglect of business. The men, through the cliquers, then resigned. The foreman would not accept their resignations, and annulled the order for fining them. He made a mistake and had to acknowledge the error.

One of the London employers made an effort with non-union compositors to break the price of parliamentary work, and he had the promise of assistance from other master printers in carrying out his scheme. Having a larger order on hand than he could accomplish, a part was sent to where I was employed, when the father of the chapel was notified that it was ready to be given out by the foreman. A meeting was held, and the resolution was to reject it. The foreman knew what the result of offering the work would be from the action of the union before that took place. If his employer wished to retain union compositors in his office, he should have advised him against making the offer of doing the work of a non-union employer, as the success of the latter would result in lowering the profits of other master printers whose offices were mostly occupied with such printing.

In the same room a new hand appeared, two or three years my senior, who had been (according to his story) eighteen months in Paris, working principally in the English part of Galignani's. At every opportunity he set on to me, as I was the youngest jour, a beardless Scot, and he a full-blooded cockney. When I got tired of his talk, I shut him up by saying that he was nothing but a plaster of Paris man. This term seemingly confounded him, and he quietly resumed his work, trying to fathom the mystery of the Paris plaster. This cockney had been a newspaper rather than a book compositor, and his proofs contained more errors than those of the other compositors. This also prevented him from earning a similar amount of wages. This the foreman could notice when the bill-book came under his supervision. One morning, somewhat late, this man from Paris came in and announced that he had just been getting married. The jours immediately brought their sticks down on their cases with a rap, and "G. I." (general indulgence) came forth from a dozen of throats. Each one then named the kind of drink in which he was to toast the health of the groom and his left at home bride. Before the former had expressed his preference, the foreman came into the room unnoticed and unheard, and as the thumps of the sticks came down on the case and the words, "I'm for porter!" were uttered, a hand touched the groom's shoulder, which nearly made him jump off the stool he was sitting on, and the advice tendered him, in solemn cadence, "Young man, you had better pay attention to your work than sticking to porter!" This advice had not been improved upon, and at the end of the same week, the young married man's frame was vacant.

The youthful reader will observe where the deficiency of the groom's qualities lay—lack of reading and study of that which would enable him to become a better compositor. It would also save him from being knocked from pillar to post—a sad lookout for the struggle in the battle of life.

SOME FIGURES BY A REPORTER.

One of the problems with which a reporter has to deal is the probability of finding at home the men whom he is assigned to interview after eight o'clock in the evening. Long experience teaches him that the vocation, age and social position of the person sought will enable him to estimate the chance very accurately. Assuming 100 to represent the certainty of finding his man, the probabilities will run about as follows: Clergymen, on Monday and Saturday nights, 86; other nights, 40. Old lawyers, 75; young lawyers unmarried, 25. Capitalists and bankers, 75. Politicians, between campaigns, 30; during campaigns, 5. Clerks, living at home, 20; clerks, boarding, 10. Physicians, 50. Merchants, 60. Mechanics, 70. Young women, unmarried, 50; married women in society, 60; married women without special aspirations, 80. Old people past 70 years, 95. After ten o'clock at night the chances of finding middle aged people at home are double the eight o'clock chances, while the younger ones on the average come strolling in about twelve o'clock.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ODE TO AN EMPTY INK-KEG.

BY W. P. ROOT.

Fountain of darkness,
Source of light!
How widely scattered now are all thy carbon particles,
Since first, with mallet heavy, I loosed your iron hoops
And drove a nail into your head!
One little portion of your ebon blood told us of death;
And, right beside, one said a man was born,
Thus equalizing things.
Through many a day of toil I've watched the rollers,
As with ceaseless twirl
They sent thy murky contents round the world,
To teach men better things and new.
But now how far beyond recall
Of all who tread this earthly ball
Must ever be thy teachings!
The good cannot be all destroyed,
The ill we can't erase;
The merry things that thou hast said
Will cheer us in life's race.
What are we all but ink-kegs,
Filled with that which, of itself, is neither good nor bad
Until we first apply it?
Our power to talk is just as well employed
In making all men friends and neighbors,
As though we used that same unruly tongue
To make them hate and curse.
'Tis not the ink alone that puts the words on paper,
But 'tis the type.
And so our hearts, like metal cold,
Give shape to what we think;
And tongues give utterance to these thoughts,
Like paper stamped on ink.
The energy stored up in kegs of dynamite,
And other compounds deadly,
Is but a bagatelle when once compared
With all thine innate power for good or bad.
So may I scatter wisely such potential seed,
Lest the crop sown be worse than one from dragons' teeth.
Let wisdom, virtue, harmless fun,
Forever from my ink-kegs come.
Let no man ever be the worse
For having read thy contents.
Good-by, old hulk! like corse without the spirit,
Thou liest there in everybody's way,
Fit only for the sexton.
Ope the furnace-door. What heat!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ARTISTIC PRINTER.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

A lot of bent leads and some broken-down rule,
A high-smelling pipe and an old office stool,
Some crazy "art" fonts and some doctored up inks,
And wads of chewed paper to fill up the chinks.

Some "butes," a few "fakes," lot of "curliques," too,
Some "slobs" for his jobs, an old knife-blade to hew
Material too good to deserve such a fate,
But suffers destruction at a terrible rate.

The artist then goes out and fills up with "booze"—
A horrible nightmare appears in his snooze.
He wakes up next day with "idees" in his head,
And sets up his nightmare in bits of cold lead.

No importance to him are the words in his job—
Subordinate all to the "bute" and the "slob."
But in goes the fancy as full as 'twill stick,
While all's covered over with colors most sick.

Then specimens go to the press of the trade,
And flattery thick on the "genius" is laid.
"A step in advance," and "an exquisite taste,"
"To praise this young artist with pleasure we haste."

The customer!— well, just see how he'll chill
The budding young genius, and kick on the bill.
Artistic it may be, but naught strikes his heart
When the *use* of the job has been killed by the "*art*."

L'ENVY.

To criticise others is easy enough—
It's easier far than to be "up to snuff."
We point in derision, of "artists" make game,
But wish we were "artists" ourselves, just the same.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTER'S PROGRESS.

The shades of night were coming down,
When limped into a western town
A tramp, who bore, by every sign,
The banner with that well-known line,
"Dead broke."

His hat was torn, his tangled hair
Stood like a hedgehog's in despair,
And like rheumatic jewsharp rung
The accents of that thickened tongue,
"Dead broke!"

"Oh, stay!" the printer said, "and place
Your weary form at yonder case."
A flush of joy suffused his cheek,
But still he said in language meek,
"Dead broke!"

"The clerk will cash your morning's string,
Soon as the cub shall thirty bring."
This was his regular's last good-night,
And still replied this singular wight,
"Dead broke!"

And there, with a smile that was fierce and wild,
The leaded local he swiftly piled,
And anon, with a grim and ominous laugh,
He toiled through the solid telegraph—
Dead broke.

He passed his galleys at rapid pace,
And worked the hook with a careless grace,
With dashes, slugs, and pickups a few,
And he hung up his case when the night was through
Dead broke.

He tore the dupes with an anxious smile,
And pasted his string in the Frisco style,
And measured twelve-three with careful gauge
As the make-up planed down the local page—
Dead broke.

"You'll find a bunk behind the press;
That's better'n carryin' the flag, I guess."
But he counted his currency o'er and o'er
And chuckled low to himself, "No more
Dead broke!"

When the first blushes of early morn
Had roused the dispenser of morning horn,
The comp appeared and showed his trait
Of taking the national beverage straight,
Dead sure.

* * * * * *

[An interval of thirteen drinks is supposed to have elapsed.]

There in the gutter making his bed,
In his pocket, as usual, nary a red,
The bright sun shone on this man of sin;
And the cop exclaimed, as he scooped him in,
"Dead drunk!"

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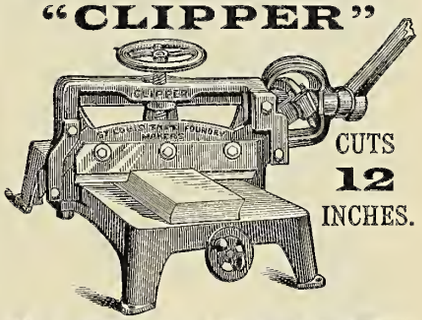
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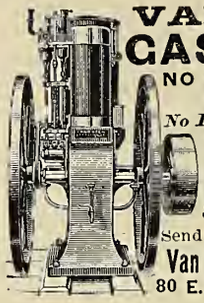
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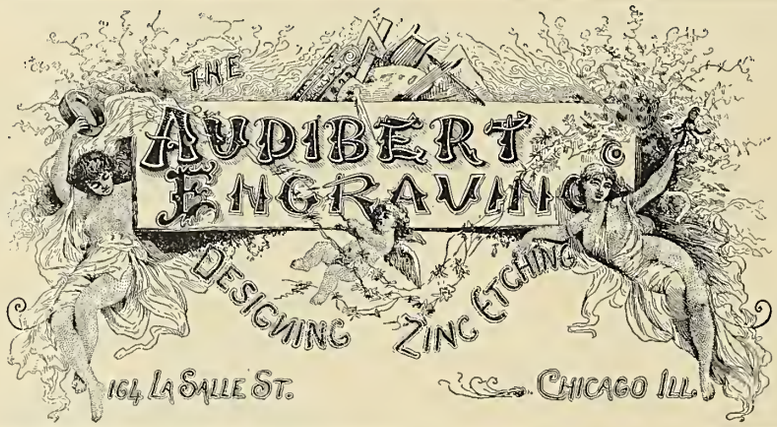
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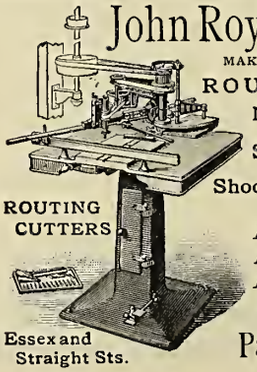
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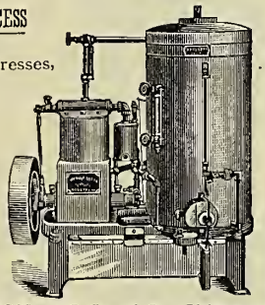
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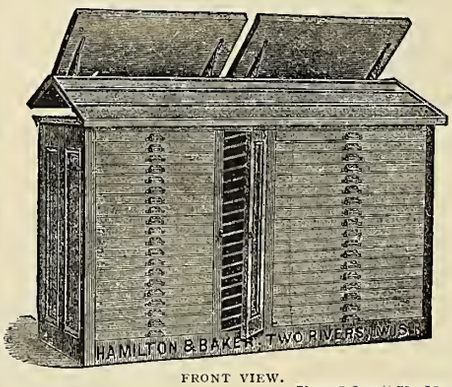
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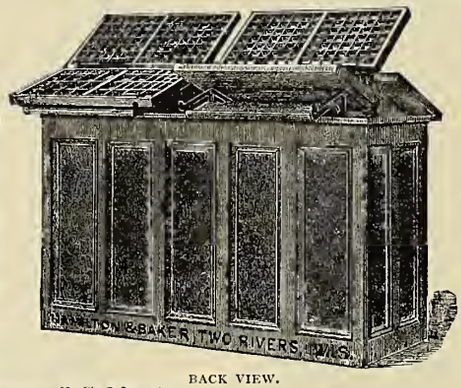
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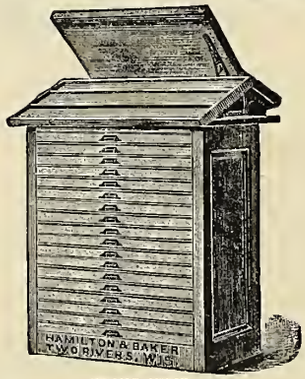
FRONT VIEW.



BACK VIEW.

Double "Polhemus" Cabinet.

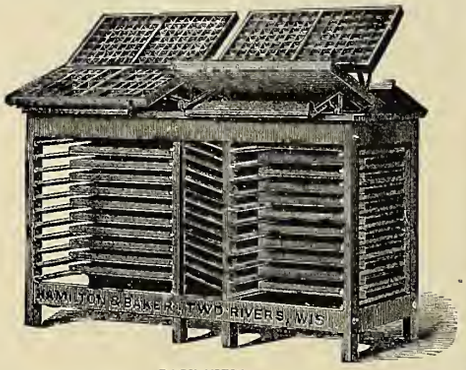
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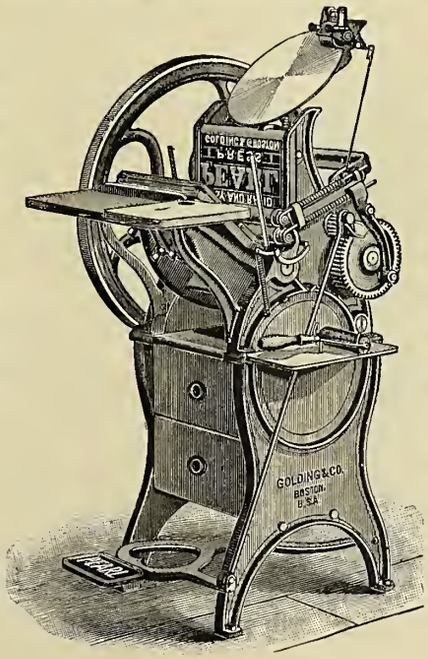
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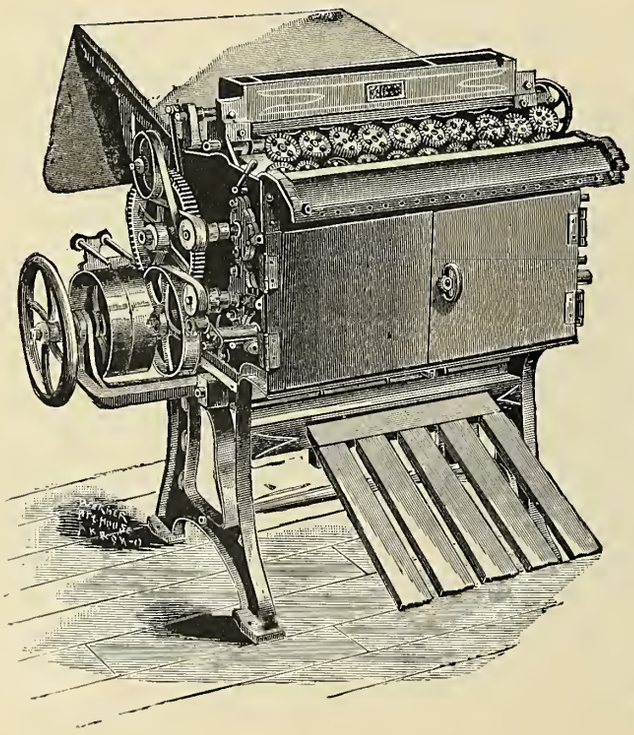
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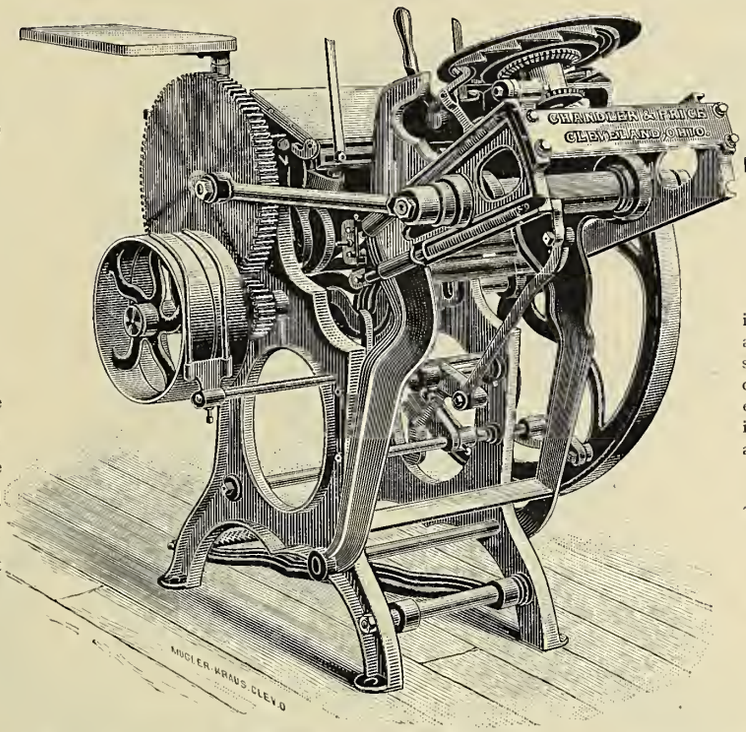
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EIGHTH MEDIUM, 7 x 11, with Throw-Off and Depressible Grippers,	$150.00	HALF MEDIUM, 14½ x 22, with Throw-Off and Depressible Grippers,	$450.00
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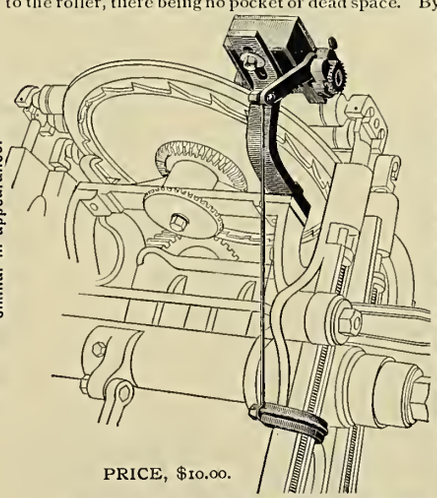
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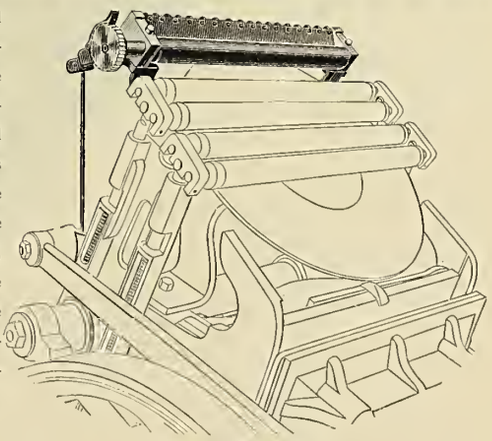
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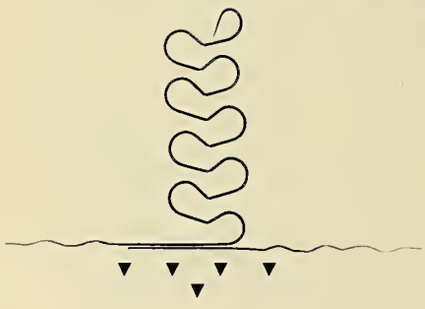
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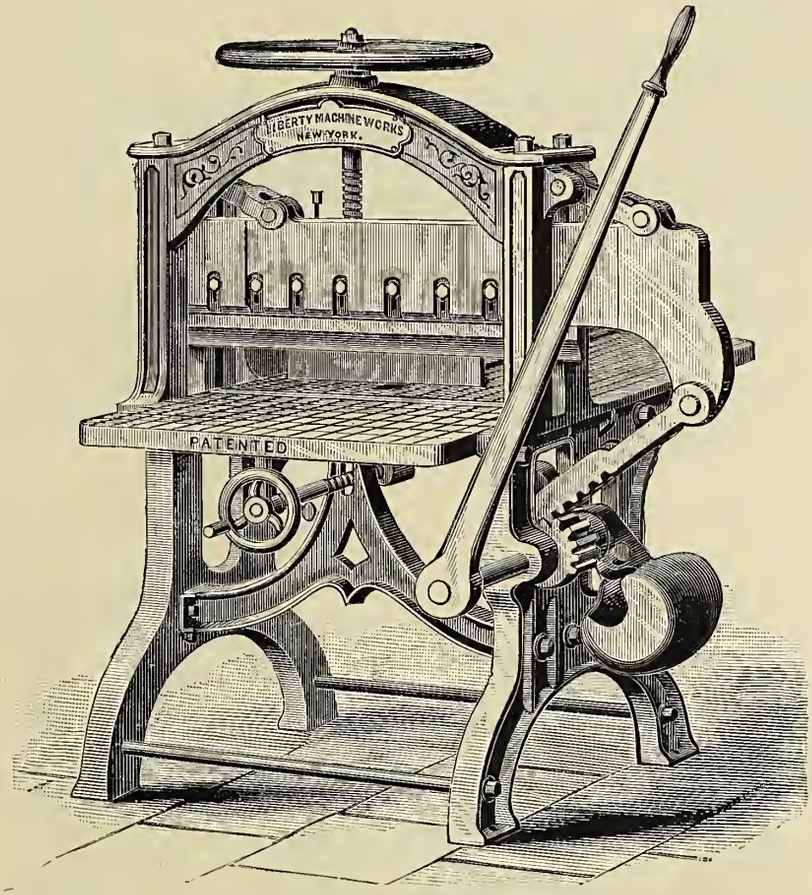




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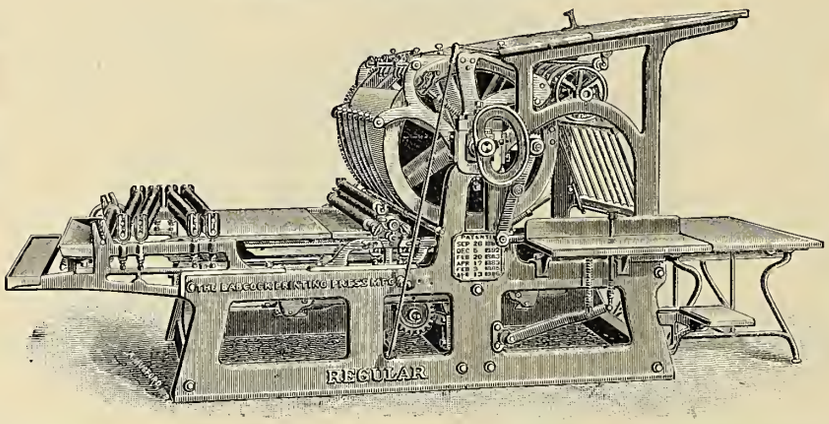
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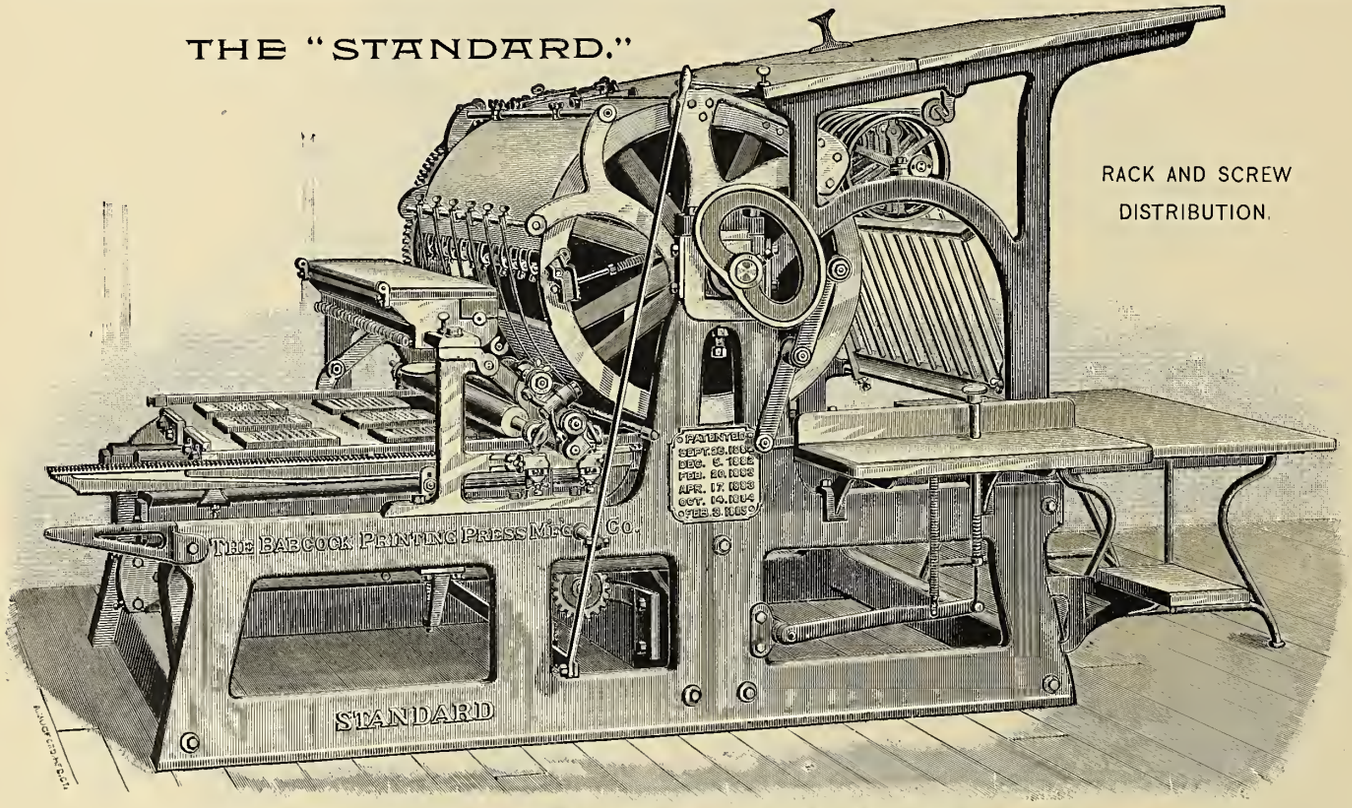
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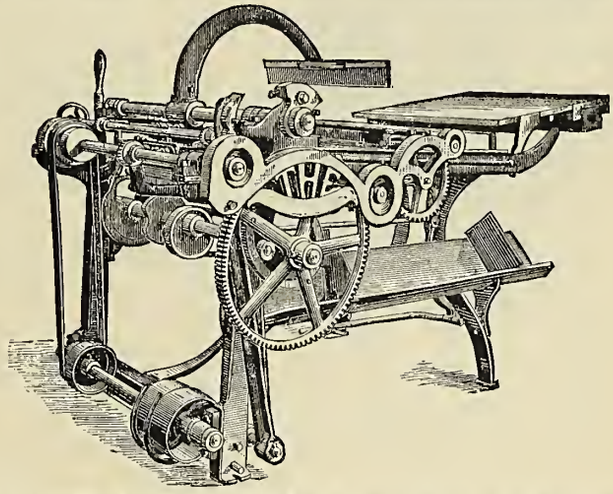
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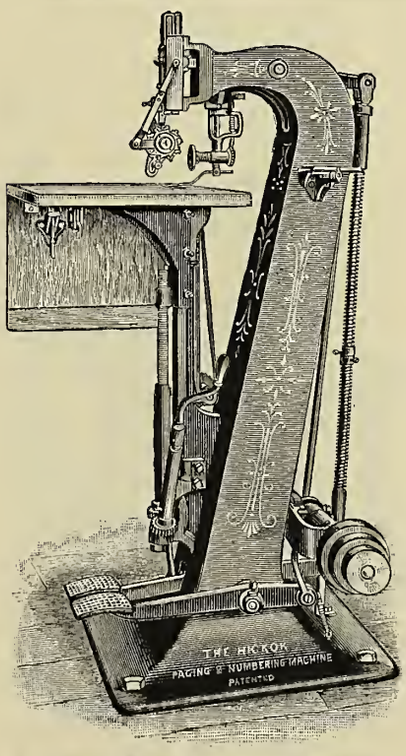
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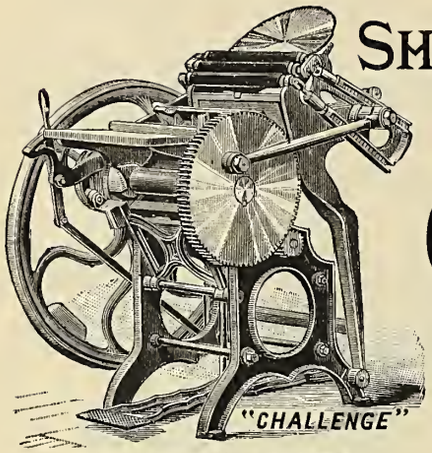
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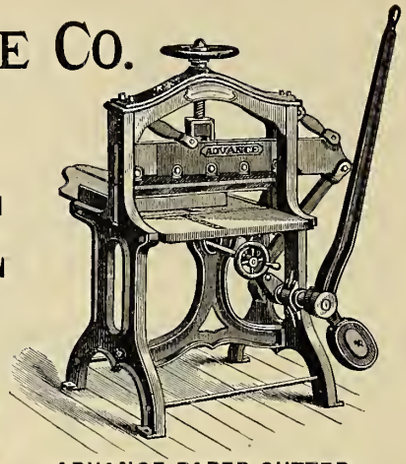
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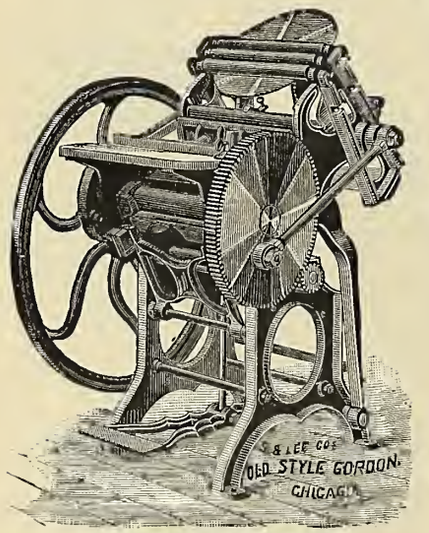
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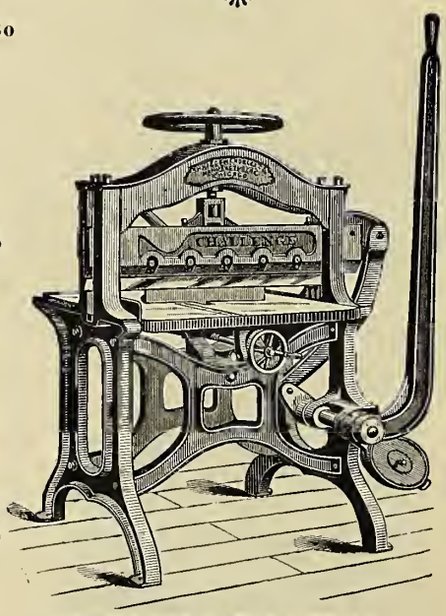
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25 inches	125.00
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

GOOD ADVICE.

To the Editor: OMAHA, May 2, 1889.

With your permission allow me to say a few words which may be of interest. THE INLAND PRINTER is to me the same as water is to a fish, and one may sit from day to day and be pleased, instructed, and greatly benefited with its contents. A word or more to the apprentice, he who is trying to perform his work well, and become in reality one of the gems of the profession. First, do as you are told, omitting nothing. Do not think your hands are too delicate to clean a press or wash the windows. Remember that it is the small things in the print shop, as well as the larger ones, that count in all the trade, and one is of as much importance as the other. Second, do not be afraid to work, and do all you can to improve every hour. Work for your employer's interests as well as for your own, and ever strive to please him by your work, the neatness of the print-shop, and politeness. Time is flying, and you have almost served your time. Has the time spent been a good investment to you? Have you performed your duty well? We hope you have, and as the days and years roll on, and the various improvements to the craft are being made, let us look to you, who, by your life, have made the "union" what is now a shadow of the future. E. S. D.

FROM COLUMBUS, OHIO.

To the Editor: COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 1, 1889.

A great many times the foreman or manager of a jobroom might be heard saying, "Too busy to distribute," or something equally absurd. No time to distribute dead jobs, yet hour after hour to virtually waste hunting and pulling "sorts." The time consumed distributing dead matter is considered by many proprietors, more especially those who are not themselves practical printers, as time thrown away. How little they realize the amount of time wasted every week on account of this part of the business of the jobroom not receiving proper attention. There certainly can be no profit in a job requiring half, and sometimes even more, of the time it would take to set it up if the type was in the case, to find enough material to set it with.

Besides the time lost, there is nothing that will so demoralize a man and unfit him for doing a respectable job as to go to case after case and find them all empty, while the dead stone is running over with jobs that have long since passed in their checks and have probably been through the ordeal of several resurrections since the material was, figuratively speaking, first entombed. Yet a man is given a piece of work to be delivered at a given time, and he is expected to do it. The material is in the office; what is the trouble? The work was not done at the proper time. Keep the type in the cases, where it belongs, and you will have less trouble from that quarter.

Another bad feature of this mismanagement is one of very great importance to the proprietor — pull several letters from a line and the remainder will either fall or be knocked over, with the result of ruining the face of a great deal of type; if not at once, then "later on," just as sure as the practice is continued.

S. POKE.

OUR NEW BRUNSWICK LETTER.

To the Editor: ST. JOHN, May 1, 1889.

The printing business remains as about last reported. Some of the offices are flush with work, while others are slack. Of course, I am speaking of job offices. Newspaper work remains about the same all the year round. Only occasionally there is any fluctuations.

Some of the rumors mentioned in my last letter have come to pass. Messrs. Day & Reid, jobbers, have dissolved, Mr. Reid going out. Mr. Day will continue the business, and it is to be hoped he will run it successfully. George has a good deal of pluck and vim — most essential elements in trade nowadays.

While I am on the printing business, I must relate a little circumstance that came under my notice a few days ago. One of our chess admirers compiled a small book of about sixty pages, mostly diagrams. The book, when printed, could be easily carried in the breast pocket. The compiler wrote to a New York house to get figures of cost of printing, and also to a London, England, house. Both "shops" make a specialty of chess work. The English house offered to print twice the number of copies, at less than half the price of the New York firm; and, moreover, the English house sent a specimen page with the figures. Besides, the London firm offered to take a number of the books. I would like to give the figures of both places, but as the letter was only shown to me privately I must refrain from so doing. I thought over the matter, and why should there be such a wide difference in the price, but could not solve the problem. Does the secret lie in "free trade labor" (politicians say pauper labor) in England, or in "protected labor in America"?

Progress, our weekly society paper, celebrated its first anniversary last Saturday by publishing a "twelve pager." The proprietors claim they had a very successful year, and a wonderful increase in circulation. They expect to double it against their next anniversary. Success to them.

St. Andrew's new paper, the *Beacon*, it is said, will make its appearance some time this week.

John B. Jones, city editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, has tendered his resignation, and accepted the position of advertising agent of the New Brunswick and Canadian Pacific railways. Mr. Jones started his career in this printing office, and then took up reporting. He is a good fellow, and no doubt will succeed in his new occupation. Yours, WIDE AWAKE.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, May 4, 1889.

Business in this city during and since the last half of last month has been unusually active. Several offices have on several occasions worked into the wee sma' hours. Some of the morning paper subs have gone to work in the job offices. The printers are doing so well and securing so much fat in this city at this time that the *News* wag has been aroused, and he says they (the printers here now) remind him of "pigs in clover."

No. 17 has moved into new quarters. Though these are not as commodious, they are convenient, being right in Printing House Square, consequently, there is a much larger attendance then formerly.

A local typothetæ was instituted here during the close of last month. The following are its officers: President, T. Fitzwilliam; vice-president, A. W. Hyatt; secretary, L. S. Graham; treasurer, T. H. Thomason; executive committee, George Muller, J. P. Hopkins and E. A. Brandao. Thirteen firms participated in the organization.

The Union Club, the subject of which was made mention of in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER some months ago, is now about to be organized. It is apart from 17, but the membership will be of No. 17 men, exclusively. It will be a social club, and will have a reading room and gymnasium.

A weekly paper, the *Gossip*, will on Saturday next issue its initial number.

Mr. Brandao has formed a copartnership with Mr. Gill, and the firm name is again E. A. Brandao & Co.

A movement is now extant in this city to have all offices employing union men use an imprint, the same to be recorded or patented by No. 17, an infringement being punishable. The benefits arising therefrom, to both employer and employé, are palpable. The matter is now in the hands of a committee of No. 17, and the matter will no doubt be finally settled upon at our next meeting. D. F. Y.

NEWSPAPER VERSUS JOB COMPOSITORS.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1889.

Generally the work of a newspaper compositor is of so mechanical a character and so far removed from the job printer's work, especially the artistic job printer, there being so little work done in the newspaper composing room which requires even a minimum amount of skill in his daily labor, that it is usually considered that he is removed from that branch styled "general printing." His work is so monotonous, that but for the rush to the copy hook and getting accustomed to the routine of the different offices he may be employed in, it would to a degree be a humdrum existence. Occasionally men are to be met with who are somewhat devoted to the art and in their leisure have very usefully and profitably amused themselves studying the designs of artistic printers and other good printers in such an excellent publication as THE INLAND PRINTER. From this arose the ambition to practice, and where opportunity offers produce very commendable workmanship. Instances are rare among newspaper compositors possessing the ability to manipulate rules into artistic formations. A few days ago a number of specimens of rule work were shown the writer in the *Record* office, gotten up by Mr. Amos Horting, a compositor, which are a credit to that gentleman. The manner in which they were set up shows that Mr. Horting's ideas of designing this peculiar grade of work have been carefully studied, and that he can now be considered an expert. As the advertiser becomes more exacting in his demands for not only best space but better display in his advertisements, so also should there be corresponding qualities in the workmanship of the compositor who prepares the advertisement for the columns of the newspaper. He should be able not only to meet this demand but be competent to suggest styles and designs that are practical that never occur to the mind of a man who is not a printer. The newspaper compositor who strives to make himself capable of doing this is indispensable in any office. It is hoped those who read this will take the matter into serious consideration, and if there is advantage to any of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER it will be gratifying to the WRITER.

FROM NEBRASKA.

To the Editor: OMAHA, May 6, 1889.

There has been a rumor afloat for some time regarding the consolidation of the Omaha *Dispatch* and Fisher's printing establishment, and last Saturday your correspondent visited Mr. J. O. Fisher for the purpose of learning if the rumor was true, and if so, to find out the particulars. Mr. Fisher stated that the consolidation was perfected and that a stock company had been formed, to be known as The Omaha Dispatch Publishing Company, with a capital of $75,000, and a provision to increase the same to $500,000, if the venture proved successful. The officers are: J. C. Wilcox, president and treasurer; F. N. K. Orff, secretary; J. O. Fisher, general superintendent. The new office, which is being specially arranged for the purpose, will be located at 110 and 112 South Fourteenth street, and will occupy the entire building of three floors, containing about 12,000 square feet of room. The *Dispatch*, which is not yet a year old, has now quite a large circulation, and when it gets in its new quarters, increased to seven columns and remodeled generally, as it is said it will be, we predict that it will have the largest circulation of any afternoon sheet in the city, selling, as it does, for 1 cent a copy. The consolidation of these two offices will be a great benefit to all concerned, and will make at least a dozen more situations for printers in Omaha. Mr. Charles Abernethy will continue to serve as foreman of the newsroom, and the job department will be under the efficient management of Mr. E. E. Riland, formerly of Rees' job department, and vice-president of No. 190.

Messrs. F. B. Johnson and Fred Nye filed a bid with Judge Dundy, of the district court, Saturday, for the job department of the Omaha *Republican*. The price offered was $35,000. A short time ago we chronicled the purchase of the paper by Mr. Nye, and was surprised at the time that this property should be divided. The job department has been in the hands of a receiver for several months, and we would like to see Messrs. Johnson and Nye successful in their bid and so keep this property together and push it to the front, where it belongs. This valuable plant was formerly the property of the late S. P. Rounds, at one time public printer.

Mr. George B. Eddy, junior partner of the firm of Chase & Eddy, printers and engravers, on Wednesday, May 1, joined the noble army of benedicts, and is now in St. Paul, Minnesota, enjoying his wedding tour. Mr. Eddy is an honorary member of No. 190, and his many friends unite in wishing himself and bride future prosperity.

We are called upon to chronicle the sad death of Charles Lemarsh, which occurred April 12, after an illness of about a week's duration. Mr. Lemarsh was employed as a pressman at the Rees Printing Company, at the time of his death, and was a member in good standing of the Pressmen's, Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union No. 32, under whose auspices the funeral was conducted. The deceased was twenty-eight years of age, and was quite popular among his associates. None of Mr. Lemarsh's friends or relatives could be communicated with as he was delirious before his death and could not give any information. He came here from Rochester about two and a half years ago, and has been a resident of this city since. If anyone seeing this can give any information as to the whereabouts of any of his relatives they will confer a favor by sending the same to No. 32.

The installation of officers occurred at the last meeting of Omaha Typographical Union, No. 190, and the old officers stepped down and out, with the exception of two, who were reëlected. The affairs of the union have been well looked after during the past year, and thanks are due the officers who have just retired. The new officers are all capable men, and we have no doubt No. 190 will continue to prosper under their management.

Matters in printing circles are moving along very smoothly, and while no office is really rushed, they seem to have enough work in to keep all hands busy. There are quite a few printers in town, but as the weather is warm and sultry, and the base ball craze at its height, the "subs" are faring fairly well.

Since our last letter Messrs. McBride & Ryan have added a new embossing press to their already complete job office, and are now prepared to turn out work in this line.

Mr. C. I. Morris, who has so efficiently cared for the office of financial and corresponding secretary of No. 190 for the past two years, leaves Wednesday for the West, where he will endeavor to find himself a home. While we regret to lose Mr. Morris, we wish him unbounded success in whatever he may undertake. He will be greatly missed by every member of No. 190.

W. M. K.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, May 6, 1889.

The item in the April number referring to the samples sent from Montreal by Joseph Burnett has caused a good deal of controversy and comment. Your correspondent has been requested by several to investigate this matter, and let the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER know what kind of an office turned out such work. I went to 94 St. François Xavier street and saw a sign bearing "Joseph Burnett, stationer and job printer." On entering and making inquiries, I was told by the younger Burnett that no specimens had been sent from that place, and neither he nor his father knew who had sent them. They regarded it as a joke, though not appreciated as such. In the rear of the store is a small room about 10 by 12 feet, which contains a desk, a small cabinet of type, and a small Pearl press. The imposing stone, for want of room, is placed on top of the cabinet of type, and probably measures 10 by 13 inches. These are all that this establishment boasts of, except a good-sized kerosene lamp; whether it is used to warm up the room or light up the place I don't know. The boy is the one who does the work, and as all he knows about the business he has picked up himself, he is not too proficient in the art. One

sample he showed me, which looked miserable, as there was not half impression enough, and there was ink enough on the one sheet to have run ten. The cut in the job was all filled up and smeared, and he attributed the cause to a "poor cut and poor ink." Such are the kind who put their imprint on such a job as above mentioned, and it is a good thing for the regular up and up offices that they do, as it throws the blame on the proper parties and not on innocent ones. Montreal is badly afflicted with amateurs, and cannot blame you for censuring such.

The newspaper men of the city have formed a "Montreal Press Club," the following being elected office bearers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. R. S. White, M. P., *Gazette;* first vice-president, Mr. P. M. Sauvalle, *La Patrie;* second vice-president, M. G. H. Flint, *Witness;* treasurer, Mr. H. S. Stafford, *Gazette;* financial secretary, Mr. H. Harvey, *Trade Review;* general secretary, Mr. David Ayton, *Herald;* board of directors, Messrs. A. F. Pirie, *Star;* James Harper, *Witness;* W. A. Ritchie, *Herald;* A. C. Wurtele, *La Presse;* A. Mosher, *Empire;* Joseph Lessard, *Le Monde;* G. Desauiniers, *L'Etendard;* and Charles Marcil, *Star*. A constitution and by-laws were adopted.

Business is very poor yet. Each of the morning papers (English) has taken off three frames from their force. The *Herald* now has fourteen regulars and seventeen subs. The *Gazette* has fully as many subs. On an average the subs get about one night per week. Though navigation has been fully opened it has not yet had any effect on printing offices. The French daily offices are about the same as the English. A good share of the compositors are as good on French as on English.

The first week in May the majority of the printers of Montreal quit work at one o'clock on Saturday so that they can take in the different games held on that day during the summer. A few of the offices work nine hours; commence to labor at 7:30 in the morning and quit at six at night, and work to one o'clock on Saturday the year round. Others who work ten hours make up the difference by working from 7:00 A.M. to 12:00 then from 1:00 till 6:30 P.M., and till one on Saturday. The nine-hour scheme is a good one to both parties, as the men do just as much work in nine hours as they would in ten, and do not feel so tired after a day's work. Three or four offices are running on this system, and all are satisfied with the results.

George Debarats, proprietor of *Dominion Illustrated*, lately connected with the Canada Bank Note Company, has severed his connection with the same, and will now run an office of his own. The new location is on St. James street, where Mr. Debarats has put in new machinery and type, where he will pay strict attention to the rapidly increasing circulation of his paper, and will later turn his attention to jobwork. His many friends will be pleased to see him in his old business as he is a veteran in the business.

"Isn't that a daisy page?" all the subscribers of THE INLAND PRINTER said when they saw the insert between page 628 and 629, and they were certainly correct. J. P. M.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, May 5, 1889.

The printing, lithographing and bookbinding establishments of this city have been much busier during the past month than for several months previous, although there has been much room for improvement. That Louisville is one of the poorest printing towns of its size in the country is acknowledged on all sides, and why it should be is indeed a mystery. Alive with natural resources, the reputed "gateway of the new South," the greatest tobacco center in the world, and the home of fine whisky and fast horses, there is every reason why printers should do a flourishing business, but alas they do not!

THE INLAND PRINTER is eagerly watched for each month by its numerous friends here, and on every possible occasion they have a good word for it. One subscriber, especially, who, in the first place, had been pretty hard to catch, declared to me the other day that he would not be without it for three times its cost. At the same time he told me of an engraver who made a regular habit of dropping in to see him each month about the time THE INLAND PRINTER usually reaches here, and not leaving until he had devoured all of the good things in it. The last time he came in, he found that there was too much for him to digest in the one sitting, so he asked for permission to carry it home with him. The printer announced that while he had no particular objection to his coming around and reading THE INLAND PRINTER, he unqualifiedly drew the line on its going outside of his office, at the same time giving the engraver my address, with the statement that $2 would pay all expenses for a year.

Mr. Ernest Horn, formerly connected with the Louisville Lithographing Company, has been elected secretary of the Falls City Lithographing Company vice Mr. Charles E. McBride, who, owing to his continued ill-health, was forced to resign. Mr. McBride has numerous friends throughout the country who will be pained to hear of his misfortune. Mr. McBride is now recuperating his lost strength in the delightful blue-grass country.

Mr. O. E. Comstock, formerly president of the Comstock-Branham Printing Company, has been making gallant strides toward the goal of his ambition, which is to be a minister of the gospel. It was feared for a time that he had become permanently broken in health by too constant study, but a five weeks' recreation in the delightful South Carolina climate cured him.

The Kriegshaber Brothers, than whom no more enterprising or pushing printers exist, will shortly put in an additional cylinder press, as their increasing trade is calling loudly for it.

Mr. Robert Rowell, who for years has had a monopoly (such as it is) in the printers' supply trade of this city, has sold an unusually large number of job presses within the past three months.

Mr. Thomas H. Stark, of Moore & Stark, reports business in the paper line fair to middling. This firm carry a splendid line of paper in daily use by printers, and while they are meeting with moderate encouragement from the printers of the city, there is considerable business going elsewhere that might be kept here with profit to all parties concerned. Louisville has always been noted for her lack of appreciation of home talent, especially in the paper trade, and if the printers of the city, who are ever ready to complain when they are in a pinch for some special kind of stock, because they cannot get it just when they want it, would give the local paper dealers the proper consideration, there is not the least doubt but what they (the paper dealers) would exert themselves to be prepared to supply anything within reason at short notice. The foregoing applies not only to Louisville, but to many other cities, and printers generally would profit by giving home talent its just deserts.

Mr. Louis T. Davidson has been in New York for the past two weeks, doing the centennial and at the same time looking around for ideas for his mammoth printing house, shortly to be erected by the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company. Mr. August Straus and "Uncle Jim" Davidson have been whooping things in his absence.

Messrs. J. V. Reed & Co. have taken an elegant four-story building on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, which was found absolutely necessary as their business has been growing steadily. One of their specialties is tobacco tags, of which they have almost a monopoly here.

Morton Brothers have also moved to Fifth street, between Main and Market.

The plant of the Branham Printing Company, which made an assignment some time ago, was sold at auction last Friday and, strange to say, almost every printer in town was present or represented by proxy. There was a sale (that is, it was knocked down to a party), and still there was no sale. And all because the person who made the highest bid, when he came to paying the money, found he could not raise it. Mortgages to the extent of $2,000 are held upon it, and the price it was knocked down at was $2,013. There is likely to be another sale, and if it is not any better than the first one, those creditors who are not protected by mortgage will stand a poor chance to realize much on their holdings.

Our Commercial Club entertained quite a delegation of business men from Owensboro and Henderson several days this week, and

among them were the following newspaper men: Stalling Mashall, of the Henderson *Journal;* W. G. Gooch, of the Henderson *Gleaner;* Ben Harrison, of the Henderson *News;* Wilson Lamb, of the Sturgis *Enterprise;* E. E. Owsley, of the Owensboro *Inquirer;* Urey Woodson and C. W. Bransford, of the Owensboro *Messenger;* B. H. Poindexter, of the Lewisport *Post;* L. J. Early, of the Hawesville *News and World;* W. S. Sterrett, of the Hawesville *Plaindealer;* and John B. Babbige, of the Breckenridge *News*. The mighty editors were treated to a view of the city from the top of a tally-ho coach as an additional compliment, and it is needless to say that, since their return to their respective homes, nothing but kind words have been spoken of Louisville. One of our prominent dealers in paper has good grounds for declining to serve upon a reception committee in the future, as he has heard nothing else from his neighbors but expressions of surprise at his apparent straying from his sober habits, which, it is said, was caused by his almost vain endeavors to pilot one of the visiting propellers of the shears and paste-pot to a safe place as he was unable to take care of himself for the reason that "red licker" had run wild on the trip to the city.

The Rogers-Tuley Company is still in the hands of the trustees, and it is reported that the creditors have about concluded that to continue the business will, if anything, lessen their chance to realize very much upon their claims, and that a meeting will be held within a week or ten days to decide upon some means of disposing of the property.

The Louisville Lithographing Company has shut down permanently and the plant is for sale. I hear that the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company has made an offer for it, but up to this writing no trade has been made. C. F. T.

PHILADELPHIA'S PRINTING PROSPERITY.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1889.

The leading job and book printing houses here and in the principal cities in the state, are well supplied with work, and no particular diminution of orders is expected until the advent of summer. The Washington centennial celebration in New York has had the effect of largely increasing business among the firms that monopolize railroad work. The *Times* printing house produced some creditable centennial programmes for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, the designs showing the advance of railroading since 1789. Allen, Zane & Scott, the leading railroad printing and publishing firm in this city, also executed some original and handsome designs for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The job, book and newspaper hands have for several months past been discussing what would be the probable outcome of the meeting between the representatives of the master printers and the committee from Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2. While there has been a great diversity of opinion as to the result of this important meeting, the following official announcement sets all doubt at rest.

The conference that was to have taken place Wednesday, April 17, between a committee of employing printers and the conference committee of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, to determine upon the compositors' wage lists, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the fact that Jacob Glaser, president of the union, received a communication, signed by F. C. Stockbridge, that the master printers and publishers were not prepared to make any alteration in the schedule of prices that has governed the trade for some time past. The matter, which deals particularly with alleged irregularities claimed to prevail in some establishments, will be brought to the attention of Typographical Union No. 2.

The special business meeting of the Philadelphia Typothetæ, which is to be held this month, is regarded with much concern by the officers and members of Philadelphia union. It is well known that many of the master printers belonging to the Typothetæ are inimical to the union, and an impression prevails that an attempt will be made by the employers to decrease the rates of compensation that have ruled for a long time. A well-informed representative of the union, in speaking upon the subject, said: "The increase of 'rat shops' in Philadelphia the past year has been great, while cheap, botch printing is being turned out in enormous quantities. The members of the Typothetæ, in many cases, appear to prefer 'blacksmiths' to competent men. Good hands stick up for the prices made by the union, and it appears to be the avowed purpose of the Typothetæ people to 'bar' the competent printers who support the principles laid down by the union. If the Typothetæ decide to cut down wages, the result will be a general and wide-spread strike."

A committee of well and favorably known printers, of which James Beatty is chairman, have about completed arrangements on behalf of the Philadelphia Association of ex-Delegates to the International Typographical Union for the banquet in commemoration of the birthday of George W. Childs, who, with Anthony J. Drexel, founded the Childs-Drexel Fund of the International Union. Mr. Childs' birthday (May 12) is the day on which the union printers east of the Mississippi river contribute the price of one thousand ems each to the rapidly increasing fund that is to be devoted to their benefit. Last year the event was celebrated in this city by one of the largest and most elaborate banquets ever held here, at which many eminent men who had risen from the case were present. It is not proposed to make so great a display this year, and it is intended to signalize the return of Mr. Childs' natal day by a gathering of the members of the ex-Delegates Association, principally, with a limited number of guests. The entertainment is to be held at Reiner's café, on Saturday, May 11, the twelfth being Sunday.

The monument to the memory of William H. Foster, a labor leader, who died here about three years ago, has been finished by Gibs, McMichael & Co., and placed in position in the lot of the typographical union, at Mount Moriah Cemetery, West Philadelphia. The monument is of Fox Island granite, and is nearly 12 feet high. The first base is 3 feet square and 18 inches high, and the second base is 2½ feet square and 1 foot high. The die is 1¼ feet square and 22 inches high, and the shaft 1¼ feet square at its base, and about 7 feet high. On the front panel of the die is the inscription: "Erected to the memory of William H. Foster, by Organized Labor." On one of the side panels is engraved: "Born May 3, 1848; died July 28, 1886," and on the other is stenciled: "Of him it can truly be said, the world is better for his having lived in it." On the second base "Foster" is carved in large letters. The cost of the monument was about $300, and this was paid by the William H. Foster Memorial Association.

John E. Lonabaugh, who now occupies Council Liberty Hall, on Germantown avenue, near Berks street, where he publishes the *Centennial Advertiser*, and runs a large job and book printing house has arranged to build a five-story printing establishment, the increase of his business necessitating the undertaking.

The compositors on the *Ledger* now receive 50 cents per thousand ems, the price paid in war times, and it completely demoralizes all the other city newspaper offices.

The movement originated here by ex-State Senator Horatio Gates Jones and George W. Childs, to celebrate the bi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of the first paper mill in America, meets with much favor. Senator Jones has prepared a circular which will be forwarded to all American publishers and printers. While seeking the coöperation and assistance of those interested in the important and interesting event, the gentlemen starting the enterprise hope to receive attention generally throughout the United States through the medium of the publications devoted to printing, publishing and paper making interests. It is likely that the ruins of the old Rittenhouse paper mill, which was erected and began operations in September, 1690, will, in September, 1890, be rendered notable in the history of America by an appropriate and splendid celebration. Already a number of influential paper makers have expressed their willingness to take part in the affair, and many other favorable responses are confidently expected.

The extent to which the "plate" syndicate are carrying the botch business is simply outrageous. A concern, whose establishment

is located in the "Pennsylvania Dutch" town of York, York county, this state, makes all kinds of cheap stereotype matter, including book and news material, which is shipped broadcast over the country. The firm, which style themselves a "printing company," are constantly advertising in a local paper for compositors, but it is doubtful if many hands are obtained, as the extravagant pay of 16 cents per thousand ems is offered. Just think of it! The audacity to advertise for "first-class" compositors, and present as an inducement 16 cents per thousand! The productions of this alleged printing house are, in many instances, of the most unsightly character, being full of the most glaring and ridiculous typographical errors. The "Pennsylvania Dutch" county is notorious for bad printing, but this particular concern certainly turns out the worst work that it is possible to imagine. This amateur "blacksmithing" should be suppressed in some way, as it is actually becoming a nuisance.

Jacob Glaser, president of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, is an excellent all-round printer. Mr. Glaser has for a long time been superintendent of the mechanical department of the *Railway World*. "Jake," as he is familiarly called by his hosts of printer friends, is a genial, energetic fellow, and is regarded with great esteem by all members of the fraternity.

At the last regular meeting of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, President General W. H. Neilson surrendered the gavel to his successor, Jacob Glaser. The retiring executive head spoke of the incoming president in very complimentary terms, congratulating him upon being the unanimous choice of the union to the position to which he had been elected. Besides the seating of the new president, it was the time for installing the vice-president, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, doorkeeper and business committee, and nearly all of these officers were on hand. The delegates-elect to the Denver convention, Alexander Dunbar, Joseph C. Gibbs, Walter Faries and David C. Doak, were also obligated. They will receive their instructions at the next meeting. Eleven new members were enrolled, and a committee of twenty-five were selected to devise means to more thoroughly organize the trade here.

The Camden (N. J.) Press Club is now pleasantly located in its new club rooms, at 205 Market street. The club has recently had a number of active and associate members added to the lists, and proposes now to handsomely furnish its new headquarters. This club is the only press club with furnished headquarters in south Jersey. ARGUS.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, May 3, 1889.

As a rule the book and job offices are fairly well filled with work, and business cannot be called dull, though occasionally a growl is heard. Perhaps this growling is not entirely without cause, as money is scarce and bills hard to collect. Ever since the failure of the Rand-Avery Company the other offices have had more to do, and I have often heard the remark in this connection that it is an ill wind that blows good to no one. With an establishment second to none in this section of the country for producing all classes of letterpress printing, this company was a competitor that many feared.

April 11 witnessed a change in the well-known publishing house of Ticknor & Co. Mr. George F. Godfrey retired, Mr. Thomas B. Ticknor became associated in an important position with Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and Mr. Benjamin H. Ticknor remains at the old quarters, where he will continue the publication of the Ticknor list, including the *American Architect*, and various architectural subscription books, etc. The copyrights, electros and stock of all the miscellaneous publications were sold to Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The firm of Ticknor & Co. was established in 1832, and for thirty years were proprietors of the old corner bookstore.

Mr. Charles D. White, superintendent of the mailing department of the *Youth's Companion*, has invented a mailing machine that looks like a beauty. The Dickinson Typefoundry are the New England agents for its sale, and there is now one on exhibition in their salesroom. The machine is operated by foot-power, prints directly on the paper from a galley, is simple and easily operated. The table is 30 by 60 inches, giving the operator plenty of room for his work.

Mr. J. G. Pierce, of the Dickinson Typefoundry, has been confined to his house for some time by sickness, but is expected to be at his desk again in the course of another week.

Mr. Henry Y. Wiggin, for the last six years entry clerk for Messrs. Golding & Co., expects to leave us next autumn, and take up his residence in Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, South America. If I may be allowed to make a prediction, success awaits him in his new field of labor, where push, good sense and a thorough knowledge of his business cannot but be appreciated.

Speaking of Golding & Co. reminds me that Mr. Murphy has started for Boston, having secured numerous orders in New York State for the Golding Jobber.

An agency has recently been established here for the sale of M. Galley's Universal press, and several machines are on exhibition at their salesroom on Arch street.

The trade in this vicinity (by "vicinity" in this case is meant anywhere between New York and Nova Scotia) is soon to have another candidate for its favors in making repairs and moving printing and bookbinding machinery. Mr. William Torbett is about to open a place of his own, and is the party referred to. He is a practical printer's machinist, having served his time at the trade, and has been in the employ of both R. Hoe & Co. and the Campbell Press Company. Mr. Torbett's father was also in the same business previous to his demise, and was most favorably known in most of the Boston offices.

The announcement is made that after a long illness Mr. Thomas S. Whiting closed this life May 1, at his residence in North Cambridge. Mr. Whiting was one of the best known of the old-time Boston printers, having served in different capacities in several newspaper offices here for upward of forty years. He was a man of marked industry, of sterling integrity, and his long connection with the *Herald* composing room had endeared him to all in that department.

Last Saturday evening, Mr. Cornelius Leary, a compositor at the University Press, Cambridge, had the great misfortune to fall from the platform of an electric car in that city, and was run over by the car in tow. He was carried to a doctor's office near by, where it was found that his right foot and hand were so badly crushed that amputation of both was necessary. He was then moved in an ambulance to the Cambridge hospital.

Mr. A. G. Daniels, job printer, has gone into insolvency, with liabilities of about $12,360. The assets consist of his stock, presses, type, fixtures, electric motor, etc. S.

PROPOSED CONVENTION OF PRESSMEN.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, May 6, 1889.

The joint circular recently sent to the various pressmen's unions by Empire City Pressmen's Union, No. 35, and the Adams and Cylinder Press Printers' Association, of New York, having for its purpose the groundwork for a convention of pressmen to be held in New York City at an early date, has, from late advices, met with a hearty response from a large number of the unions. In some cases a desire has been expressed for a location that would be a little more central, but the majority seem to be of the opinion that if the meeting is held in New York the delegates would have an opportunity of meeting with the members of the last named association, for whom it is claimed that there is no stronger body of organized wage-workers anywhere, and their coöperation with the organized pressmen of the country would indeed be an advantage to the latter well worth the trouble in the attempt. Much interest is being manifested in certain circles looking to the raising of a fund to aid the smaller unions to meet the expenses incurred in sending a delegate, and it is probable that very little trouble will be experienced in securing

enough money to assist all of the weaker unions to a considerable extent.

At various times, in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, I have given my reasons for advocating a separation of the pressmen from the compositors, to which I can only add that the experience gained at and since the Kansas City session has only served to strengthen me in the belief that it is the only means by which we can ever hope to make our organization achieve the desired ends. The lack of interest in the organization throughout the country that has been so apparent since the failure at Kansas City would be immediately supplanted by interest everywhere should this movement be a success, and an impetus would be given to the unions that has never yet been experienced.

I venture the assertion that when the pressmen awaken to the fact that they are competent to govern themselves, the unions that now have almost a death struggle to keep alive will be swarmed with applications from nearly if not all the eligible pressmen within their jurisdiction. The facts are plain to be seen that interest is and has been at a very low ebb, and if something is not done shortly, before another year rolls around pressmen's unions will be known simply as a thing of the past, except in some of the larger cities. It is far from the intention of those who favor a separation to have a hostile feeling exist between the pressmen and compositors; the reverse is what they most earnestly wish for, but they do want *self-government* pure and simple, and when the time comes for the pressmen to unite with the compositors, I will guarantee that the pressmen will not be found wanting.

The feeling at Kansas City for separation was undeniably almost unanimous and would have succeeded without a doubt but for the intervention of some of the typographical delegates, who, from a desire to further their own interests, set aside the expressed will of the pressmen, for a time, at least.

I repeat a former suggestion which, in effect, was to give the pressmen a separate and distinct organization, and the compositors being willing, an amicable arrangement can be effected by which one branch will always be ready to assist the other when occasion requires it, which is all that either side asks for or could reasonably expect. There is a feeling that arises in this free country of ours when a club is held over our heads saying, we must do a certain thing that carries with it revolt; but when kindness takes the place of force, how much easier and smoother we accomplish our ends. It is either to be a large body of independent, organized pressmen or a small organization in a few cities who cannot call themselves their own masters in any sense of the word, because they must of necessity regard the wishes of their employers, and, on the other hand, their liege lords, the compositors, will occasionally pull the string and they must jump or be stigmatized as "rodents." As your Philadelphia correspondent well and truthfully said, "The pressmen want home rule," nothing more, nothing less.

When the arrangements for the convention are complete, your readers will be apprised of the fact in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER. In the meantime, the different unions can put in time to good advantage by discussing and arranging the necessary details of the new organization. C. F. T.

A PROSPEROUS SITUATION IN NEW JERSEY.

To the Editor: NEWARK, N. J., May 1, 1889.

The business situation generally throughout the State of New Jersey is excellent. The industrial interests were never in a better or more prosperous condition, and the prevailing bright and satisfactory state of affairs is destined to continue right through the season. A recent extended tour through the state has revealed the fact that many extensive and important business enterprises have been started, while others will commence operations at no distant period.

The printing, publishing and kindred interests are highly prosperous, an activity existing in some places where, earlier in the year, trade affairs were in a rather languishing state. The prominent printers, publishers, paper manufacturers and manufacturing stationers are very busy, while enough orders are filed to keep the establishments running briskly for an indefinite period.

In the cities of Elizabeth, New Brunswick, Rahway, Hoboken, Trenton and Burlington the job printers and newspaper publishers are rushed with business. The Jersey City printing houses have so much work that they are working double forces, some of the hands working until late at night.

The *True American* job office, at Trenton, is crowded with state work. Musham & Company, at Rahway, are employing about one hundred hands on bookwork. This firm, which had trouble with the printers a short time ago, has effected an amicable and satisfactory arrangement with the dissatisfied men, and peace reigns supreme now.

D. N. Messler, who publishes the *Somerset Democrat* and *New Jersey Knight*, at Somerville, in speaking of the pleasing outlook, so far as that enterprising place is particularly concerned, said to THE INLAND PRINTER correspondent: "The *Somerset Democrat* outgrew its old quarters, and 30 feet more has been added to the workroom, while the business office has also been enlarged. After we get settled, the *Democrat* will have one of the best equipped offices in the state, and will be able to handle with facility the large volume of business which it now controls. The capacity of the office has been taxed to the utmost for several months, and the quality of work turned out has been surprising to those who saw it."

The *Sunday Standard*, a neatly printed and well-edited paper, made its bow to the public here on March 10. The journal was well received, and its success was, apparently, assured. Now, after it has been running about a month, it has encountered a serious trouble. It was hinted that the management proposed, at some future time, to reduce expenses by cutting down the composition bills, and arrangements were being made with a plate-matter concern in New York City to furnish the stuff detested by typographical union men. While the story was not believed, late developments have proved that the report was too true. A few days ago the managers of the office announced that the objectionable plate-matter would be introduced, and the first installment would be used in the paper appearing Sunday, April 28. The men "holding frames" in the office are all strong union men, and when it was officially stated that the "stereotyped abomination" was to be used permanently, the compositors determined to resist. On Friday night, April 26, Newark Typographical Union, No. 103, held a special meeting, and ordered out the printers in the office of the *Standard*. At the same time, Samuel Baker, one of the owners of the paper, was expelled from the union, and another, part owner, William A. Baker, an honorary member of the union, had his card taken from him. The office was barred out of the union, and is now filled with non-union hands. The proprietors of the *Sunday Standard* asked Typographical Union No. 103 to permit the use of plate-matter, but the request was definitely and positively refused. This is the first trouble between the union and employers since the strike of German printers last fall; but as it is rumored that other newspaper proprietors contemplate the introduction of plates, other ruptures are expected to happen in the early future.

An extensive job-printing and bookbinding interest centers in this city, and both industries are experiencing a great boom. Every expert, reliable jobber and bookbinder finds regular employment at remunerative compensation, and the pleasantest relations exist between the employer and employed.

The old-established and popular firm of Campbell & Baker, stationers, who recently purchased the printing business of Bird & Son, are now operating a fine printing and publishing department in connection with the stationery interest. The increase of business has been quite large since the advent of the spring trade.

The *Sunday Sporting Journal* and the *Daily Sporting Bulletin*, two new ventures, present an excellent appearance, and are well supported by the general sporting people. CAXTON.



"THE DANCING MASTER'S PAY-DAY."

"Haftone" process, by F. D. MONTGOMERY. Removed to 359 Dearborn street, corner of Harrison, Chicago.

FROM ARGENTINE.

To the Editor: BUENOS AIRES, March 24, 1889.

The printing, lithographing and plate-printing business in this country is being revolutionized; everybody is waking up, and new concerns are spoken of every day. Three of the most trusted employés of one of the largest concerns here have resigned and started a place of their own. Two are lithograph, phototype and zinc-etching foremen, and one is cashier of the C. S. A. de B. de B., but they will do well, I expect, as there is room for all here, and the best part is they make room for others, as their places will have to be filled, and moving up goes on in that establishment, your worthy correspondent falling into a nice berth by the operation. He is getting to the height of his ambition.

The latest in the press line is a double cylinder, a double roller, a four-roller stop illustrated and two steam copperplate presses for the C. S. A. de B. de B., all lying here waiting for the new building to be completed so they can be set up, and many more are on the way, some from the United States.

A Mr. D. W. Russell, who has worked in the government printing office at Washington, D. C., has come out for our firm with a geometrical lathe to engrave rosettes for bank notes and other valuable papers. He also will work on the transfer machine. There will be more people out here from the United States in the bank note line in a short time. There will also be more power plate presses from the United States, and altogether I think the Yankees knock them all out on steelplate work and steelplate machinery.

The following few clippings from the English papers here speak for themselves and might be read with interest. The first is a nice, good-sized order, running up in the many thousands of dollars, for bonds, with 120 coupons, and must be lithographed and numbered inside of three months. There are more than four hundred thousand impressions on the lithographing alone, not saying anything of the numbering.

"The South American Bank Note Company has secured the contract for supply of the new Provincial Cedulas Serie O of 50,000,000."

This work is all printed on Crane Bros., Dalton, Massachusetts, bond paper. The second is a new concern, of which I will write more in the near future, as it is very young yet and has nothing but its charter, and perhaps a number of subscribers to its stock:

"The statutes of the Imprenta Nacional Argentina, capital $2,000,000, in $100 shares (five per cent on subscription), were submitted today to the government for approval. This concern, of which Mr. B. Brelaz, ex-representative of Waterlow & Co., London, is the promoter, is being organized on a magnificent scale. The building is to be an exact imitation of Waterlow's, and we learn that the same systems and processes of this unrivaled London firm will be adopted by the new company here."

The office of McKern & McLean has adopted a shareholder system among their employés similar to that of Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago. The C. S. A. de B. de B. have had a similar system since they have been incorporated, and it has worked very satisfactorily.

Another new firm of lithographers and printers has started here since my last letter. They are three of the oldest employés of the C. S. A. de B. de B., and two of them are practical lithographers; but there is room for all, and I guess they will get along nicely.

This company receives more paper than all the supply houses taken together. They have received as much as $200,000 worth of paper in one month alone, from the United States and Europe. They buy their dry colors by ton and 500 kilo lots. There is one thing I have noticed since I have been here, and that is that the European ink and color manufacturers ship their goods in neater shape than the Yankees. They put their dry colors up in five or ten kilo paper or can parcels, and then pack them in zinc-lined boxes, whereas the Yankee takes and puts his dry colors in the most common barrel he can find, and generally gets it all knocked to pieces. The Europeans have a system of names and numbers for their colors which the Americans have not, and you can order by letters if you want your inks to any desired strength or softness. They also mark all their aniline colors with a special letter. It has taken just eight months for a lot of H. D. book ink to get here, whereas inks that were ordered at the same time from Europe have been here in two months. This is where the Europeans get in their work.

If the manufacturers of the United States desire to do any business in this country they want to "shake" themselves and get up and git. They want to put on a line of steamers first; then come down here and show themselves, and let the people know what they have got to sell and what it looks like. If I tell a man I'm a Yankee, he wants to know if we have any printing machines in the United States, or if we buy them from Europe. I generally tell him to come around to my room and I will show him a few pictures of American presses; next, he wants to know what such a machine will cost to bring it here, and how long it will take. To the first I answer I don't know, and to the second, one year. Well, he generally says if he knew he could get one sure in a year, he would buy one. People down here know what a neat class of printing is done in the United States, but they get disgusted when they think of buying some supplies there.

I hope some of your many worthy advertisers will "take a tumble" to this, and remain, Yours respectfully,

M. A. MILLER,
258 San Martin.

THE PRINTING TRADE'S EASY SITUATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, May 7, 1889.

The typographical industry is in an easy and reasonably satisfactory state. The leading job and book houses are about finishing a number of large contracts, and consequently quite an army of "piece" hands will soon be "furloughed" or discharged. The show business is making things very lively among the color printers, lithographers and engravers. Some of the work emanating from these establishments is really excellent, the originality of design, coloring and presswork being particularly fine and artistic. The book publishers have been quite busy making novelties bearing upon the Washington centennial celebration, and all the expert book compositors have reaped a harvest. These special productions are marvels of the "art preservative of arts," the composition and presswork surpassing all previous efforts.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of President George Washington, which has come and gone, was productive of an extraordinary increase of business among printers, lithographers, engravers, publishers, bookbinders and manufacturing stationers. The great demand for all kinds of printed matter, souvenirs and other requisites connected with the imposing and patriotic event kept the interests previously enumerated busy day and night for several months. Not only were the orders expeditiously executed, but the character of work turned out was magnificent, the representative printing establishments producing specimens that were perfect gems of the typographical art, and which will be preserved as beautiful mementos of the memorable occasion. The leading papers produced striking and attractive souvenirs. On Tuesday, April 30, the New York *World* printed the morning edition from type of the eighteenth century and in colonial style on antique paper, while the afternoon paper appeared on sheets of red, white and blue. The papers were eagerly bought by thousands of visitors.

The printing display in the industrial parade, which occurred Wednesday, May 1, was splendid, and consisted of old and new printing presses and the very latest improved press. The float, "Public Opinion," showing the progress of the typographical art and distribution of knowledge, was very effectively done, and received an ovation. A very conspicuous and interesting feature was another float, upon which were printers' stands and cases, while compositors were at work "sticking type," and pressmen

running presses and turning out thousands of pretty souvenirs, which were scattered among the people lining the route of the monster and remarkably brilliant procession, the like of which has never before been witnessed in America.

The New York *World* displayed the "Greatest Globe of All. The exhibit was an immense ball, which rolled along the streets, and inscribed upon a beautiful transparency, which floated over the great sphere, was the legend, which has become historical, "The *World* always moves." The ball was sixteen feet in diameter and was drawn by a tandem team of black and white horses wearing plumes and white blankets. Owing to the transparency being twenty-one feet above the ground, and too high to escape telegraph wires, it was taken down and carried in front of the globe. On each side of the immense sphere walked four guards, bearing aloft banners with the inscriptions, "The New York *World*, First in Enterprise"; The New York *World*, First in Circulation"; "The New York *World*, First in the Hearts of the People," and "The New York *World*, Protector of the People's Rights." In passing President Harrison's stand the banners were dipped, and the chief magistrate of the United States returned the salute by taking off his hat.

Colonel Charles H. Taylor, editor of the Boston *Globe*, on Wednesday, May 1, entertained at dinner the 339 employés in all departments of the paper. The dinner was no less enjoyable than were the speeches of the heads of the departments, that of Colonel Taylor being especially bright and effective. The *Globe* quartette sang some classic music in fine style, and there was no end of good cheer and good fellowship.

The printing establishment of Horatio T. Hewitt, No. 27 Rose street, has been seized by Sheriff Grant. The plant of the business is nominally valued at $60,000.

The palatial new building of the New York *Times* has been completed. It is not so much on account of the great size of the finished building, nor its handsome appointments and conveniences that the work is remarkable, as on account of the fact that it was erected upon the site of the old *Times* building without disturbing the old offices or interfering with the daily publication of the journal. It was a piece of brilliant engineering to thus build a new edifice, new in every particular, while not interrupting the multifarious duties of the business, editorial and mechanical staffs of one of the greatest newspapers of the day, which went on upon the very spot where the masons and carpenters were busy building the future home of the paper.

The new building is not only imposing on account of its great height, but is architecturally handsome. As already noted, it is thirteen stories high, but the architect has grouped the windows of successive stories in series of tall, round arches, which present an appearance of prettiness. By varying the size and proportion of these arches, and dividing the several sections of the building by cornices and balconies, sufficient variety is introduced to prevent monotony and give a pleasing effect to the building as a whole. The style of architecture is in keeping with the material of which the building is constructed. As the latter is granite, over-elaboration has been carefully avoided, the general effect of the finished work being that of strength and solidity. This, too, is in keeping with the character of the journal that is quartered within it. The *Times* deserves all the congratulations it may receive on having a building in every way worthy of it, and on the completion of an enterprise only less admirable than some of the journalistic work which has built it up to its present position among the great newspapers of the United States.

The printers of New York have organized a base-ball league with clubs from the *Star*, *Press*, *World*, *Sun* and *Times*.

Typographical Union No. 7 (German) announced that it has decided to get out of the Central Labor Union.

Brooklyn now has about thirty union printing offices.

The number of bids for the public or legislative printing this year is larger than ever before. Frederick Cook, secretary of state, has determined that the class of work shall come fully up to the first-class standard. As the very best printing is to be done, the typographical unions are jubilant over the fact that no "rat shop" will get any contracts. The time for receiving bids will close at five o'clock P.M., May 15. Many of the leading printers of New York have offered proposals.

The statue of Franklin, in Printing House Square, and Washington, in Union Square, have been cleaned and painted with a brilliant bronze material.

Henry Dithman, United States consul at Breslau, Germany, who died recently, was born in Niederbrunn, Alsace, in 1824. When Henry was a child his father came to this country and settled at Easton, Pennsylvania. The latter learned the printing trade and came to this city and engaged in the newspaper business, which he followed for more than a quarter of a century, nearly all of which time he was foreman of the *Evening Post*. Mr. Dithman was appointed United States consul at Breslau in 1878, and held the position continuously until his death. His wife survives him, and a son, Edward A. Dithman, is a prominent member of the editorial staff of the New York *Times*.

John T. Everett, foreman of the *Evening World* composing room, a genial, energetic member of the craft, has passed away. Mr. Everett had been on the *World* for over a quarter of a century, although dying at the age of forty years.

James E. Sullivan has resigned his connection with the business department of Frank Leslie's publication. He has assumed the business management of the *Sporting Times*.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, May 3, 1889.

All the world has heard by this time of the noble act of Captain Hamilton Murrell, commander of the British steamship, Missouri, aided by his officers and crew, in rescuing from a watery grave the entire large number of people discovered in midocean on board the ill-fated steamer, Danmark.

The Missouri is now in this port, and her gallant commander, together with the officers and crew of that now famous steamer, are being handsomely entertained by our citizens. At a banquet given Captain Murrell and his ship's company in the city yesterday, the closing remarks of one of our citizens, Mr. George M. Baer, were so appropriate and eloquent withal that I reproduce them here.

The speaker, addressing Captain Murrell, who is a native of Colchester, England, said: "Your sea-girt isle, sir, has sent forth many grand naval heroes who have for centuries carried and defended the flag which has 'braved a thousand years of battle and the breeze'; but, sir, 'peace has her victories no less renowned than war'; and the deeds of the men who saved so many human beings from death as much deserves to be perpetuated in marble and bronze as those of the hero who carries his ship safely through the storm of battle, and lays the trophies of his triumph at the feet of his sovereign. It is in such a spirit and with such feelings that we greet you, sir, today. May the consciousness of duty so well and heroically discharged, and the blessings and benedictions of so many human beings saved from a wretched fate go with you until the end of your days."

In reference to our immigrant traffic, as connected with the port of Baltimore, it may be of interest to state that the largest number of emigrants ever before landed at this harbor arrived here last week. There were exactly two thousand emigrants in this ship-load, but only two concluded to remain in Baltimore, the rest, taking the late, lamented Horace Greeley's advice to young men, set their faces toward the land of the setting sun. The largest consignments to specific points were as follows: Pittsburgh, 155; Detroit, 112; Chicago, 242.

Having dwelt for a moment upon affairs in this city of general interest, a word or two as to matters appertaining to the art preservative and its kindred subjects.

The contemplated journalistic enterprise in the shape of a daily paper, mentioned in my correspondence last month, is still only talked of. But while some of our typos are anxiously awaiting the advent of the newcomer, Mr. George Colton, late editor and

proprietor of the Annapolis *Republican*, late one of the board of police commissioners, late member of the state legislature, and politician first, last and all the time, will issue, on Saturday, a brand new weekly paper. It is to be called the *Olive Branch*.

The initial number of a paper calls for a "salutatory," and the *Olive Branch* will say, in making its bow to the public, that it is extended, not with the expectation of realizing shekels galore, but to inaugurate an era of peace in the ranks of the democratic party in this city and state.

The new paper will be a four-page, twenty-eight-column sheet, set up in brevier. Mr. Benjamin H. Bealer, of Typographical Union No. 12, has charge of the composing room.

In mentioning this forthcoming newspaper venture, I am led to make a few observations upon the weekly press of Baltimore, both as to past and present time.

There are some of our citizens who can call to mind the late *Home Journal*, an illustrated, eight-page weekly, which was published here, up to within eight months past, by the Charles A. Vogeler Company. Why it is said that *some* of our citizens can call that defunct publication to mind, is based upon the fact that a goodly number of our people never saw a copy of it. Believing that the best fruit grows at the top of the tree, the *Home Journal* management aimed to secure patronage exclusively from that portion of the community which is sometimes called the "uppish" class of society. The *Home Journal* was quite pretentious at the start, having almost unlimited capital at its back; and perhaps this latter fact, a by no means to be despised consideration in the issuing of a newspaper, led the publishers to make a new departure in modern journalism. The innovation referred to was set forth in an announcement made in the first number of the paper, namely, that no solicitors would be employed, either to obtain advertisements or subscriptions, and that an exchange list would not be tolerated.

The proprietors of Baltimore's struggling weeklies, at this most remarkably daring "prospectus," stood aghast.

The failure of the proud *Home Journal*, after an expenditure of $85,000 in the brief space of a twelvemonth, possessed, as it was, of the finest equipped office of any other weekly paper south of New York, perhaps—its plant being valued at $25,000—furnishes another illustration of the fact that something more than a large bank account is necessary to make a newspaper go other than at a loss to the proprietors.

Like some ship wrecked off the coast, strewing the shore with what had once been part and parcel of its former self, the erewhile plant of the *Home Journal* has been scattered piece-meal among the various printing offices of Baltimore.

Not to speak disparagingly at all, but to call a spade a spade, and nothing else, it must be said that the weekly press, viewed as a whole, has anything but a walk-over in this locality in securing at the end of the year even a nominal balance over the disbursement side of the ledger. The present spring season has proved a most exceptionally dull one to our weeklies in the way of securing advertisements, and at a time, too, when the managing editors of the leading dailies are put to their wits' end in order to accommodate the advertiser and not encroach at the same time upon the reading columns.

Three of the Baltimore dailies issue mammoth Sunday sheets, and they are well patronized by both the general reader and advertiser.

The Sunday paper is gradually, yet surely, absorbing the business of the Saturday weeklies. The day was when this last named class of publications drew quite a sum from our theatrical managers, and then there was the springtime circus advance agent, with his whole double column display advertisement for the weeklies, together with tickets more than enough to go round the entire office. But that good old time would seem to have gone by to the secular once-a-week papers in this section of country. The weeklies here seem to be only tolerated now by the show people. Last week Manager P. Harris, of the Academy of Music, who is considered quite a liberal press advertiser, cut off from his advertisement list every one of that class of papers in question; his reason for doing so, as is stated, being the lateness of the dramatic season and a desire to lop off unnecessary expenses. Forepaugh's circus is now billed here, and the weeklies are running a two-time single quarter-column advertisement in such connection; but that is only a modicum of what has been their wont to "catch on to" in former times.

Some Baltimore advertisers complain about the high rates charged by our dailies. The *Sun* charges 25 cents each for the first four lines of a nonpareil reader on first page, and 20 cents a line for all that follows therein. When compared to a large number of dailies elsewhere, with rates as high as $1.50 per line, the wonder should be that the daily papers of this city give their space at so low a rate.

As is the custom with our state legislature and city council upon the eve of adjournment, the last named body has just donated $150 to each representative of four of the morning papers; that is to say, this sum goes respectively to these knights of the pencil for reporting the proceedings of that body. The *Sun* will not allow its reporters to accept a dollar of money thus appropriated, contending, and justly so, many believe, that neither the legislature nor the council has the right to use the taxpayers' money in that way, pointing out at the same time the tendency which a practice of the kind must have to unduly influence the reporter.

The reply, generally, to inquiries as to the state of trade in the printing business, is, that things are quiet. And yet, about all hands seem to have something to do toward keeping the mill going, as it were.

I stepped yesterday into the printing, photo-engraving and blank-book making establishment of Messrs. Thomas & Evans, at Second and Frederick streets, and found a very busy place. The gentlemen composing this firm are thorough-going, practical printers; and, judging from the amount of work on hand, embracing the composition and presswork of eight newspaper publications, the Report of the Public Schools of Baltimore, I concluded that their force of twenty-four hands had all that could be well attended to in the way of work. FIDELITIES.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1889.

Newspapers are bare of news, but newspaper men seem to be working as hard as ever. There have been no changes of moment, no surprises, no failures, no duels, no deaths of notable newspaper men, nothing, in fact, out of the rut. A score of our shining lights are booked for Paris. The rest will see very little of Philadelphia when that long, hot and dry summer arrives which we are told is coming. There is a lull in editorial fire and fighting. There is nothing to write about. The Centennial is worn out. We are waiting to hear from Stanley on the east coast of some other coast; we have lost interest in politics. Flabby society subjects interest nobody; business itself is dull. Manufacturers are complaining that they are making no money. The monied men are exasperated because new investments come up so slowly. The financial writers are trying to figure out possible dangers in the remote future from declining currency as compared to population; but after all there is no great thought seeking utterance, no soul is being consumed with internal fires. In short, things are flat. On May 11 the members of the Ex-Delegates Association will give a banquet at Reisser's Hotel in honor of George W. Childs, whose birthday occurs on Sunday, May 12. On that day the union printers east of the Mississippi river contribute the price of 1,000 ems to the Childs-Drexel Fund of the International Union. One of the largest banquets ever given was given last year on this occasion, but this year there will be less fuss.

Typographical Union No. 2 has had under consideration for some time certain irregularities in wages in different offices. The difference will be harmoniously adjusted.

There is a little breeze blowing because of the preferring of charges by Henry C. Dunlap before Magistrate Cobb against Joseph H. Parish charging him with having received from E. C. Markly & Son during the years from 1873 to 1880, 20 per cent of

the money paid by the city for the printing of the journals of the city councils and other documents. The *Times* started the racket and now tells Mr. Parish the only thing he can do is to sue Dunlap and bring the whole matter up in court. Parish is down in Florida at present. The charge is an old one and ought to have been made long ago, or not made at all.

On Saturday evening, May 4, the letter carriers' banquet came off at St. George's Hall at which over five hundred carriers were present. John Wanamaker, postmaster-general, and several prominent city officials were present. The occasion was the passage of the eight-hour law.

Our labor organizations are quietly considering what they may do in regard to the eight-hour movement to be inaugurated next year. Some favor it, and some do not. It will probably start and sweep over the country. Our printers are not particularly enthusiastic over it and may not coöperate. Employers are quite rigorously but covertly opposing labor domination. On our railroads they get their work in by refusing to promote any man who belongs to a labor union. The efficiency of this policy is manifested in the disbandment of two or three unions. It strikes deep and dangerously, for what man is there but who hopes for and desires promotion some day? It is not fair, but what are we to do.

Give me room to remark that the largest stationary engine in the world is at the zinc mines not far from Allentown, Pennsylvania. It is of of 10,000-horse power. It raises 17,500 gallons of water per minute. Its driving wheel is 35 feet in diameter; piston rod 18 inches thick; cylinder 110 inches in diameter; stroke 10 feet. The foundations on which the engine rests are 108 feet deep. Some of the stones weigh five tons. These zinc mines are the largest in the world. The zinc is exported to several foreign countries for cartridge purposes.

Newspaper men down East are falling in favor of high buildings. The *Times* with its thirteen stories has stimulated ambition in other quarters. Here, in Philadelphia, there are numerous rumors that a grand newspaper edifice will be erected. The first and chief difficulty along Chestnut street is a site. A site on that street costs nearly as much as the structure, and it is bad form, in fact, no form at all, for a newspaper to be off that street. Yet why? The crowds that make the pavements of that street practically impassable nearly all day to a hurrying man add nothing to the cash balance of the newspaper; but still the unwritten law is, newspapers must be on Chestnut street. Why should not the "press" make a departure and gobble up, if and when it can, the Harrison Estate, corner of Market and Juniper, just across from the public buildings and across from John Wanamaker's. This corner is tied up in an estate. It is surprising how many excellent sites are out of the reach of improvement simply because a dead man owns them. Nothing would help Philadelphia so much as a thousand first-class funerals.

The printers are beginning to have it a little easier. The merchants are not rushed. The salesmen are wandering around. The shopkeepers are allowed to sit down an hour or two a day, and the paper makers are talking of restricting production a little. They had better. The publishing business is good, but at the present time rushing of production of paper it will come down with a thump, and catch some few reckless manufacturers in the crash.

The type manufacturers here are quite busy; but, as stated before, founders elsewhere complain a little—so, at least, they say here.

The paper manufacturers are crowding ahead as though a paper famine were threatening.

Office talk? Plenty of it, but there is not much in it. Old Mr. Ford, after thirty years on the *Inquirer*, instead of going to Chestnut Hill goes around into Walnut street and hangs out his real estate shingle. Ford was a good man in the cashier's office. McManus, after thirty years on the real estate advertising management of the *Record*, retires to start afresh in Tacoma or somewhere out there. John W. Gallagher would do well in his place. There is talk of more newspapers; but they had better remain unborn. This is a bad time for blooming genius of the sort that loves to start newspapers.

We have a new furnace, or stove, here that threatens to create a revolution in heating and in steam-raising. It does not save all the coal, but it does save two-thirds of it. It burns air. It is a new discovery in nature, and this is no rash utterance. I have been studying it in my noon hours for some weeks, and I believe what I say about it. M.

STRICTURES ON THE DISSOLUTION OF THE TYPE-FOUNDERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor: MOLINE, Illinois, May 9, 1889.

I am in receipt of circular letters announcing the disruption of the typefounders' combination, and of lists making large discounts from prices prevailing previous to May 6. While this action was in part expected, it is scarcely less surprising than if it had had no harbinger.

I do not know the causes which have led to this; but believe those printers who have endeavored to put "business" into their affairs have every reason to regret and deplore them. As evidenced by one of the circulars, the break is attributable, not because of demands on the part of printers for greater discounts and unreasonable terms, but to the failure of the founders to keep faith with themselves. Considering the magnitude of the interests involved, this failure is assigned to comparatively trivial things indeed, and suggests the need of a sand alloy in their business methods, with an amalgam of honesty in their treatment of each other.

Were the typefounders the only sufferers, and did the effects of their action lie wholly within themselves, the printers would have nothing to say. It would be none of their business. But they are most vitally concerned, for their values are swept away by a large percentage. Last week, type and the numberless things in a composing room, had a fixed value; today they have not. If entirely new, it would be difficult to fix a price; for one founder says 25, 15 and 10 off of his classifications, and another 30, 25 and 20, with others to hear from. There is not an office in the country that is not injured in proportion to its investment, the depreciation in many instances running into the tens of thousands, and in the aggregate to a sum enormously large.

What seems hardest to understand and account for is that the founders have neither considered themselves nor their customers in this matter. They have deliberately depreciated their own plants and wares, and destroyed large values for their customers. Do they suppose the printers thank them for this, or have any regard for the business acumen which has prompted the throwing away of a profitable for an unprofitable business? Do they suppose the printers who have purchased their goods to such an extent as to make many of them very rich and all well-to-do, consider the effects of their action without resentment?

No matter how ridiculously low prices may descend, it will not increase the consumption of type one pound beyond the natural and rational growth of business. This has been abundantly demonstrated in other avenues, and applies here as well. For a short time there may be a slight stimulation; but, on account of the present low state of trade, it is not to be expected. Should there be, it will have its reaction. Low prices will make business for neither founder nor printer; and the little advantage the latter now has, through heavier discounts, is counterbalanced an hundred-fold by his loss. In the long run the founders will have sold no more goods, at a much less profit, and will have encouraged and enabled the incompetent and inexperienced to put his few hundreds into material with which to hamper the growth of the already established business; whereas, had the neophyte kept out, the natural increase would have placed the same amount of material in the older office, and given the founders a reliable customer who had already paid them many profits. They would have sold the same goods under better conditions for themselves and for the printers.

If the combination was necessary two and a half years ago, it is even more essential now There is not the volume of

business for printers there then was, and there is a corresponding indisposition to buy. A light market renders a good margin necessary to meet the fixed expenses of a concern and prevent positive loss. These gentlemen, the founders, do not think so; but at a time when there is less activity than has been known for years they hasten to cut their own financial throats, and set an example which will be followed by some of their likewise excitable customers, to the end that further obituaries, called forth by similar operations, may be recorded upon the dockets throughout the country.

In the beginning the founders claimed as an excuse for the association, that such action was absolutely needed to give them a fair return upon their investment of brains and money; they were selling without profit; type was sold at 50 off in a few instances, and prices of other materials were in sympathy; business was demoralized, and something must be done. No doubt the situation was very bad. The correction lay within themselves and they made it. The results must have been eminently satisfactory to them, and were not displeasing to the printers, their customers, not one of whom found serious fault with the movement, while most rejoiced thereat, a compliment and mark of confidence for which the founders now repay us badly.

It is possible I am doing these gentlemen a great injustice, and that the sudden collapse is due to sensitive souls burdened with the consciousness of enormous profits wrung from the poor, long-laboring and long-suffering printers; but, most emphatically, I don't believe it. Putting such an utterly absurd thought aside, I continue to believe the combination to have been a good thing for printers, a source of strength and steadiness, and did do it the honor to consider it a beneficial moral force and example. I think I was mistaken as to the morality. J. H. P.

VALUABLE ADVICE TO DELEGATES.

To the Editor: DENVER, Col., May 6, 1889.

At the monthly meeting of No. 49, held yesterday afternoon, the attendance numbered one hundred and eighty, despite the delightful weather, a bicycle race in which several typos participated, and a game of ball between professional teams of the Western League. In lieu of furnishing the score, with catchy plays and bleaching comments, the following of union craft moment is appended.

Interest increases as the time lessens between the present and that period beyond which no delegate, visitor or resident printer cares to glance.

The members of the committee of arrangements are cutting copy for that hook from which the conductors are to take orders before calling time for a race over mountain and valley, between the narrow-gauge pioneer scenic route and the standard track, which floats at its peak the circle and triangle.

In order that everyone preparing for the western reunion of delegates and ex-delegates on Colorado soil may have reliable information relative to the opening ceremonies, THE INLAND PRINTER is requested to publish accompanying circular:

IMPORTANT

TO DELEGATES, EX-DELEGATES AND VISITORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION.

DENVER, Col., May 7, 1889.

On the evening of June 7, an informal reception will be held in the rooms of the committee at the Albany Hotel, where the committee's headquarters will be located.

On June 8, the delegates, ex-delegates and visitors, accompanied by a large number of members of the Denver union, will leave the Union Depot by the Colorado Midland and Denver & Rio Grande Railroads on a grand mountain excursion, the objective point being the wonderful city of Aspen, with her marvelous mines of inexhaustible wealth. The trains will leave Union Depot at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, and will run side by side (the tracks being parallel) to Colorado Springs, seventy-five miles distant, where the Colorado Midland strikes off to the right and climbs the mountains through Ute Pass and Manitou Park over into the South Park, passing on its way the Garden of the Gods, Manitou, Cascade Cañon, Green Mountain Falls, Eleven Mile Cañon, and passing up through the South Park, along the South Fork of the Platte River; thence up over the Divide between the Platte and the Arkansas, above Buena Vista; thence along the Arkansas to Leadville.

The Denver & Rio Grande train, after leaving Colorado Springs, runs directly south along the foot hills, fifty miles, to Pueblo, the manufacturing center of the Rocky Mountain region; the cars here turn to the right and run up the Valley of the Arkansas, passing Florence, her oil wells and refineries, and Cañon City. At this point the train enters the "Royal Gorge," or Grand Cañon of the Arkansas, one of the great wonders of the world. After leaving the Cañon we pass through the beautiful cities of Salida and Buena Vista. At this place the Colorado Midland road is 2,000 feet above the Denver & Rio Grand track, giving the excursionists on the Midland a panorama of scenery, compared with which the Highlands of the Hudson are ant hills. On leaving Buena Vista, the train follows up the Arkansas to Leadville, where it will meet the other section of the excursion. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, after partaking of the hospitalities of our Leadville friends, and visiting points of interest here, "all aboard!" will be called, and we run over the main range to Aspen. Those on the Midland will cross Tennessee Park, climb the mountains to Hagerman Tunnel, passing through which we come out on the Pacific slope, at the head of Frying Pan Gulch, down which we now descend, turning and twisting, and viewing the most magnificent, ever-changing scenery. Descending the mountains alongside Frying Pan Creek, that commences a tiny brook, to grow, as we descend, to a foaming river, and empties in the Roaring Fork at Aspen Junction. At this place the train will turn abruptly to the left, running up the Roaring Fork, a distance of thirty miles to Aspen.

Those leaving Leadville over the Denver & Rio Grande will cross the range over Tennessee Pass, through Red Cliff, the gloomy Cañon of the Grand River, passing by and in full view of the Mount of the Holy Cross, through Glenwood Springs, up the Roaring Fork to Aspen. The scenery on this road has no counterpart.

We will spend the night of the second day in Aspen, and will be royally entertained by the board of trade and printers. Excursions to different mines and points of interest will occupy the visitor till 3 P.M., when all aboard will be called and the return trip made, the excursionists changing trains, those going over on the Denver & Rio Grande will return by the Midland, and *vice versa*.

On Thursday evening a banquet will be given in honor of the International Typographical Union, by Denver Union, No. 49, at the Windsor Hotel. The committee has several other interesting features in contemplation for the entertainment of our guests, due notice of which will be given. It is the intention of the Denver printers that our visitors shall not miss a trick.

Arrangements have been made with the hotels for the following rates: Albany, $3 per day; St. James, $3 per day; Windsor, $4 per day; Markham, $2.50. Furnished rooms will be provided for those who desire.

It is earnestly desired by the committee of arrangements that eastern delegates will be in Kansas City NOT LATER THAN THE 5TH OF JUNE, in order that they may take the special train which will leave that place in time to be in Denver not later than 4 o'clock P.M. of June 7. Secretary-Treasurer McClevey will announce through an official circular, particulars in regard to the special train. Communications addressed to the committee at 1516 Arapahoe street, in relation to rooms at hotels, etc., will receive prompt attention.

It is the wish of the Denver printers that no delegate will allow business to interfere with his enjoying our "scenery."

O. L. SMITH, *Chairman*.
J. D. VAUGHAN, *Secretary*.

A majority of the delegates from the far East, North and South will gather at the banks of the Kaw river, Kansas City, on the evening of June 6, and journey together via the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé road, which has been selected by some enterprising gentlemen, who have a keen regard for comfort and sociability. The journey from Kansas City to Denver is styled "The Southern Route," and runs a little north of and parallel with the Cherokee strip, which is extensive enough to shut from view the famed Oklahoma. An iron-clad pool, ironically styled "Inter-State law," prevented Messrs. Plank and McClevey, ably assisted by gentlemen in Chicago and St. Louis, from securing concessions much better than excursion rates. All things being equal, if the greater number who have to purchase tickets select the same route and the same train, they will have ample opportunity to become known to each other, whiling away intervening hours in mooted legislation and the uncertainties of draw-poker. Magnificent opportunity, also, to shape the destiny of budding aspiration, and half-concealed ambition.

From a Denver standpoint, the southern route has the advantage of being nearly parallel for one hundred miles with one of the routes selected for the mountain trip, skirting the foothills, which, in case of unforeseen delay, would afford the arrangement committee an opportunity to meet the train at some point en route. *Verbum sap.*, don't fail to arrive in

Denver on evening of June 7, or at Colorado Springs or Pueblo next morning.

While scenery, served with and without ice, will constitute chief lines of the menu, a commissary car will be an adjunct to each train for the welfare and well-being of those neglected in Kansas or Missouri. Do not be tempted to view booming towns en route, or imbibe too freely of liquids flowing from water tanks coated with alkali. Fortification of the delegate is essential to a successful journey down the Frying Pan to the Devil's Turn. The Garden of the Gods should not be entered by mortal filled with the steam brewing of a tank station or the get of a windmill. Much better a void to be filled than too full for utterance. This letter may also be accepted with advantage by any who intend to monopolize the attention of "Mr. President."

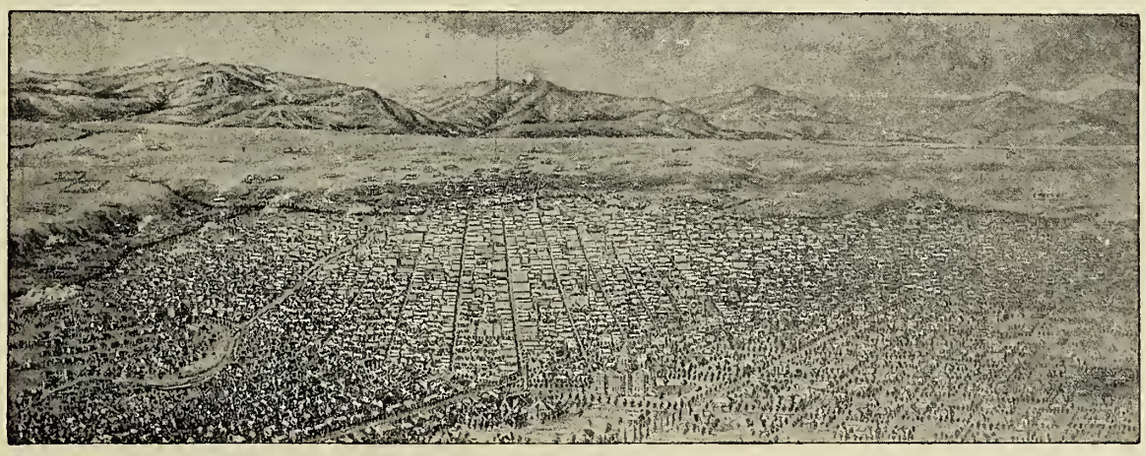
Good hotel accommodations are in profitable demand in Denver throughout the year. As June commences the tourist season for the peaks and trout streams, those who conduct hotels in better style than the old lady who kept tavern have figures varying from $4 to $2.50 per day, and you take your choice. The reception committee will have a number of rooms in private families for delegates with wives or lady relatives, at reasonable rates. If sleeping cars used on Santa Fé road can be secured for the excursion, some of the visitors can sleep aboard and rest assured of being with the party in the glinting of the rays adorning the panorama in a matutinal start without breakfast. They can thus ascend the mount in fasting and prayer for an eye-opener as the train glides through tunnel after tunnel until eye-openers lose their relish and tongues looseneth in songs of praise and happiness.



DENVER IN 1858.

USEFUL FOR THOSE GATHERING STATISTICS.

Don't fail to arrive in Denver on time. A wise delegate from the coast—the Pacific coast, 'Frisco, if you please—is on the scene, becoming acclimated, as it were.



DENVER IN 1888.

The committee of arrangements is now strengthened by a reception committee, composed of energetic members, ready and anxious to make life endurable for all.

Lady visitors will be welcomed by a committee selected for a knightly gallantry and chivalrous courtesy only equaled by our western brothers who are sailing the salt seas over with the Wild West Show of Bison William. Bill kindly consented to leave the West intact for the International Typographical Union.

Sombreros and chapparels have been discarded during the session. Unless the Washington cowboy of the Buffalo session persists in appearing in the undress of a morning call at the stock-yards, the ladies who have braved the terrors and hardships of a journey across the great American desert need have no fears. While not cultured, the western printer is disposed to be docile. The bold, bad tourist, representing Bitter Creek and Fatality Flat, will be staked out beyond the corral and drawin groom.

The authorities of the elevated and heavenly city of Leadville have issued a proclamation to enforce an ordinance calling upon all bankers having office hours after 3 P.M. to remove their counting rooms to the second stories. This is out of respect to the culture of Cape Cod and the Bay State.

The mayor of Denver has removed the frontier police force, and substituted an eight-carat imitation of the metropolitan finest.

The freedom of the cities will be accorded all who have never seen the liberties concealed by an all-night license.

The Salida brass band has mastered the music necessary for a passing serenade.

Buena Vista will be observed in passing.

The Sangre de Cristo and Lacrymæ Christi, in majesty and magnificence, rear their towering peaks.

Again, all are reminded the excursion trains for Aspen, the mining wonder of the Pacific slope, leave Denver on Saturday, June 8, returning at the pleasure of the committee of arrangements.

Colorado Springs is the diverging point where the trains part, to meet over the range. This latter is not metaphor.

Eating-stations are not specified or located. That which the eye does not see the stomach does not crave.

On arrival at Aspen, if prior to 6 o'clock P.M., direct your footsteps to the trout lake near Frying Pan creek. The fish are fed at this time. You will witness a lashing and foaming of the water that will remind you of a storm on the sea-girt shore where mackerel are caught and packed in kegs — of the shore your infancy knew. This is reliable and important, affording a fish-story for after years — incredible yet true.

Current topics of conversation in the newsrooms and alley corners, after disposing of a ball game, comprise the relative merits of Prince Alberts vs. four-button cutaways.

The ex-delegate and visitor should announce his arrival in advance, and relieve the anxiety of the caterer's corps as to the probable number of plates to be provided at the banquet. The creole typo uses a word similar to banquet — ban-ka. They are not synonyms.

Denver in 1858 consisted of a substantial, low-browed log cabin, and a few low-bred Ute Indians. The Indians have retired from town-site speculation. *Vide* Denver in 1888, taken on the spot — cash — exclusively for THE INLAND PRINTER. Enterprise bears its own imprint. Colonel Barker's features mark the man, easily distinguished from the game hanging from the eave of the cabin, while the Indian is on the eve of securing the game.

The verdure of the lawns and shade trees of Denver in 1889 is admired by all. A closer inspection by the reader during the leafy month of June will be cheerfully assisted by

CHILE COLORADO.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M., Detroit, writes: Please give a recipe to make a good dryer for poster work.

Answer.—Spirits of turpentine, one quart; balsam copaiba, six ounces. Add a sufficient quantity to the ink to thin it to a proper consistency for working.

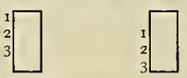
A. R., Knoxville, Tennessee, writes: I am troubled with type sticking together when the job has stood, say, for two or three weeks. I have used water on jobs, but it did no good. I should be very thankful if you could tell me how to get rid of this trouble.

Answer.—We have answered this question at least half a dozen times during the past four years. To separate long-standing or sticky type, glycerine should be poured over the surface and allowed to remain overnight. Then wash it with hot lye or soap and water, and thoroughly rinse, when it can be easily separated.

G. S., Detroit: Why do you spell Buenos Aires, the capital of the Argentine Republic, with an i instead of a y?

Answer.— Simply because it is the *correct* way to spell it. The government of the Argentine Republic is supposed to be authority in the matter, and THE INLAND PRINTER accepts it as such. Buenos Ayres is therefore *incorrect*.

W. H., Rome, N. Y., writes: We have decided to leave a much discussed typographical question to you, and request it be published in your answers to correspondents. It is: "On law work, or any matter to be folio-marked, where should the folio be placed; at top of page where the folio commences, or at the bottom or end of the folio, an inch or so down the page?" Examples given:



Is a folio mark intended to denote the head or beginning of the folio, or its ending? — that's the question.

Answer.— In *legal* work in Great Britain, seventy-two words constitute a folio. In New York, Wisconsin and several other states, one hundred words. In this state there is no absolute rule. In all cases however the folio mark should be placed opposite the *last* line of the folio.

DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL ORCHARD.

Mr. Samuel Orchard died at his home, 594 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, New York, Thursday, May 2, 1889, aged seventy-three years, four months and one day. Funeral services occurred at St. George's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, Sunday, May 5, at 2 P.M., and were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Richey, Maxwell and others. The cortege was met at the door by the rector and a surpliced choir. The musical services were particularly impressive. The pall-bearers were, F. Sloat, Thomas Glover, Thomas Rooker, Andrew Little, Daniel S. DeVinne and R. H. Williams. Mr. Orchard was born in Bridgewater, England, January 1, 1816; came to this country when eighteen years old, and engaged in the drug business in New York. He was married January 1, 1862, and for the last twenty-five years has lived in Brooklyn. He leaves a family consisting of wife, three sons and one daughter. He had been sick for about ten months previous to his death, and was confined to his house almost the entire time, being able to go to his place of business not to exceed a half dozen times during the whole period of his sickness. The last time he was down was on September 19, last.

Mr. Orchard was the originator of the copper-facing of type, and in 1851 he founded, with Dr. Newton, the Newton Copper Type Company, becoming its manager and secretary. He was the promoter and prime mover of the business from its inception to the time of his death. The business has been in continuous operation ever since its establishment, and is the only one of the kind in this country, if not in the world. It is now and always has been prosperous, and the one principal cause for it being so was that its head and moving spirit, Samuel Orchard, was a man of honor, ability and business acumen, and one who inspired confidence in all who met him in business, social or any of the multifarious walks of life. His contact with men was not only without friction, but a positive pleasure and profit to all. He was prominently identified with a number of societies and institutions of New York and Brooklyn, and through all the many exactions of the various positions he occupied in them his demeanor was such as to command at all times the love, honor and profound respect of those with whom he thus became associated. The acts of his life are well worthy of emulation, and knowing these he will be mourned by a large circle of friends who have known him intimately through his long life of usefulness and helpfulness to his family, his friends and mankind in general.

One of the sons, Cuthbert J., who is interested in the business, has succeeded his father as secretary of the company, and the business will continue uninterruptedly.

LINE PLATES FOR PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

In answer to the requests of a number of correspondents, we herewith present a specimen print, the work of Mr. M. Wolfe, of Dayton, Ohio, produced by a process of his own, which secures the reproduction of pictures in form of typographic blocks for the printing press — the result of years of careful study and experiment, and to attain success in which many difficulties had to be surmounted. To accomplish this the first desideratum was the production of a ruled plate — perfect in all essentials. In order to secure clean-cut lines a special tool (not a diamond) that will cut from beginning to end without any perceptible change, must be used. Mr. Wolfe has lately ruled three thirteen by thirteen plates diagonally — one hundred and thirty lines to the inch. In the first plate the lines were too fine for spaces. The second had two false lines near center. The third plate was perfect, and the tool that cut it will cut another without change. By this it will be seen an *even shade* is obtained, which is necessary to secure a perfect picture.



The original ruling being perfect, copies or positives from it can only be made on plates especially prepared for the purpose, and from the one ruled plate four different kinds of screens are produced, to wit, single lines, cross lines, dots and dotted cross lines, all of which have their distinctive uses in copying different subjects, and for obtaining various effects. It should be distinctly understood that these screens are *not* copies from ruled tints, as perfect screens cannot be made therefrom, as every line must be opaque, and spaces clean and clear. From the making of the rule plate to the finished negative the utmost care is indispensable, but to one who loves the art it is a most entrancing study.

There have been comparatively few persons engaged in producing pictures by a somewhat similar process, and these have invariably kept their knowledge within their own establishments. Mr. Wolfe is the first to put it into practical shape, so that for a small outlay every photo-engraver or artist can well afford to add this process to his business and make it profitable. Typographic blocks containing accurate representations of every detail in the original subject will always command ready remuneration.

The original of the picture shown is by G. Cramer, St. Louis. The photo-engraving in half-tone is by Mr. Wolfe, made with his fine screen plate. Parties purchasing these plates will receive all necessary information.

THE PROOFREADER.

The proofreader has long shared with the "intelligent compositor" the reputation for the total depravity which has made a writer say "See the pale martyr with shirt on fire," when he wrote "in sheet of fire"; and to ask, "Is there no barn in Guilford?" when he meant "Is there no balm in Gilead?" to speak of his love of "alum water," when he wrote "Alma Mater," and to speak of "a mysterious dispensation of Providence" as a "mysterious disappearance of provisions." The silence of the proofreader has been taken either as evidence of his guilt, or that he was proof against reproofs. He has borne contumely long enough, and he rises to "hurl back" the charges, and to "nail lies to the counter," and to "thrust the base falsehoods down the throats of his cowardly vituperators," as the contributors to the popular periodical, the *Congressional Record*, are in the habit of saying. The worm has turned at last, and a rather lively turn it is. He expresses his wonder that nothing has ever been said in praise of proofreaders. Of course, this might surprise a proofreader, but any experienced writer for the press will not be astonished at it at all. The writer will know that he has, time and time again, written the most glowing eulogies of proofreaders and their assistants — tributes that statesmen might envy and good men crave. But the proofreader has never allowed them to appear in print. Where the writer has said that the proofreader was a "benefactor to his race," it has appeared as a "benighted scapegrace"; when he has called him the "salt of the earth," it comes to the surface as "scum of the earth"; when he has spoken of the "ease and comfort" a good proofreader gives him, he is made to say "an escaped convict," and when he has referred to the proofreader's "saintly grace," the public first learns of it as a "snake in the grass." That is why nothing has ever appeared in print in praise of the proofreader. The protesting proofreader is not willing to believe that every one of his species is "full of malice toward authors, and hates the whole world." And then the man actually goes on to speak a good word for himself and his kind. At this rate the barber will be defending his talking; the mother-in-law will clamor for a hearing; the plumber will be piping up in his own behalf; the Chinese laundryman claiming a right to live an honest and cleanly life, and turkeys speaking their minds about Thanksgiving. What is the world coming to? However, since the proofreader has been

graciously allowed to have his say, it is, perhaps, worth while, as a mild amusement, to hear how he puts the case. In the first place, he says that an author, intent on his work, is necessarily careless about his handwriting. He cannot break the flow of his thought to dot his "i's" and cross his "t's." Each author has a peculiar penmanship. The proofreader takes the manuscript and tries to catch the purport of the author's thought. He has scarcely done so, when in comes another mass of proof and manuscript of an entirely different character, and a new thread has to be picked up until another interruption. This is not for a moment, but all night, all the week, all the year. After puzzling himself until he is half blind, his brain weary, and work pushing upon him incessantly, a letter may be left out, or a comma inserted in the wrong place, when slam bang goes a volley at the proofreader! He has seen an author scold a proofreader for some trifling oversight, when that same day the proofreader had corrected an historical blunder which would have cost the author dearly had it seen the light. He has seen an author brag of his penmanship, and when his manuscript had been sent to him because it was unreadable, he was scarcely able to decipher it. It would be well to have a proofreaders' union formed, the members of which should agree to ruin authors by letting the world see their blunders and inaccuracies; for the wrongs of the long-suffering proofreader are many.—*Queries.*

GOVERNMENT ENGRAVERS.

If you own or can borrow a five-dollar bill, just look at the portrait on its face. It is a vignette of General Grant, let us say. The more you examine it the finer it seems. The note has been crumpled in twenty pockets and greased by contact with hands clean and unclean, but the portrait is still a gem of the engraver's art. It ought to be, for scarcely twenty-five men in the country can do such work, and he who did the plate from which that portrait was engraved probably received a fabulous price for his pains. It is a tiny thing, scarcely one and a half by two and a half inches, yet it may have occupied the engraver eight, ten or twelve weeks. There was, perhaps, posing of models, study of portraits, searching of history before the patient, mechanical work of the engraver began. On other notes you find Lincoln, Jackson, Hancock and a dozen other portraits.

The history of engraving in this country has its dark and romantic side. Engravers must be trusted in great matters, and sometimes they have betrayed their trust. One of the most skillful engravers in the country now works at his profession in Brooklyn under police surveillance. He counterfeited government securities while employed by the Treasury Department. He escaped imprisonment by turning state's evidence. His accomplices are still in jail, and, although he is free, he can never escape the watchful eye of the police. Once suspected, an engraver is ever after a marked man.

Another case was that of an honest engraver, now also a resident of Brooklyn, who fell under unjust suspicion. He came one morning to his studio in Wall street to find it in possession of the United States marshal. The engraver had been watched for a year. The officers knew where he had passed his evenings for months back. He was not arrested, however, for the marshal had got to the bottom of the affair, and found that Ulric, the counterfeiter, had obtained access to the innocent engraver's studio when the latter was absent and used his tools for counterfeiting. Ulric's accomplice was John Briem, the man from whom the engraver rented his apartment. Ulric went to jail, but Briem turned state's evidence, and afterward became a secret service agent. Six months after detection Briem's hair turned white, and not many years later he died.

The story of engraver John McLees is stranger still. He was a skilled artist and an honest man, but drink was his great fault. Once, when under the influence of drink, he was seized by a gang of counterfeiters, carried to Brooklyn and there detained in secret. Under threat of death he was made to counterfeit a government bond. To gain time, McLees spoiled the first plate as if by accident, and before the second plate was finished the government's officers descended upon the place. McLees' good reputation and his frank story in court saved him from imprisonment. A friend found employment for him, and became responsible to the government for his conduct. McLees quit drink and lived the honest life he had always lived, but early one morning he was found dying, with a fractured skull, at the foot of his stairway in Dey street. He did not revive sufficiently to tell the story of his death wound.—*New York Sun.*

AN INDIAN BOY COMES OUT AHEAD.

A printer boy was working one of the steam job presses.

The lower ink-roller did not revolve on the cylinder, thus causing failure in the proper distribution of the ink.

Paying no heed to this fault the boy kept feeding papers and spoiling sheet after sheet, while apparently dreaming of pleasant paths in distant lands, or perhaps of some essay he was to have done at a certain time, or, most likely, about the next sociable and how he could get some sweetmeats for his girl friend.

However, about this time the instructor came along, and noticing the defect, spoke rather sharply to the youth, somewhat as follows:

"Why don't you fix that roller? You know well enough that you can never secure a nice print without all the rollers revolve on the ink-cylinder."

"I don't know how to fix it," said the boy, awaking slightly to the situation.

"Can't fix it? Stop the press immediately! Go to studying out the fault! Find what the matter is! Never let a thing like this pass without trying your utmost to correct it, and if you fail in the attempt always report it!"

The press was stopped forthwith, and both instructor and boy began to study the roller action.

"I think the fault is in this friction roller, which is worn," said the instructor.

The boy said not a word, but kept on looking and watching the roller arms lower and raise. Finally, he spoke out very politely but decidedly, "I think the fault is here. If the nut on this bolt were loosened, the rollers lifted and the bolt made tight again, I believe the roller will revolve all right."

There was something so refreshing in a wide-awake suggestion from an Indian boy that the instructor was delighted, but at the same time sure that the boy was wrong.

"Those arms can't be moved," said the instructor, smiling.

"I think they can," was the dignified and quiet reply.

"There is no philosophy in that, my boy. Those roller arms were made by the press manufacturer to stay in the position you find them. You cannot move them one hair's breadth if you try."

The boy still replied, very respectfully, "I think I can."

"You may try it, then."

"But it will take some time."

"Never mind about that. I want it fixed, and you may try your way; if it does not succeed, then we shall try some other way."

A wrench was brought into use. The bolt was loosened, the arms lifted about a sixteenth part of an inch, the bolt tightened, the engine strap again applied, and to the utter astonishment of the instructor the roller began to revolve, and has been on the revolve ever since, when needed. The instructor is the one who learned a lesson, and the Indian boy is not big-headed over his victory.

He is the same common-sense, quiet, gentlemanly young man he was before, and is ever ready to receive instruction and make good use of it.—*Carlisle (Pa.) Indian Helper.*

THE first printing press set up in America was in the autumn of 1638, at Cambridge, and the original printer was Stephen Daye. The earliest work issued from the press was styled "The Freeman's Oath."

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler

Superior Copper-Mixed Type

Great Western Type Foundry

115-117 Fifth Avenue

Chicago, May 9, 1889.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Well! The Type-Founders' Association rates of discounts are abolished. There is no longer a fixed standard of values for printing material or printing offices. While we have not deemed it wise to abrogate fair fixed prices, we have opposed an increase of such prices. Our representative was the only Chicago founder who, a year ago, when rates on body letter and other material were advanced, voted against it every time. At every subsequent meeting of the Association, we have taken the lead in urging a reduction to former prices.

But, with high prices or low prices we have steadily advanced in our sales and our business. When all prices were equal our strides were even more vigorous--others fell behind; why? Because with ***SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED*** *selling at the same price as other grades of Type, the latter must suffer.*

The war of rates has begun; we are in the van and shall stay there. We are clear of all entanglements; own no printing offices and do not compete with our customers. We make all our type at home and can therefore furnish fonts and sorts promptly. We are pestered by no meagerness in our supply of original body and job faces. We shall be now as we have been, prompt, accommodating and progressive.

We make no sham pretenses. Let our lists herewith submitted, and our actions and our past record speak for themselves.

When you want printers' material call on us; we will show you our metal and our mettle.

Until further notice our discount from list prices given in our 1889 Pony Specimen Book will be as follows subject to sight draft in 30 days unless previously remitted:

25 PER CENT. IN 30 DAYS AND 5 PER CENT. EXTRA FOR CASH IN 10 DAYS.

All Type, Leads, Slugs, Brass Rule and Metal Furniture of our make
Bellows
Borders, our make
Brushes, Benzine and Lye
Cabinets, Cherry and Black Walnut, Regular
Cabinets, Stained
Card Cutters, Elm City
Cases, excepting patent
Case Stands, except Patent
Chases
Composing and Make-up Rules
Counters, Durant's
Engravers' Tools
Galleys
Galley Cabinets and Galley Racks, except Patent
Job Inks, Mather's
Imposing and Inking Stones
Lamp Holders

25 PER CENT. IN 30 DAYS AND 5 PER CENT. EXTRA FOR CASH IN 10 DAYS. -- CONTINUED.

Lead and Slug Racks
Mahogany Job Sticks
Mallets, Planers, Quoins, wood
Mailing Galleys, brass-lined
Miter Boxes
Perforating Rule
Reglet and Furniture
Roller Cores and Stocks
Shooting Sticks
Side and Foot Sticks
Type Wash, Peerless
Wrenches
Wood Furniture

12 1-2 PER CENT. IN 30 DAYS AND 5 PER CENT. EXTRA FOR CASH IN 10 DAYS.

Bodkins and Tweezers
Brass Line Shapers
Brass Curves and Clamps
Bronzes
Composing Sticks

12 1-2 PER CENT. IN 30 DAYS AND 5 PER CENT. EXTRA FOR CASH 10 DAYS. -- CONTINUED.

Curving Machines, Golding's
Inks, News
Lead Cutters
Mailers, Mustang, McFatrich and Times
Mitering Machines, Golding's
Overhead Fixtures
Pasters, Kennedy's
Press Boards
Quoins and Keys, Patent
Roller Composition, McNamara's
Casting Rollers
Wood Type, Holly and End Wood

PRICES ON THE FOLLOWING ARE NET:

Blankets, Felt Cloth for Distributors
Engravers' Wood
Gauge Pins
Roller Felt
Tape
Tape Fasteners and Tighteners

Parties who have not established satisfactory credit with us should forward cash with order, or send Chicago references. This will enable us to give their orders prompt attention.

Old metal will be taken in exchange for new material of our manufacture at following net prices, delivered at our foundry: Old type, 7 cents per lb.; old leads, slugs, stereotypes, electrotypes and brass at 4 cents per lb. net.

Special discounts will be quoted on machinery on application.

Our Pony Specimen Book for 1889 is now ready. Send for a copy if you have not already received one.

We now offer at forty per cent. discount for cash a large quantity of job type on our old bodies. It is brand new and largely standard faces--all our make. We are now making everything on the Point System, and desire to move this old stock at once, therefore the above large inducement.

25% DISCOUNT.

Type equal to the very best the world affords, now offered at prices that make glad the printers' heart.

We are happy to announce to our patrons that from and after this date, we will allow a discount of Twenty-five per cent. from our list prices of metal type, manufactured on the American System of Interchangeable Type Bodies, and a discount of from ten to fifteen per cent. on other materials as per list, which will be furnished on application. This offer is made to all customers who have established with us a line of credit, with the understanding that settlements are to be made between the 1st and 15th of each month.

Do not be induced by any lower offer to purchase inferior goods, which would be dear at any price.

We beg to remind our friends that having been the originators, in 1872, of the American System of Interchangeable Type Bodies, (also known as the Point System,) which was adopted by the Type Founders' Association of the United States, on Sept. 17, 1886, we have no type to dispose of that is not cast on this system, and caution you against buying type on old bodies from founders who have but lately been compelled to adopt the point system, and have, in consequence, a large stock of type on bastard bodies, which they are willing to sell at a larger discount.

Do not be deceived, but buy good, durable type from reliable founders

Remember that copper has entered into the composition of type metal for the past thirty years, and any attempt to make you believe that type advertised as "Copper Mixed," "Copper Alloy," or "Copper Amalgam" is on this account better than the type made by founders who have used copper in its proper proportions and have said nothing about it, is misleading, and is simply an advertising dodge.

Economy is wealth. Do you wish to save money? We can show you how it is done.

The principal reduction in the market value of a new machine occurs very soon after its purchase, while it is still capable of doing as good work as ever. We can save you money in machinery, provided a good second-hand machine, thoroughly overhauled, and yet for all practical purposes virtually as good as new, will meet your requirements. Our facilities for repairs are unsurpassed, and the condition of machines which pass through our hands is guaranteed.

Write us a letter telling us what you want, and we will try to supply your wants.

Please bear in mind that we can furnish complete outfits promptly, and where time is desired on a portion of the purchase price, we believe we can effect terms which will be entirely satisfactory. We invite correspondence regarding exchange of presses, or anything else of interest to you, which this brief announcement does not fully cover, and your letters shall have our prompt attention.

We hope to make your better acquaintance.

In case we are favored with orders from parties with whom we have had no former dealings, they should be accompanied by the cash, or references, in order to avoid possible delay. Faithfully yours,

MARDER, LUSE & CO.

139-141 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., May, 1889.

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

CONTOUR No. 4.

ORIGINAL.



6A, 12a, Double English (28 Point). $4.00

RED STAMPS
Four Hundred Sold
23 Daily 75

5A, 10a, Double Columbian (32 Point). $4.90

BEAUTIFUL
Summer Resort

4A, 8a, Double Paragon (40 Point). $6.00

WASHINGTON PARK
Beginning the Race Season

4A, 8a, Four-Line Pica (48 Point). $8.20

2 Half MILE Dash 3

3A, 5a, Five-Line Pica (60 Point). $9.45

For a GOLD Medal

3A, 5a, Six-Line Pica (72 Point). $11.95

Free FOR Nine

FIGURES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES. SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

Popular Circular Faces

Cast on the American Point System.

Circular Black Series. FIVE SIZES.

Proclamation from the Sheriff

To the Voters of the County

Take Notice, that an Election will be held at the house of Jeremiah Plowman, in the township of Canimal and county of Bovinus, on Tuesday, April 6, 1946, for the purpose of electing a qualified person to the position of

Dog-Catcher and Pound-Master

Of the county for the ensuing year. The official term will be from December 31, 1946, to December 31, 1947. The polls will open at eight in the morning and close at eight in the evening, when the votes will be counted.

Issued at the Office of the Sheriff

God Save the Commonwealth

Stylus Series. FOUR SIZES.

The Progress of Typography

From the Philadelphia "Ledger"

The "Typographic Advertiser," published by MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, illustrates the advance of typography and type-founding. Lately Combination Borders of great beauty have been devised, closely

Resembling Steel Engraving.

Japanese, Chinese and Eastern Designs are the fashion, and the "Advertiser" publishes some tasteful examples of Borders, Scrolls, &c., of separate types, and yet appearing like an Engraved Design.

Appreciation by Printers from

All Sections of the Country

Bijou Series. THREE SIZES.

Blatherskite's Palaverite

Honeyed to Tickle the Palate

Is recommended for use by all who desire Invitations, Situations, Loans, Gifts, or Legacies; for all who have

Axes to Grind

But need help at the crank; and for those who are seeking opportunity to fleece the Unsophisticated sojourners.

Apply by Letter to the

Ingratiate Bamboozle Co.

No. 59 Flattery Lane, Softsoapstown

Grolier Series. THREE SIZES.

Constitution Centennial Rejoicings

Grand Parade in Philadelphia

The Printing exhibit commenced with a tableau of Gutenberg and his employes, illustrated by German printers. Type making a century ago was shown by this foundry. An old mould was used, making daily ten pounds of unfinished type. Near this was the

Improved Casting Machine

which casts forty pounds of unfinished type in the same time. In contrast with these was the complete type-casting machine which casts and finishes fifty pounds of type per day. Following was shown the art of printing and its accessories of the present time.

Literature for the Masses

Typography Enlightening the World

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

For sizes and prices, see General Price List.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia. Shniedewend & Lee Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Useful Jobbing Faces.

Cast on the American Point System.

CULDEE SERIES. FIVE SIZES.

Sweeping, Dusting and Scrubbing

Attended to by the

International Household

Expedite Company

Gobwebs Jerked
Silver Polished
Children Spanked
Rats Chased
Ashes Riddled
Pups Washed
Herrings Soaked
Parlors Cleaned

For Further Information

Apply at Sign of

Soapdish and Bathtub

No. 685 Detergent Street

KOSTER SERIES. THREE SIZES.

KNOTHOLE & CO.

Cherry Mahogany Poplar
Maple Boxwood Walnut

Timber Raftsmen

Hemlock Chestnut Beech
Dogwood Hickory Pine

Analysts of the Forest

KITCAT SERIES. SIX SIZES.

Industry and Frugality

Providers of

Household Comforts

Builders of

FORTUNES

And Stalwart

Defenders of Invaded

Hearthstones

No. 141 Content Terrace, Beulah

ARCHAIC SERIES. SEVEN SIZES.

Messieurs Enrobe, Garnish & Co.

Are Prepared to Furnish

Tatterdemalions

With Ruffs, Clogs, Tunics

Knickerbockers

Mantillas, Castors

Cloaks Pinafores Greaves Ponchos
Bustles Crinoline Cardinals Wimples

Wrapascals

Galligaskins, Wigs, Smockfrocks

And Fig Leaves in Every Style

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

For sizes and prices, see General Price List.

PATENT PENDING FOR THE LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY.

30 A. NONPAREIL (6 POINT) KATHERINE. PRICE $2.25.

LADIES WALKING JACKETS, REEFING JACKETS AND NEWMARKETS
THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE MAKERS ARE REPRESENTED
TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY 1234567890

30 A. BREVIER (8 POINT) KATHERINE. PRICE $3.00.

I KNOW A BANK WHEREON THE WILD THYME GROWS
THE CELEBRATED AND POETICAL PRODUCTIONS OF THOMAS MOORE.
ALMOST PERSUADED 123456780

20 A. PICA (12 POINT) KATHERINE. PRICE $3.25.

CONCEITED DABBLERS IN LITERATURE
THE SHAKESPERIAN AND BACON CONTROVERSY
MEN OF LETTERS 24579

12 A. THREE LINE NONPAREIL (18 POINT) KATHERINE. PRICE $3.75.

WESTERN INDUSTRIES
THE CATTLE RANCHE OF KANSAS.
PRAIRIES 134567

10 A. TWO LINE PICA (24 POINT) KATHERINE. PRICE $5.00.

QUEEN OF THE AMAZONS
GRISELLA 5643

LINDSAY TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.

SPECIMENS FROM FARMER, LITTLE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEW YORK—63 & 65 Beekman St.
And 62 & 64 Gold Street.

CHICAGO—154 Monroe Street,
Chas. B. Ross, Manager.

PATENT PENDING.

36 a 9 A—PRICE PER FONT, $8 00 — THREE LINE NONPAREIL STATIONER SCRIPT—18 POINT. — LOWER CASE, $5 00

The Firm has much pleasure in returning their Thanks to
The American Printing Trade
For the Appreciation with which they have received the Stationer Script
And now Complete the Series with this New Size
Which they present to the Trade in Compliance with the Demand
Made for its Production

20 a 6 A—PRICE PER FONT, $8 00 — TWO LINE PICA STATIONER SCRIPT—24 POINT. — LOWER CASE, $5 00

We Request the Attention of the Printing Trade to
This Elegant New Script Face
Designed Expressly for the Printing of Wedding and Visiting
Cards, Invitation Notes, &c.,
The Name Stationer Script will be appropriate

15 a 5 A—PRICE PER FONT, $9 50 — THREE LINE PICA STATIONER SCRIPT—36 POINT. — LOWER CASE, $5 75

The Three Sizes in Combination are
Very Handsome in Appearance
Attractive and Useful in Character it will be
A General Favorite

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

WAYSIDE SERIES.

25 A, 10 Point Wayside. $1.50

INSTRVCTiVe : PaRaBLeS : aNDe : WiSe : SaYiNGS : oF : oVR : MoST : LEaRNeD : PEoPLe

GHoSTLie LEGeNDS DEPiCTeD BY MaSTeRLY VISioN aND FERTiLE IMAGiNaTioN

Ye CoRReCT 88 POeMS oF LORD BYRON

20 A, 12 Point Wayside. $1.60

Ye THRiLLiNG TaLeS FoR BLEaK aND WiNTRY DaYeS

A SELeCTioN oF SACReD BALLaDS FoR Ye ANNuAL SiNGiN SKEWL EXERCiSES

280 Ye QuaiNT OLDe WaYSiDe INN 162

20 A, 14 Point Wayside. $2.00

CuSToMS AND USaGeS oF EaRLY ENGLiSH PRiNTeRS

MUSiCaL CONCeRT oF THe CALVaRY HiLL SUNDaY SCHooL CLASSeS

HaPPie XMaS ANDe NeW YeAR

18 A, 16 Point Wayside. $2.05

GRAY'S QUAiNT OLD ELeGY iN A CouNTRY CHuRCHYARD

THe CuRFeW TOLLS THe KNELL oF PaRTING DAY

15 A, 18 Point Wayside. $2.55

DouTFuL TALeS oF THe ANCieNT CRuSADeR

618 LiTTLe ReD RiDiNG HooD 261

10 A, 24 Point Wayside. $3.00

LEGeNDS oF GoLDeN FaIRY LaNDS

THE PaRSoNaGe SoCIeTY

EACH FONT COMPLETE WITH FIGURES AND ORNAMENTS.

JAMES CONNER'S SONS, UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK CITY.

WAYSIDE SERIES.

10 A, 30 Point Wayside. $4.75

BOOKS BY GREEK POETS

8 NUMBER 6

10 A, 28 Point Wayside. $4.00

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE

WISE WORDS

4 A, 48 Point Wayside. $5.30

MERRIE DANCER

8 A, 36 Point Wayside. $5.00

HARLEM BOAT CLUB

26 RACES 81

6 A, 40 Point Wayside. $5.25

COUNTRY FARMERS

8 MONEY 6

EACH FONT COMPLETE WITH FIGURES AND ORNAMENTS.

JAMES CONNER'S SONS, UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK CITY.

VOLUNTEER SERIES

8 A, 24 Point Volunteer. $3.75

SOLID FACTS FOR AGED MISERS

28 INVESTMENTS 65

12 A, 12 Point Volunteer. $1.75

CONVENTS OF EARLY TIMES PAPER MONEY OF AMERICA

34 ROOT OF ALL EVIL 17

4 A, 48 Point Volunteer. $6.00

STEAM 3 PRESS

10 A, 18 Point Volunteer. $2.75

84 HANDSOME EQUIPMENT 62

BRAVE BOY IN BLUE ∴ SOLDIER OR SAILOR

5 A, 36 Point Volunteer. $5.00

7 VOLUNTEER 5

ORNAMENTAL BORDERS

EACH FONT COMPLETE WITH POINTS AND ORNAMENTS.

FOUNDRY OF JAMES CONNER'S SONS, NEW YORK.

PILGRIM SERIES

6 A, 36 Point Pilgrim. $4.50

BEAUTIFUL & CHARMING

93 PRINCIPLE 54

12 A, 18 Point Pilgrim. $3.10

LUCKY NUMBERS 853 CENTRAL PARK

45 PROGRAMME 78

4 A, 48 Point Pilgrim. $5.00

SHARPS 47 COMEDY

52 GERMAN 63

8 A, 24 Point Pilgrim. $3.35

MECHANICS' SCHOOL LIBRARY

34 FOUNDRIES 56

24 and 18 Point in Combination.

KOMICAL CONCERTS : : : XCITING EXHIBITION

JAMES CONNER'S SONS, NEW YORK.

Keystone Pen Writer

KEYSTONE TYPE FOUNDRY.



INVENTORS OF NICKEL ALLOY TYPE METAL.

NINE-POINT. 12 A. 32 a. $3.45 32 a. $2.00

Its health-restoring qualities are becoming celebrated the world over
Little by little they go through a course of important reading
Do not try to make up the deficiency in price by the deficiency in workmanship; rather incur loss than furnish inferior work of any kind
The severe gale which visited the coast during March. $1234567890

TWELVE-POINT. 12 A. 32 a. $4.64 32 a. $2.90

Do not marry until you are able to support a wife
Fun for fun. Business for business.
If any one speak evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe it
Push is the word for a world full of work as this is
Receipts $1,234,567,890

EIGHTEEN-POINT. 8 A. 20 a. $5.65 20 a. $3.25

An Account of my Experience
It is not well for one to have too many intimate friends
No Indication of being Discouraged
$1234567890

TWENTY-FOUR-POINT. 6 A. 14 a. $5.90 14 a. $3.40

Promoting Happiness
Several Celebrated Characters of this Age
Aid Given in the Right Direction
$1234567890

CAST FROM OUR NICKEL ALLOY TYPE METAL—SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

MATHER MANUFACTURING CO.
PROPRIETORS.

734 TO 740 SANSOM STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING CO., CHICAGO.

FINE TYPE

ORIGINAL DESIGN.

35 A Six-point Lining Antique, No. 1. $1 25

LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU--WEEP AND YOU
WEEP ALONE--THIS GRAND
OLD EARTH MUST BORROW ITS MIRTH--IT HAS TROUBLE ENOUGH OF ITS OWN--SING
AND THE HILLS WILL ANSWER--SIGH IT IS LOST ON

30 A Six-point Lining Antique, No. 2. $1 25

THE AIR--THE ECHOES BOUND TO A JOYFUL SOUND--BUT
SHRINK FROM A VOICING CARE
BE GLAD AND YOUR FRIENDS ARE MANY--BE SAD AND YOU LOSE THEM ALL
THERE ARE NONE TO DECLINE YOUR

30 A Six-point Lining Antique, No. 3. $1 25

NECTARED WINE--BUT ALONE YOU MUST DRINK
LIFE'S GALL--THERE
IS ROOM IN THE HALLS OF PLEASURE--FOR A LONG AND LORDLY
TRAIN--BUT ONE BY ONE WE MUST ALL

30 A Six-point Lining Antique, No. 4. $1 50

FILE ON--THROUGH THE NARROW AISLES
OF PAIN--FEAST AND
YOUR HALLS ARE CROWDED -- FAST AND THE WORLD
GOES BY--SUCCEED AND GIVE

30 A Six-point Lining Antique, No. 5. $1 75

IT WILL HELP YOU LIVE--BUT NO ONE
CAN HELP YOU DIE
REJOICE AND MEN WILL SEEK YOU--GRIEVE AND
THEY TURN AND GO--THEY

WANT FULL MEASURE FOR ALL YOUR PLEASURE
BUT THEY DO NOT WANT YOUR WOE
THE TISSUE OF THE LIFE TO BE--WE WEAVE IN COLORS
ALL OUR OWN--AND IN THE FIELD OF DESTINY--WE REAP AS
WE HAVE SOWN--STILL SHALL THE SOUL AROUND IT CALL--THE
SHADOWS WHICH IT GATHERED HERE--AND PAINTED ON
THE ETERNAL WALL--THE PAST SHALL REAPPEAR

1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890 1234567890

$1000.

IN CRISP GREENBACKS OR COIN.

WE MAKE A STANDING OFFER OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO ANY TYPE FOUNDER WHO WILL PROVE AN "ALLOY," "COPPER MIXED" OR "AMALGAM" TYPE SUPERIOR TO THAT WE ARE NOW MAKING. FONTS FOR STOCK CAST WITH THE SAME QUALITY OF METAL AS FONTS CAST TO ORDER.

****

SPECIMEN OF NEW AND DURABLE

TYPE

MADE BY THE

Illinois Type Founding Co.

NO. 200 CLARK STREET,

CHICAGO.

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING CO., CHICAGO.

20 A $2 10 Twelve-pt. Clipper Cond. No. 2. 30 a $1 45

89 TYPE THAT ANYBODY CAN READ 60

Not Excessively Ornamented but Modern Unique and Durable

16 A $2 75 Eighteen-pt. Clipper Cond. No. 2. 20 a $1 80

2 FLOWERS AND GIRLS 3

Commencement Exercises at Simpson College

12 A $3 00 Twenty-four-pt. Clipper Cond. No. 2. 16 a $3 40

2 ARTISTIC DUDE 3

Centennial of Our Republic

8 A $4 00 Thirty-six-pt. Clipper Cond. No. 2. 10 a $

5 COLUMBIA 6

Pension Our Soldiers

4 A 5 00 Forty-eight-pt. Clipper Cond. No. 2. 6 a $

3 DOUBT 2

Along the Hudson

The Inland Printer Business Directory.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged $6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines $2.00 per line additional.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Birchard & Griffin, 726 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. Wire stitchers and general binders' machinery, new and second-hand.

Blackhall Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers and dealers. Special binders' machinery. Send for catalogue.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Montague & Fuller, 41 Beekman street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

Hawes Co., The C. L., 178 Monroe street, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

Gane Brothers & Co., 182 Monroe street, Chicago. Binders' machinery and supplies of every kind.

BRONZE IMPORTERS.

Ullman, Sigmund, 51 Maiden Lane, New York.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 26 and 27 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Fairhaven cylinder press, two sizes.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. Every kind, suitable for job or newspaper.

Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 65 Third avenue, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, western agent, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Walker, W. G., & Co., Madison, Wis., manufacturers of the Prouty power press, and printers' supply house.

ELECTROTYPERS.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. Only strictly first-class work done. Prices low.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Lovejoy, Son & Co., 45 to 51 Rose street, New York.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Drach, Chas. A., & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

National Printers' Materials Co., 279 Front street, New York. L. S. Mack, manager. See advertisement in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotype machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H. & Co., relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. Maps a specialty. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., manufacturers of paper folding machinery for all classes of work. Dealers in printing machinery. Office, 150 Nassau street. P. O. Box 3070, New York. Shops, Millbury, Mass.

INK IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Berger & Wirth, 190 William street, New York, and Leipsic, Germany. Fine dry colors and inks for all graphic branches.

Ullman, Sigmund, 51 Maiden Lane, New York.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati and Chicago.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Bruce street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 527 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 40 La Salle street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefounding Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose street, New York; 119 Fifth avenue, Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom St., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman St., New York; 66 Sharp St., Baltimore; 198 Clark St., Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street; office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

Wilson (W. D.) Printing Ink Co., Limited, 140 William St., S. E. cor. Fulton St., New York.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Colt's Armory and Universal Printing and Embossing Presses, Temple Court, New York. John Thomson, 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago. Frank Barhydt, western manager. Peerless, Clipper, and Jewel presses.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. First-class machines, all sizes and prices.

Model Press Company, Limited, The, 912 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. Manufacturers of the New Model Job press. Three sizes, $65, $110 and $175.

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Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

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Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

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Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

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Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Carson & Brown Co., Dalton, Mass., manufacturers of "Old Berkshire Mills" first-class linen ledger and writing papers.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

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Rosen & Jensen, 57 and 59 Pearson street, cor. Wells, Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

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Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

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Walker & Bresnan, 201 to 205 William and 15 and 17 Frankfort streets, New York.

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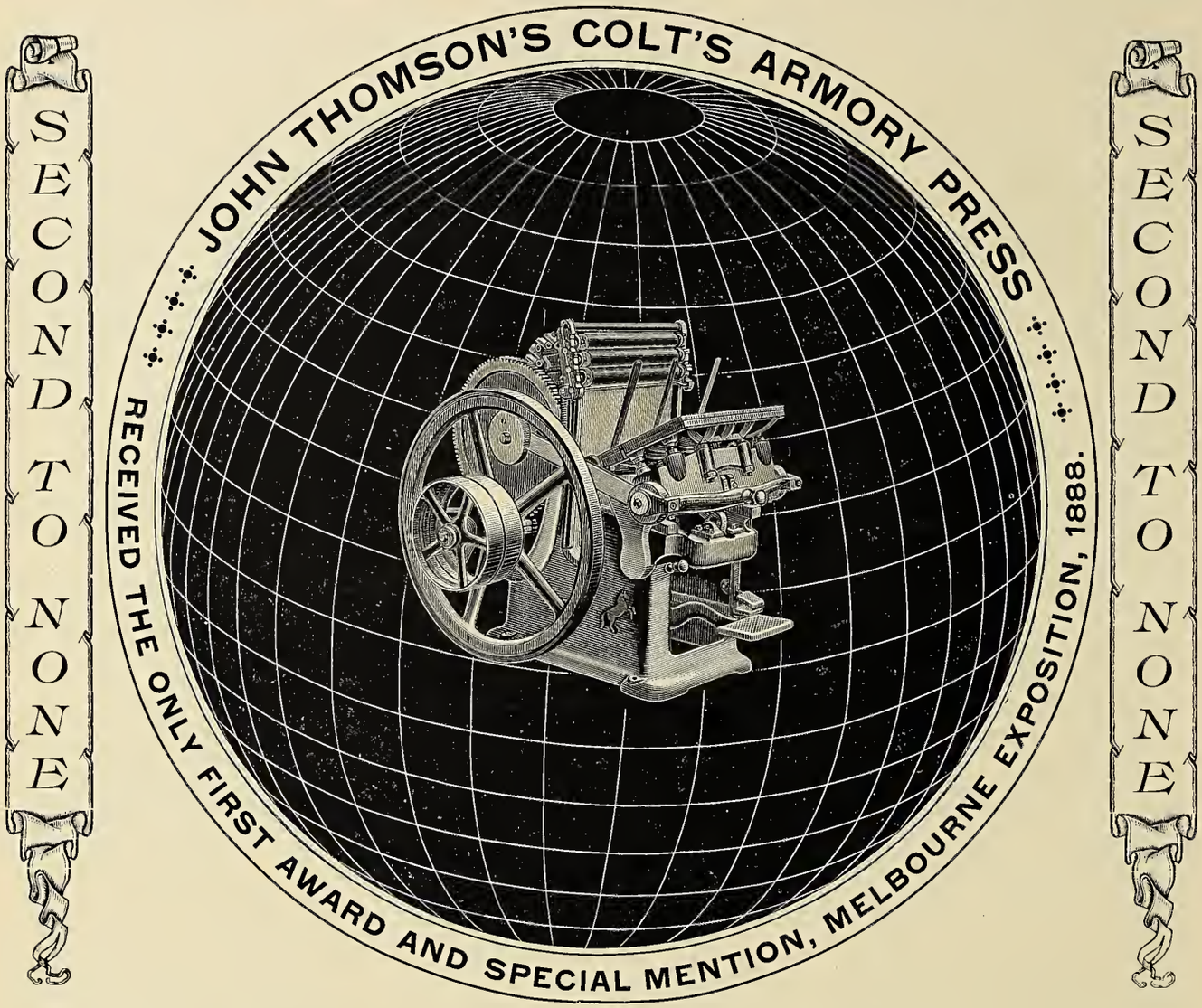
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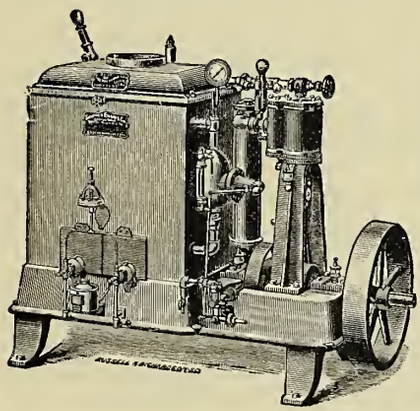
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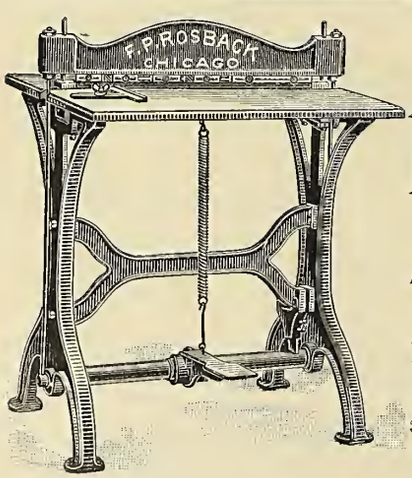
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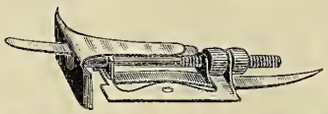
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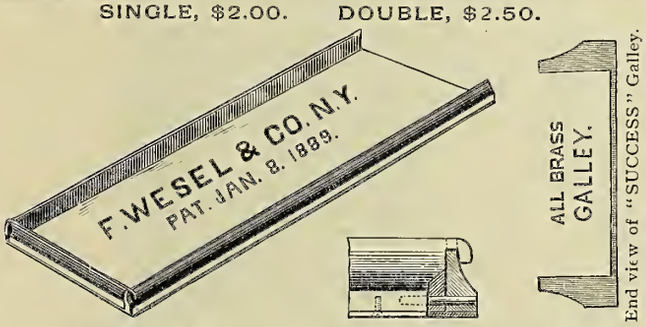
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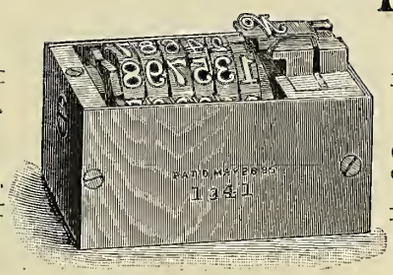
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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STANDARD VS. GRADED SCALE FOR PRESSMEN.

BY STEPHEN MCNAMARA.

THE question of a graded scale for pressmen, according to rank or ability, is a matter which requires careful consideration. A conclusion applicable to one locality may prove quite erroneous in another. Hence, pressmen delegates to the Denver convention have the opportunity to discuss this subject and suggest such action as may be deemed necessary.

The number of platen pressmen (wrongfully designated two-thirders) who are denied admission to unions is constantly on the increase, and no subject coming before the convention should receive more careful treatment.

To examine so grave a subject let us select some similar profession for comparison; and for this purpose probably locomotive engineers will answer. As they work under the graded scale, while pressmen adopt the standard, we are enabled to perceive which produces the best results. It will be understood, of course, the application is not universal.

Switch engines pay less than road, and are supposed to require less skill in operation, and may thus be compared to platen presses, while road engines correspond to cylinders. As a distinction is thus drawn between the two classes the comparison becomes obvious that what applies to one should work equally well with the other.

It will be remembered one of the chief causes of a recent railroad strike was the displacement of old and competent men, whose seniority in the company's employ entitled them to a rate of wages far in excess of those whose enrollment in the service was of more recent date. The result of such a system was developed when it was seen the younger men were doing exactly the same work for the lesser pay. As this encouraged the company to gradually dismiss the older men, the disastrous results became evident, and the strike was precipitated.

It will thus be seen that under a standard scale, whether high or low, that strike would never have occurred.

Pressmen who are fully competent to operate any press on all kinds of work may be worth, say $25 per week. Those less capable may be worth but $17. If the average is $21, and that figure is rigidly maintained, a foundation is established on which estimates can be based, and losses are *not* made up by cutting wages. The labor market is free and open, while employers have the privilege of selecting such men as suit their requirements, and no objection can be made upon the discharge of incompetent men. A union establishing a standard scale obligates itself to scrutinize the qualification of its members, and right here comes the rub.

No man can truthfully say all members of a union are worth the scale, and it is equally difficult to determine those who should be admitted. Pressmen who do newspaper work only, and who never attempt anything else, are deemed qualified, while those who execute the most beautiful specimens of printing are denied admittance.

We must remember that those who follow after us will do better work than ourselves, and every encouragement should be freely extended them. Whatever legislation may be required to do justice to the ambitious youth of the country, let us hope will be adopted by the Denver convention, with that wisdom and moderation the importance of the subject demands.

MR. SYDNEY A. GRANT, of England, has brought out an improved envelope machine. "The important point about it," says the *Paper Makers' Circular*, "is that it will gum, fold, print and emboss the envelopes in one operation, and will use several colors in the printing. It will also supply a cheap gum to the lower end flaps, while applying fine gum to the loose flap. The chain is made to run upright, and it is said that the machine costs only two-thirds as much as ordinary machines, and is easier running. It is designed to introduce it into printing offices, enabling printers to execute an order for printed or embossed envelopes without resort to the envelope factories."

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Lincoln Paper Mills Company, St. Catharines, Ontario, is building a new mill.

IT is announced that steps have been taken to establish a paper mill at Houston, Texas.

IT is expected that the paper mill at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, will soon be started up.

LOCKPORT (N. Y.) capitalists will soon erect a $65,000 pulp mill. A free site is furnished.

THE government envelope works at Hartford have made 120,000,000 envelopes since January.

SABIN ROBBINS & Co., paper dealers, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been succeeded by the Sabin Robbins Paper Company.

KERSTENS, PETERS & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Denver, Colorado, have been succeeded by E. P. Peters & Co.

A STRAWBOARD and manila mill, to employ 250 hands, is projected at Lancaster, Ohio, by a New York syndicate.

A DEPARTMENT for the manufacture of paper and tablets has been added to the business of the Holyoke Envelope Company.

OMAHA, Nebraska, is likely to lose its expected paper mill, through a difficulty between its projectors and the board of trade.

THE Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company has received overtures from an English newspaper for a contract to supply paper for its publication.

THE paper mill at Moline, Illinois, is making some very satisfactory experiments in making paper entirely from wood fiber, with no mixture of other material.

THE Manchester Paper Company, of Richmond, Virginia, has been reorganized and the following officers elected: R. Van Houten, president; A. W. Shields, treasurer; J. H. Shields, secretary and manager; John Terhune, accountant.

THE Raritan Paper Company's works, at Raritan, have been enlarged and additional machinery added to the already large plant. The mill has a daily capacity of about ten tons of news and manila papers. It is proposed to still further increase the output.

THE failure of Spalding & Hodge, English paper manufacturers, is the heaviest ever known in this line of business. The liabilities are reported to be $2,500,000, and assets $2,000,000. The firm has been established nearly one hundred years, and commanded unbounded confidence.

SEPTEMBER, 1890, two centuries will have passed since the first paper mill was erected in America, in Roxborough, Philadelphia county, and it is proposed that the bi-centennial anniversary of the event be fittingly celebrated. Mr. George W. Childs and ex-State Senator Horatio Gates Jones, who has written a full history of the mill, desire paper makers and printers to correspond with them as to the best plan for such a bi-centennial celebration.—*Paper Trade News.*

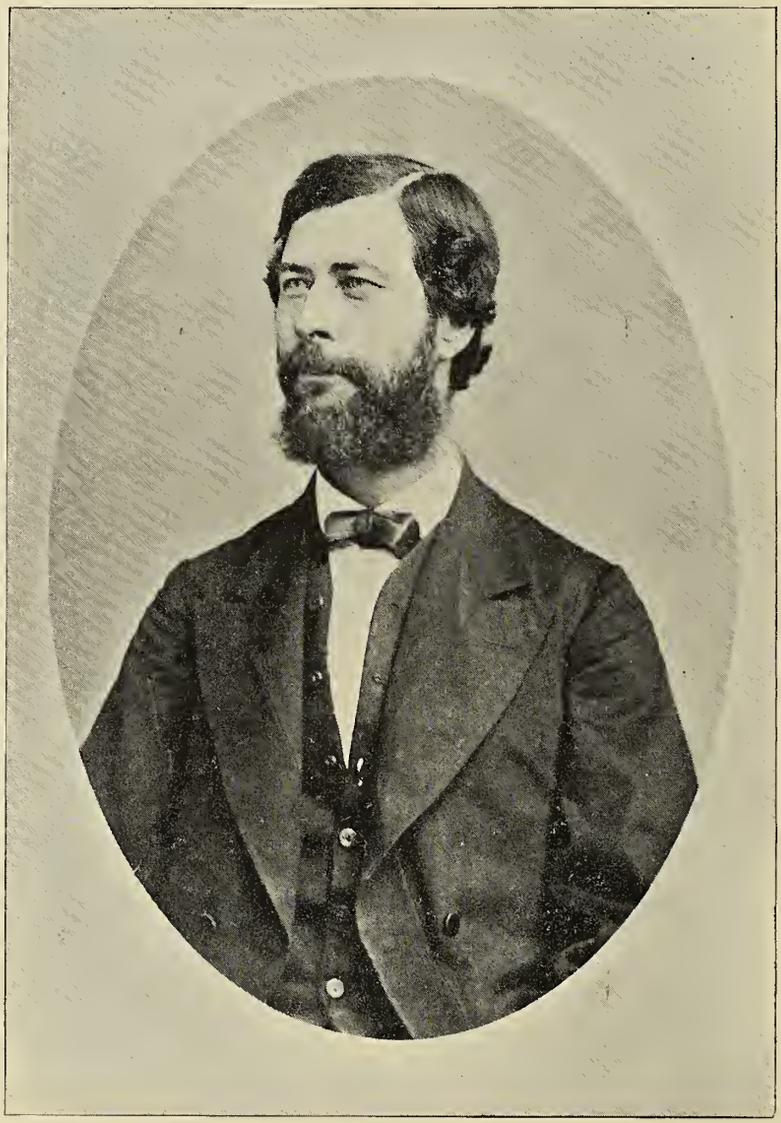
TO TEST printing paper, apply the tongue for sizing, and compare opposite sides together for equality of surface. Look through a sheet against strong light for spots, and note whether the paper be "regular." Printing paper ought to "rattle" well, and have good strength and surface. When there is a great "rattle," and if the paper has a glistening brilliancy of texture, then most likely straw is present in the fiber, which, when introduced in excessive quantities, causes the paper to break when folded. The paper should, therefore, be creased and then examined.

A SYNDICATE, including several Georgia capitalists, has secured the exclusive right for the southern states of a process for reducing vegetable fibers to paper stock, with the intention of establishing mills in all the cotton states, and applying the process to the reduction to paper of cotton stalks and seed hulls, now practically worthless. The promoters of the enterprise claim that they can make good new paper at 2 cents per pound, and that the establishment of their mills will be as important an event in the economical history of the South as the establishment of cotton-seed oil mills.

WILLIAM R. McLEAN,

The eighteenth president of the International Typographical Union, was born in the city of Alexandria, Virginia, December 28, 1825, and removed to Portsmouth when a youth. He died in Washington, D. C., December 1, 1879.

Mr. McLean entered the printing business at an early age, serving his apprenticeship on the Portsmouth *Times*, published by John T. Hill, afterward working a short period on the *Phœnix*, of the same city. About 1845-6 he made a trip to the national capital and secured a situation on the *Globe*, published by Blair & Rives (now the *Congressional Record*). For several years he returned to Portsmouth during the recess of congress, but in 1850 made Washington his permanent home, and subsequently worked on the *Telegram*, which became the *Star* in 1853, when he was appointed foreman of the composing room, which position he held to the time of his death, being succeeded by his only son (Richard A.), who still directs the typographical department.



After almost twenty-seven years continuous duty as foreman, with daily communication with the business and editorial departments of Washington's great dailies, in testifying to his merit as a workman the management said: "The fidelity and ability with which he performed his duties in this protracted service made him a national reputation, and quite certainly no member of the typographical fraternity was held in higher esteem throughout the country."

In October, 1850 (more than a month before the National—the immediate predecessor of the International—Typographical Union was formed), Mr. McLean joined the pioneer trade organization of America, Columbia Typographical Society, of Washington, D. C., and from the beginning became an active worker for its advancement, for several years filling the office of president. When the society merged into the union under a charter from the International (1867), he became one of the most zealous advocates of the new order of things, and through his earnestness reconciled many to the changes which at that time appeared to them to be fraught with danger to the local craft.

At the sessions of the International Union of 1868, 1870, 1873, 1874, Mr. McLean represented No. 101, and was chosen president of that body at Montreal in 1873. When his death was announced to the International, at Chicago, Illinois, in 1880, by Mr. William H. Sweeny, an ex-president of and delegate from No. 101, by resolution it was declared, among other things, "that William R. McLean, as president of the International Union, was capable and faithful, performing his official duties with a conscientious care and fidelity worthy of all praise." After this action, Mr. Samuel Halderman, the president of the International, paid a just and glowing tribute to his memory.

Mr. McLean's interest in the betterment of the condition of men was not restricted to his craft, but enfolded humanity in general, and he was among the originators of the plan whereby all the organized trades in the District of Columbia were brought together through delegations in a central body known as Workingmen's Assembly, wherein were formulated and pushed to a successful issue many measures of permanent benefit to those represented. He was elected the first president of the assembly and administered the ofttimes delicate and arduous tasks imposed on him with the skill, finesse, determination and success that he had hitherto brought into play in nearly everything he undertook.

At the regular meeting of the assembly, held on the day succeeding Mr. McLean's death, by resolution it was declared that "the assembly and all working men lose one of their most tried and true friends, the public a good citizen," and in the eulogies that followed, the sentiment of the assembly was voiced in the words: "He was known only to be loved and respected, and his worthy example is fit for all to follow."

When Mr. McLean's death was announced in Columbia Typographical Union at the stated meeting, December 20, 1879, an unusually large committee of old and tried members was appointed to draft the sentiment of the union. The report was presented at the January, 1880, meeting and unanimously concurred in by a rising vote.

October 27, 1853, he united with what was then known as the people's benevolent order — the Odd Fellows — an outgrowth of trade guilds, joining Columbia Lodge, No. 10, and in the language of one of his contemporaries "from his first entrance into it he became one of the most devoted and active members, making its precepts the rule of his life, and even endeavoring to carry out the golden rule." He rose rapidly in the several branches of the order, passing through the chairs in the lower bodies, and eventually becoming Grand Master of the District of Columbia, Past Grand High Priest, and Representative to the Grand Lodge of the World.

His funeral services were supervised by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' through committees representing the Grand

Lodge, the Grand Encampment, Columbia Lodge, Columbia Encampment, and the Uniformed Battalion of Patriarchs. His body laid in state in Odd Fellows' Hall, from 9 A.M. until 1 P.M. on the day of burial (Thursday, December 4), the Uniformed Battalion acting as a guard of honor. During these hours an immense concourse of people passed through the hall to pay the last tokens of affection and tender remembrance to one whose name, as tritely observed by the *Evening Star*, was "almost a household word in this community as the emblem of high character."

The services were extensive and the procession was one of the largest in Washington on similar occasions, many delegations from abroad attending. The active pall-bearers were: Of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, A. H. Buckley, P. G. M.; of the Grand Encampment, B. A. Kidder, P. G. P.; of the Uniformed Patriarchs, R. Troland and A. Scott; of Columbia Encampment, Thomas Greer, P. S. P.; of Columbia Lodge, Benjamin C. Wright. The honorary pall-bearers were high officials in the Order from abroad, and Messrs. William R. Ramsey and — Littlefield, of Columbia union.

Of the estimate put upon Mr. McLean's character by all with whom he came in contact, and of which the foregoing record is merely a factor, the meed of praise is to be found in the composing room where so many years of his life were spent — *his record is without a blemish.*

PRESS ASSOCIATION NOTES.

THE Kentucky Press Association meets June 6, at Owensboro.

THE Alabama Press Association meets at Huntsville the latter part of June.

THE Texas Press Association, met at El Paso April 29 and brought up on a visit to the City of Mexico.

THE time for holding the Missouri Press Association annual meeting at Nevada has been changed to June 4 and 5.

HENRY WATTERSON delivers the address at the next annual meeting of the Missouri Press Association, June 4 and 5.

THE Texas Associated Press has secured a charter for fifty years, and controls the press franchise of Texas, excepting three points. It has also control of the Western Associated Press service of the state. It consists of the *Gazette*, Fort Worth; *Express*, San Antonio; *Statesman*, Austin; *Post*, Houston, and *Day*, Waco.

THE annual meeting of the Connecticut Press Association has been held. Officers were elected as follows: President, Rufus A. Lyon, Bridgeport; vice-president, John Rodemeyer, Norwalk; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Countyman, Hartford; executive committee, F. W. A. Wood, Bridgeport; Frank E. Beach, Willimantic; Thomas A. Weaver, Hartford; Thomas L. Riley, Meridian; C. L. Case, Ansonia. Trustees of the Colonel William H. Stevenson Fund: Colonel W. H. Stevenson, Bridgeport; Colonel T. T. Morgan, New Haven; William Scheffield, New Haven. The business meeting was followed by a banquet.

THE local executive committee, to arrange for the twenty-second annual meeting of the Michigan Press Association in Grand Rapids, July 9–11, held a meeting recently. Mayor Weston presided, and Col. E. Crofton Fox was made vice-chairman of the executive committee, and Don J. Leathers, treasurer. The following programme for the meeting was suggested and referred to the general meeting: Tuesday noon, July 9—arrive at 2 P.M. Formal reception and business meeting afternoon and evening. Wednesday, July 10—forenoon, drive about the city; afternoon, Reed's Lake for banquet; evening, reception at Owashtanong boathouse. Thursday, July 11—forenoon, drive; afternoon, business meeting. Depart for Grand Haven at 5 P.M. The programme calls for a grand clam-bake at the lake on the second day of the meeting. It is expected that four hundred and fifty or five hundred persons will be present, and a fund of $1,500 will be raised to start with to entertain them.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is the list of delegates-elect to the next session of the International Typographical Union, so far as ascertained, which convenes in Denver, Monday, June 10:

1.	Indianapolis	E. T. Oburn, J. O. Shultz.
2.	Philadelphia	David C. Doak, Walter Faries, Alexander Dunbar, Joseph C. Gibbs.
3.	Cincinnati	Charles Leibrich, Scott Jackson, Edward J. Molloy.
4.	Albany	Francis J. McAllister.
6.	New York	Robert Costello, William Furguson, David Kells, Charles M. Maxwell.
7.	Pittsburgh	H. J. Kimpton, Frank A. Lewis.
8.	St. Louis	C. P. Connelly, O. R. Lake.
10.	Louisville	George J. Nolan.
11.	Memphis	W. H. Johnson.
12.	Baltimore	Harry C. Hitchcock, H. T. Rigg.
13.	Boston	W. A. Holland, C. M. Lynch.
14.	Harrisburg	J. Monroe Kreiter, Jr.
16.	Chicago	James Wright, William T. Lumsden, William J. Cushing, J. B. McDonald.
17.	New Orleans	George G. Cooper, J. E. Colton.
18.	Detroit	George M. Knox.
20.	Nashville	John A. Aul, J. J. Straub.
21.	San Francisco	E. T. Plank, W. J. White, Andrew F. Smith.
23.	Milwaukee	Louis Schroeder.
28.	Galveston	G. E. John.
29.	Peoria	John Crawford.
30.	St. Paul	Fred W. Stevens, Phil Corcoran.
31.	Montgomery	T. O. Hamilton.
32.	Norfolk, Va.	W. A. Winter.
33.	Providence	Andrew F. Moran.
36.	Oakland	William S. Willis.
39.	Grand Rapids	John B. Greenway.
40.	St. Joseph	G. W. Hendley.
42.	Minneapolis	J. A. Werner.
43.	Charleston, S. C.	George A. Steck.
49.	Denver	J. J. Burns, J. D. Vaughan.
52.	Troy	James A. Brown.
53.	Cleveland	W. E. Dougherty.
58.	Portland, Ore. (Multnomah)	Hamilton Platt.
62.	Utica	Theo. Ray.
71.	Trenton	Thomas D. Cassedy.
72.	Lansing, Mich	T. C. Mabbott.
78.	Fort Wayne	Edward Miller.
79.	Wheeling	William C. Jones.
80.	Kansas City	James L. Conway, James M. Rhodes.
82.	Colorado Springs	A. J. McNasser.
84.	San Bernardino	John K. Shaffer.
90.	Richmond	Samuel Ragland.
91.	Toronto	J. T. Gilmour.
98.	Brooklyn	James B. Dillon.
99.	Jackson, Mich	F. X. McPhillips.
101.	Washington (Columbia)	James H. Platt. E. W. Oyster, A. P. Marston, H. S. Sutton.
103.	Newark, N. J	Geo. E. Derham.
104.	Birmingham	Henry L. Rulander.
112.	Scranton, Pa.	Norton Wagner.
117.	Springfield, Ohio	Felix L. Seward.
119.	Jefferson City	Frank Kroeger.
121.	Topeka	H. M. Ives, T. B. Brown.
122.	Kalamazoo	Frank M. Butters.
124.	Bloomington	Julius Reichel.
126.	Butte City	T. Kester.
129.	Hamilton, Ont	William McAndrew.
132.	Camden	William B. Braker.
136.	Duluth, Minn.	Ransom Metcalfe.
138.	Austin	Will Lambert.
141.	Williamsport, Pa.	W. J. C. Greevy.
145.	Montreal	Charles Beattie.
148.	Wichita	Henry A. Glenn.
164.	Frankfort	E. F. Frey.
173.	Dallas	A. T. Hess.
174.	Los Angeles	C. Stamps.
175.	Pueblo, Col.	W. H. Hildreth.
179.	Leadville	A. C. Salisbury.
180.	Sioux City	Samuel T. Day.
184.	Cheyenne (Wyoming)	F. J. Offner.
188.	Waco	P. A. Richards.
189.	Lexington (Blue Grass)	John B. Rogers.
190.	Omaha	Edward Hartley, K. S. Fisher.
198.	Fort Worth	John L. Duff.
202.	Seattle	George E. Riggin.
210.	Salem, Ore.	George Hibbert.
223.	St. Catherines, Ont.	J. F. Keefer.
236.	Ogden, Utah	C. B. Anthony.
237.	Phoenix, Ariz.	J. E. Bland.
246.	Chester, Pa.	D. R. Feeley.

PRESSMEN.

1.	Washington	P. S. Sprightley.
3.	Chicago	Martin Knowles.
4.	Philadelphia	Thomas J. Harrison.
6.	St. Louis	Frank J. Baumgartner.
17.	Indianapolis	O. McCarthy.
13.	Pittsburgh	Robert Donaldson.
35.	Topeka	Ed. Baty.

"WRITING FOR THE PRESS."

We acknowledge the receipt of the third edition of Mr. Robert Luce's manual, "Writing for the Press," one of the most instructive works of the kind we have ever read, and which has been adopted in the department of journalism at Cornell University. It is a terse and practical treatise on the subject, and will be found an invaluable manual for editors, reporters, correspondents, proofreaders and compositors. Published by the Writer Publishing Company, Boston; price 50 cents, and worth ten times the amount.

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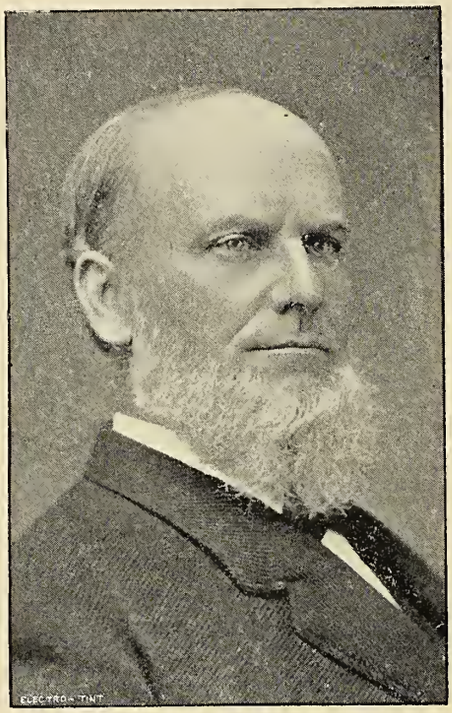
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MR. EDWARD A. CURTIS,

Whose portrait is herewith presented, and who was well known to the employing printers of the United States, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 22, 1822, and died March 19, 1889, aged sixty-seven years. He received his education in the common schools of that city, and at an early age secured employment in the type-foundry of Mr. George Holmes, where he remained until 1847,



when he secured an interest in the business, under the name of Holmes & Curtis, which partnership lasted till 1852, when Mr. Holmes retired, Mr. Curtis purchasing his interest and continuing the business in his own name successfully for nearly twelve years. Mr. Mitchell then became a partner, the headquarters being located at 24 Congress street. The big fire of 1872, however, consumed both the buildings and contents, and a new start was made at 21 Brattle street. From thence they removed to the quarters now occupied, 15 Federal street, where they have since remained.

Mr. Curtis was in active business for over forty years, and did a large trade, having supplied some of the most prominent printing establishments in the eastern states. Mr. Mitchell died March 22, 1880, since which time Mr. Curtis has carried on the business alone. "He was a descendant of the historic Paul Revere," of which he was justly proud. He was also prominently identified with, and a leading representative of the city in which he resided (Somerville), serving its interests faithfully both in the common council and as an alderman. While somewhat close in business matters, he was honorable in all his transactions, and his word was as good as his bond. He was one of the oldest typefounders of Boston, and thoroughly understood the business. He leaves a widow, two daughters and a son. The immediate cause of his death was consumption of the blood.

THE LITHOGRAPHERS' AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' DIRECTORY.

We acknowledge the receipt of the second annual edition of the Lithographers' and Photographers' Directory, consisting of 220 pages, published by the Lithographing Publishing Company, 37 City Hall Place, New York. It contains a vast amount of valuable information, referring, as it does, to the manufacturing firms, and press, machinery and supply houses engaged in or identified with lithography, photography and the allied arts and trades. Price $5. Address as above.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

FREMONT (Neb.) has three daily papers.

TAUNTON (Mass.) has a new daily, the *Evening Mail*.

THE Greenville (S. C.) *Daily News* has been enlarged.

A NEW democratic paper is to be started at Lancaster, Ohio.

THE Aspen (Col.) *Daily Times* enlarges to an eight-page paper.

THE *Busy World* is a new weekly at Atlanta, Georgia, with ex-Senator Arnow as editor.

A NEW daily, the *Middlesex County Herald*, has made its appearance at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

THE Valdosta (Ga.) *Times* has gone into the hands of a stock company, with a capital of $10,000.

MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER has succeeded the late Mary L. Booth as editress of *Harper's Bazar*.

I. N. WALTON is at the head of the *Herald*, a new seven-column quarto, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

IT is said that there are 960 newspapers and periodicals published in foreign languages in this republic.

THE Albany (N. Y.) *Journal*, when news is crowded by advertisements simply adds a column to each page.

G. H. S. KENNEDY has assumed the full control of the Morrisburgh (Ont.) *Courier*, published at Morrisburgh.

ATHENS, Georgia, is to have a new eight-page morning daily, which will contain the associated press dispatches.

W. E. RANDALL, a former proprietor of the Griffin (Ga.) *Sun*, is about to start a daily newspaper in Milledgeville.

NORTON, a town in Brown county, Kansas, less than three years old, has one daily and five weekly newspapers.

GOVERNOR TAYLOR, of Tennessee, has appointed half a dozen journalists to state positions since his first election as governor.

A NEW temperance organ, the *News*, a six-column folio, has been issued at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, by Irvin & Houston.

EX-CONGRESSMAN R. J. VANCE, of New Britain, Connecticut, has become a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Sun*.

A NEW paper devoted largely to society news, and called the *Staten Islander*, was recently started at New Brighton, Long Island.

A NEW daily paper has been started at Centralia, Illinois, called the *Morning Gazette*, published by the Gazette Publishing Company.

THE Braddock *Sun*, Spring Mills *Times* and Shippensburg *Local Citizen*, all three Pennsylvania papers, have gone out of existence.

THE Lancaster (Pa.) *Examiner* (daily and weekly) has been sold by ex-Congressman Hiestand to Thomas B. Cochran, ex-clerk of the senate, and H. B. Cochran.

THE libel suit against the Providence (R. I.) *Journal* has ended in a nominal verdict against the paper. The plaintiff sued for $5,000 damages, and an award of $1 was given.

THE Bridgeton (N. J.) *Chronicle* has passed out of the ownership of F. R. Fithian, and will now be conducted by Washington Mills and Paul J. Davis, late of the Philadelphia *News*.

THE Artist Printing Company, 720 Olive street, St. Louis, is out with a tasty title page prospectus of a new trade monthly journal to be called the *Artistic Printer*. Success to it.

THE *Weekly Gazette* is the name of a new newspaper enterprise, published at Russell, Russell county, Kansas. It is a seven-column quarto, edited by S. H. Hoffa and J. C. Gault.

MESSRS. ALGAR & MASON have suspended publication of the Creston (Iowa) *News*, and propose taking the plant to some other town where the field is not so crowded. A sensible conclusion.

THE New York *Evening World* came out printed on red, white and blue paper during the days of the recent centennial celebration; and the morning edition came out on one day printed in type and on paper of the style of one hundred years ago. The

Mail and Express issued a splendid centennial souvenir number on the first day of the celebration, of which nearly everybody purchased a copy.

THE great power of a newspaper is well illustrated by the Atlanta *Constitution*, that by its impassioned appeals for the needy confederate soldiers raised $40,000 in a week for a Georgia soldiers' home.

THE *Monitor* is a neatly printed, eight-page monthly journal, published at Winnipeg, Manitoba, by H. H. Stovel, devoted to the interests of fire, life and accident insurance. We wish it abundant success.

THE *Livingston Post* is the name of a very neatly gotten up and printed eight-column, four-page weekly, recently established at Livingston, Park county, Montana, of which J. D. Whelpley is editor and business manager.

THE *California Home and Farm* is a new agricultural and horticultural monthly. Its articles on fruit growing and general agriculture are of real value, inasmuch as they are written by a practical man and an expert.

THE two republican papers at Greenfield, Iowa, the *Transcript* and *Reporter*, have been consolidated, and will be published by the Transcript Printing Company. The editors are James M. Gow and ex-Senator C. B. Hart.

THE *American Press*, a sixteen-page monthly journal published at Atlanta, Georgia, and devoted to the interests of printers, publishers, lithographers, paper dealers, etc., has just made its appearance. Frank J. Cohen is editor.

Mystic Breeze is the name of a neatly printed, ably conducted, eight-column, four-page paper, published at Mystic, Iowa, and edited by Frank R. Smith. It is devoted to the booming of southern Iowa in general and Mystic in particular.

Shoe and Leather Facts is the title of a new weekly journal, published by Harg & Paris, 707 Sansom street, Philadelphia. The first number has a neat typographical appearance and is brimful of news of interest to the shoe and leather trade.

The Illinois State Journal, published at Springfield, has been sold to Harry Cullom and Clarence Paul. Mr. Paul received a thorough newspaper training in Chicago, and Mr. Cullom has been for the past five years secretary to his uncle, Senator Cullom.

A NEW paper for the young is to be started in Philadelphia in September next, with a capital of $100,000. It is to be called *Santa Claus*, and is to be published simultaneously in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Toronto, Canada, and London, England.

THE Oberlin *Farmer* is a new, neatly printed, six-column paper, published the fourth Saturday in every month, at Oberlin, Decatur county, Kansas. It is edited by G. Webb Bertram and J. C. Hopkins, and is devoted, as its name implies, to the farming interests of that section of the state.

THE *Western Horseman*, a paper devoted exclusively to the horse, is a new acquisition to Omaha newspaperdom, the first issue appearing on March 30. The editor and proprietor, Mr. M. W. Pettigrew, has had considerable experience in the handling of horses, especially trotters, and we have no doubt he will make a success of his new venture.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, Major J. C. Hemphill was unanimously elected manager to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Captain F. W. Dawson, who was murdered on March 12. It is not probable that there will be any further changes in the staff of the paper, at least for some time to come.

THE spring edition of the *Boomerang*, Laramie, Wyoming, consists of a six-column, twelve-page edition, setting forth the advantages of Wyoming in general and Laramie in particular, accompanied with an illustrated supplement, 48 by 36, containing views of various ranches and structures in the territory. The publishers deserve great credit for their enterprise, and if one-half of what they say is true, Wyoming has been a much maligned section.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following visitors during the past month: Mr. Porter, of Smith & Porter, printers, Boston, Mass.; Joseph H. Donnellon, of Brown, Treacy & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. C. Baker, of Baker, Collins & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Wm. W. Ferguson, representing the Ferguson Printing Company, Detroit, Mich.; A. E. Lindsly, secretary and treasurer St. Louis Printers' Supply Company, St. Louis; C. Frank Boughton, of Van Allens & Boughton, 17–23 Rose street, New York.

CHICAGO NOTES.

IT is stated that ex-Mayor Carter Harrison is going to print his travels, which were received with so much favor when published as communications, in book form, under the title "A Race with the Sun."

A NEW paper concern has located on the corner of Fifth avenue and Monroe street, under the style of Whitford & Herz. The senior partner has been known to the trade for many years, while his partner has latterly been a broker on his own account.

MR. H. H. LATHAM, manufacturer of and dealer in printers' and bookbinders' machinery, recently located at 318 Dearborn street, has removed to more commodious quarters at Nos. 304-306, a few doors north of his old location. Glad to hear of his success.

THE office of the Huber Press Company, represented by Van Allens & Boughton, has been removed to 301 Dearborn street, where their efficient western agent, Mr. A. W. Thornton, will be pleased to receive all encomiums on, and orders for, its machines.

H. O. SHEPARD & Co. have just turned out for the Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, one of the handsomest catalogues, showing the character, shades and colors of the inks manufactured by this firm, it has ever been our good fortune to examine. It is printed on extra heavy coated paper, and the presswork is simply perfection, while the results produced amply warrant the statement contained in the preface, "the Queen City inks will do in the most satisfactory manner any kind of work that can be done on a printing press."

THE Chicago Book Concern has been incorporated by A. McLellan, H. W. McLellan and D. A. Stocking (capital stock $1,500), to publish books and deal in novelties and general merchandise. The Publishers' Commercial Union was incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of $10,000, to furnish reports of advertisers and advertising agents. Incorporators, Frank B. White, Joseph G. Orr, Howard F. Blin, and Isaac F. Dunwiddie. The Columbia Publishing Company, at Chicago, incorporated capital stock $10,000; to do a general printing and publishing business; incorporators, Alvah F. Moore, A. B. Gehman and Louis Dansiger.

THE Hamilton Manufacturing Company, the well-known wood type concern of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, has recently established a branch house at 259 Dearborn street, Chicago. This is another step forward in the career of this enterprising firm. Though scarcely eight years have passed since they started in business, they have, by their energy and push, placed themselves at the head of the wood-type and wood-goods manufacturers of the country. The Chicago branch is in the charge of Mr. Walter C. Luse, a gentleman of many years' experience in typefounding. The convenience in ordering goods from the great distributing point of the West will be appreciated by the customers of the Hamilton Company.

THE largest real estate deal of the season in Chicago, involving $1,000,000, has been consummated by the *Daily Inter Ocean* coming into possession of the northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. This corner, 20 by 40 feet, was recently bought by H. H. Kohlsaat for $7,500 per front foot, the highest price ever paid in Chicago. The Haskell Building, surrounding it in the form of an L, has been secured by a syndicate, of which Clarence I., Ferd and Walter Peck are members, for $100,000, the land being leased

for ninety-nine years at $30,000 per year. The combined properties, with a frontage of 100 feet on Madison street and 70 feet on Dearborn, together with an extension to Calhoun Place in the rear, in all 9,000 square feet, has been transferred to the *Inter Ocean*, represented by William Penn Nixon, for a new building bearing its name. It will be one of the most prominent structures in the city, as this is one of the choicest corners in Chicago.

At a recent meeting of the Old-Time Printers' Association, held in the office of The Inland Printer, it was resolved to procure a suitable design and badge for the members, to be worn on all appropriate occasions. It was also determined that the constitution be so amended that the executive officers of the association shall in future consist of a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, to be elected annually, and six members, three of whom shall be elected annually, such officers to constitute the board of directors. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, John Anderson; vice-president, Alexander Fyfe, secretary-treasurer, A. C. Cameron; board of directors — for one year — G. W. Morris, G. W. McDonald, and F. C. Sheldon; for two years — Albert Auer, William Hornish, and James McNamara. Each member was, on motion, requested to prepare a biographical sketch, accompanied with a personal photograph, to be presented at the next meeting, the same to be entered in the record book of the association. All members of the craft are eligible for election who have been residents of Chicago for twenty-five consecutive years, and who are active or honorary members of No. 16.

Frank W. Palmer, the newly appointed government printer, is a native of Manchester, Dearborn county, Indiana, and was born October 11, 1827. His family moved to Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, shortly afterwards. At the age of 14 years he was apprenticed in the printing trade and served three years in a newspaper office. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he went to New York City and worked as a compositor in the *New World* office. A year later he returned to become the editor of the Jamestown *Journal*, a weekly publication. He afterwards bought the paper, and, in conjunction with another man, was for ten years part or sole proprietor of the paper. He went to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1858, and became editor of the Dubuque *Daily Times*. In 1860 he was elected state printer, and held that office for four successive terms. Moving to Des Moines in 1861, he bought the *Iowa State Register*, and transformed it from a weekly to a daily publication at the time when the legislature was in session to provide for the raising of troops. He sold out his interest in the paper in 1866, but remained editor of it. In 1868 he was elected to congress, and reëlected two years later. Upon the expiration of his second term he came to Chicago, and for nearly four years was editor-in-chief of the *Inter Ocean*. In March, 1877, he was appointed postmaster by General Grant, and reappointed by Hayes and Arthur, and removed by Cleveland for "offensive partisanship," May 30, 1885. For the last three years he has conducted the *Industrial World*, a weekly paper devoted to the iron and other manufacturing industries. He lives at Oak Park, Cook county. He is able, honest, and qualified, and will, doubtless, give satisfaction to the country and craft at large.

Judge Tuley recently rendered an important decision in the case of the J. W. Butler Paper Company against the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, which is a substantial and well-earned victory for the complainants. His honor held that there was a conspiracy on the part of Jeffery and others to wreck the company and build a new corporation on its ruins; that the judgments confessed to Jeffery's wife, Daniel K. Tenney, the W. O. Tyler Paper Company and Burr Robbins are null and void, and that the levies made under these judgments are unlawful. The decree provides that within thirty days Daniel K. Tenney shall pay to the receiver $29,383.64; Emma J. Jeffery, $64,283.13; Burr Robbins, $6,363.79, and the Tyler Paper Company, $18,177.60. These amounts are to be distributed, under the direction of the courts, to the creditors and stockholders. In default of payment the receiver is directed to issue executions against the defendants. Receiver George T. Pomeroy was removed and Benjamin T. Ray appointed in his stead, in bonds of $150,000. Daniel K. Tenney is ordered to pay the receiver all the moneys had from Receiver Pomeroy, and the question of the amount thus due is referred to Master in Chancery Waite for a report.. As the Butler Paper Company will share *pro rata* with the other creditors they will come in for a good portion of their claim of nearly $12,000. John B. Jeffery is not allowed to share as a stockholder in the distribution of assets until the stockholders not party to the scheme have realized the market value of their shares. Albert Hayden and C. B. Cottrell & Sons are found to be entitled to relief as stockholders not cognizant of Jeffery's plan, but all other rights are reserved for the future to be decided when called up. The defendants have decided to take the case to the appellate court. The action of the Butler Paper Company in following this matter, not so much for the amount as the principle involved, to a successful conclusion under adverse circumstances is worthy of commendation, and will go a long way to prove that honesty is the best policy in the long run.

"THE PRACTICAL PRINTER."

This is the name of a volume of practical information to printers, consisting of 183 pages, just issued by Mr. H. G. Bishop, a writer with whom the readers of this journal are well acquainted. It is a book of instruction for beginners, of reference for the more advanced, which contains valuable suggestions and illustrations relating to the various features of the printing business, as also diagrams of imposition, and useful tables showing the size, weight and prices of paper required for various jobs. It answers a hundred questions which are asked every day. Its chapters deal at length with the composing, press and stock departments, as well as the business management of a printing office, and the knowledge to be obtained from a perusal of its pages will, we are satisfied, make it a welcome companion to all who desire to learn and excel. Its price, $1.00, places it within the reach of every printer, apprentice, journeyman or employer, and we take pleasure in recommending it to the trade at large. For sale by H. G. Bishop, 37 North Pearl street, Albany, or any typefoundry in the United States.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N.-W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

Issue of April 2, 1889.

400,548—Web printing and delivery mechanism. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

400,875—Sheet-delivery apparatus for printing machines. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

400,599—Numbering attachment for printing machines. T. Robertson.

Issue of April 9, 1889.

401,195—Printers' press-point. J. W. Meese, Harrisburg, Pa.

Issue of April 16, 1889.

401,455—Printing machine, Hand. W. O. Nelson, Baltimore, Md.

401,437—Printing machines, Stop mechanism for cylinder. S. D. Tucker, New York City, N. Y.

401,541—Printing press. A. B. Carty, Frederick, Md.

401,542—Printing press, Ink fountain for. A. B. Carty, Frederick, Md.

Issue of April 23, 1889.

402,057—Ruling machine. H. A. Brissard, Paris, France.

401,790—Printing machine. J. W. Osborne, Washington, D. C., assignor to W. H. Forbes, Boston, Mass.

401,839—Printing press, Hand. J. Kunze, Yonkers, N. Y.

401,737—Printing presses, Paper-folding attachment for. T. C. Dexter, Des Moines, Iowa.

The *Scientific American*, in answer to a request to give a few suggestions as to gluing wood on metal for strength and durability says: "Glue with a small percentage of glycerine added adheres well to metals. A small amount of molasses added to glue will act in the same way. Tannin added to glue makes it strong and adherent. Bichromate of potash renders glue waterproof."



CUPID'S VACATION.

Specimen illustration in half-tone by the ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LAID OVER.

Our monthly review of specimens received is unavoidably laid over. Will appear as usual in June issue.

TRADE NEWS.

L. B. STANTON & CO., printers, Grand Rapids, have sold out.

ALLISON & HUFF, printers, Indianapolis, have dissolved partnership.

WILSON & COOK, printers, Indianapolis, Indiana, have dissolved partnership.

BURKHART & ROYCE, job printers, Albany, Oregon, have dissolved partnership.

RIVKIN & SCHWARTZ, printers, Syracuse, New York, have been closed by the sheriff.

ENGEL & TUTTLE is the name of a firm which has just opened a printing office at Anderson, Indiana.

O. A. CARLTON, of the firm of O. A. Carlton & Co., printers, Providence, Rhode Island, has made an assignment.

LOUIS C. HESSE, printer, St. Louis, has removed from 321 Market street to 316–318, directly opposite his old location.

THE Owosso (Mich.) Times Printing Company is erecting a two-story brick building, the lower floor to be used as an office.

THE newly organized Midland Printing Company, of Clay Center, Kansas, has $20,000 capital stock, and will do newspaper and general printing business.

E. V. REED, printer, has removed his business from North Abington, Massachusetts, to Brockton, where he is prepared to do all kinds of commercial work.

THE J. C. Clark Printing Company and the Middlesex Newspaper Company, Framingham, Massachusetts, have been consolidated under the name of the Lake View Printing Company.

AT Columbus, Georgia, Thomas J. Gilbert, J. J. Gilbert and P. S. Harris have incorporated the Thomas Gilbert Company, for printing, publishing, lithographing, etc. Capital stock, $25,000.

MR. M. L. METZGED, formerly connected with the W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has severed his connection with that firm, and is seeking other engagements.

THE Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company on May 1 moved their New York offices from Nos. 26 and 27 Tribune Building to Nos. 9 and 10 same building. The move brought them down a story.

THE publication of Farley's Reference Directory of the booksellers, stationers and printers of the United States and Canada, will be continued by Mr. George M. S. Horton, Tribune Building, New York City.

THE property of the Des Moines (Iowa) Leader Company was sold on May 6 to Henry Stivers & Co., publishers of the Burlington *Gazette*, who will continue the publication as a democratic newspaper. The price paid was $21,700.

W. H. WAGNER, of Freeport, Illinois, a printer well known to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, writes that he has thus far turned out more catalogues and other finer lines of work this year than ever before in the same length of time.

THE Blackhall Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, New York, have removed from 56 Mechanic street to 170 Fulton street. They are manufacturers of the Blackhall Wire Stitching and Stapling Machines, and in their new location will be better able to meet the increasing demands for their machines.

THE South Dakota Bindery Company, has been organized at Madison, Dakota, with an authorized capital of $15,000. The company will manufacture blank record books and blanks for county and bank purposes, do a general bindery business, deal in stationery supplies, and handle everything pertaining to the trade. A traveling agent will be sent out on the road to solicit county orders and book and bindery work throughout the territory. Mr. H. D. Jennings, for years a practical and expert bookmaker, will have full charge of the mechanical department.

W. W. MACKAY, late foreman of the *Herald* job office and for two years with the old J. L. Regan Company of Chicago, has opened a job office at Steubenville, Ohio, making commercial printing his specialty.

THE Cultivator Publishing Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, has been incorporated, with a capital of $200,000, to print and publish newspapers, books, periodicals and engravings. Willard White is president; George B. James, treasurer; the same, with Harvey N. Shepard and H. F. Atwood, are the directors.

MESSRS. PALMER & REY, the typefounders and press builders of San Francisco, with branches in Portland, Oregon, Los Angeles, California, and Galveston, Texas, have incorporated with a fully paid up capital of $400,000. The president is Mr. J. J. Palmer, and vice-president and treasurer, Mr. V. A. J. Rey.

H. G. METZL & CO., book and job printers, St. Cloud, Minnesota, have recently bought an entire new outfit of the latest and most improved printing presses, and a complete assortment of the newest designs and styles of type and other material, and are now prepared to execute in the highest style of the art all kinds of commercial and book printing.

THE Century Lithographing Company has filed articles of incorporation, with an authorized capital stock of $50,000, said to be fully paid in. The incorporators are: John Hunter, trustee for M. E. Lucas; Charles Hunter and Edward Irwin, of Philadelphia, and John T. Woodhull, of Camden. The business establishment of the company will be located at Camden.

MR. LEON L. BROCKWAY, of Owego, New York, recently purchased the entire business of C. D. Mosher & Co., of Hornellsville, consisting of the manufacture of ribbon badges of every description for secret societies, etc., which they had followed for nine years, securing during that time a reputation for fine work. Mr. Brockway is prepared to execute all orders for gold leaf and lithograph work on ribbon.

WALSH & CO. have started an extensive job printing house at 2320 North Front street, Philadelphia. The concern does a line of fine chromatic work for cotton and woolen manufacturing establishments, and is located in the very heart of the greatest textile industrial center of the country, the Nineteenth ward of Philadelphia, where there are between three and four hundred carpet-making, hosiery and other mills. Walsh & Co. will soon increase their plant, they having already ordered three job presses.

THE Buffalo Printing Ink Works, of Buffalo, New York, have been removed, and are now located at the foot of Brace street. The new quarters are much larger and better adapted to the manufacture of printing inks than were the old ones, and they have been fitted up especially for this business. The factory and offices are all on the ground floors. Several new mills and other apparatus and appliances required to meet the demands of the business have just been added. The managers of the works report business with them on the increase.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

FOUR pressmen's unions have been organized since March 15, 1889.

THE Ohio Labor Commissioner gives the average wages of printers in that state as $2.29 per day.

COLUMBIA UNION (Washington) will erect a fine building on the plot of land recently purchased by them.

THE office of the secretary of Typographical Union No. 6 has been removed from 53 Frankfort street to 240 William street, corner Duane.

CONCORD, New Hampshire, is the lowest price city in New England, the scale being no higher than in 1819. Tourists can rarely obtain a sit there, as the supply of female compositors

exceeds the demand for subs, and the surrounding towns are full of widows who were former compositors.

Mr. Frank Butters represents the interests of Kalamazoo union for the fourth time in succession at the Denver convention.

A correspondent, writing from New York, April 24, says: "At present trade is very slow here. Business is dull in general, and there have not been so many pressmen out of employment for years."

There is still about $400 needed for the monument of Thomas A. Armstrong. J. M. Kelly, editor of the *Commoner*, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, will receive contributions. Printers ought to contribute to this fund.

Out of forty-nine printing offices in Denver only twelve are non-union, and among these there are only ten journeymen who do not belong to the union, against an average number of union employés of two hundred and eighty-one.

It seems to be the general impression that the officers of the International Typographical Union have performed their duties in an able and highly satisfactory manner during the past year, and done a great deal to advance its material interests.

The annual report of the secretary of San Francisco Union (21) show that 121 applications for membership have been received, 102 formally acted on, 3 rejected and 49 reinstated. The present standing of the union is: active members, 696; apprentices, 19; exempt, 82; total, 797.

The last issue of the *Craftsman* announces the withdrawal of Mr. August Donath from the position of associate editor of that journal. While we have not always agreed with the position assumed by this gentleman we have given him credit for sincerity of purpose, and wish him abundant success no matter where his future lot may be cast.

The Adams and Cylinder Press Printers' Association and the Empire City Printing Pressmen's Union of New York have issued a circular to the various pressmen's unions throughout the country asking their sanction to call a convention of delegates from pressmen's unions in New York in June or July, 1889, for the purpose of organizing an international pressmen's union.

The printers of Kearney, Nebraska, have organized a typographical union, and a charter has been applied for. The following are the officers-elect: R. E. Brown, president; R. B. Hawkins, vice-president; Joseph D. McNabb, financial and corresponding secretary; Samuel McAltee, recording secretary; R. A. Stewart, treasurer; L. E. Oslund, sergeant-at-arms. In referring to the action taken, the Kearney *Enterprise*, which, by the way, is one of the handsomest sheets received at this office, says: "The management has, from the start, given encouragement to such a movement, as it firmly believes in a union office. In such offices, wherever located, the best work can be secured, and all hands are the better satisfied. The *Enterprise* is determined to have none but skilled workmen on the force, and 'gentlemen of the case' in this office will in the future be compelled to hold cards."

The May issue of the *Union Printer*, of San Francisco, contains the following: "On Sunday morning, the 28th ultimo., there died in this city, from paralysis, after an illness of two weeks, Joseph Shier, aged 30, a native of South Carolina. Joseph Shier, with his young wife and her mother, arrived in San Francisco about fourteen months ago from Denver, and, up to the time of his sickness, had worked in several of the job offices of this city. While but partially acquainted with the craft here, the deceased is well known in New York, Chicago and Denver as a job printer of high artistic merit, as well as a stanch member of the Typographical Union. As a superior workman he distinguished himself by securing the second prize offered by The Inland Printer of Chicago, about two years ago, for the best and most original design in letterpress work. Those of the craft who knew Joe Shier intimately, in speaking of him, are loudest in their praise of not only his ability as a printer and his fidelity as a member of our organization, but of those qualities of mind and heart (possessed by him in so large a degree), that always bespeak the true friend and gentleman. His wife and her mother, who watched with him in his last hours, and to whom his taking off is a terrible shock, have, thanks to the members of No. 21, been made to feel that they are not altogether without friends in this, to them, a strange land."

FOREIGN.

A census of the compositors of the United Kingdom shows that they number about sixty thousand.

The promoters of the Professional School of Typography in Milan, Italy, hope to open it in the beginning of May.

Moscow contains about two hundred printing offices, employing five thousand workers and apprentices. The duration of the workday there is from ten to sixteen hours.

An exhibition of the graphic and typographic arts will be held at Stuttgart in June next, to celebrate the twenty-fifth year of the reign of the King of Wurtemberg.

Dr. Alves Ferreira, a banker of Rio de Janeiro, and a prominent apostle of industrial progress in Brazil, has instituted a prize of 50,000 francs for the Brazilian exhibit which shall receive highest mention at the coming exhibition.

Attempts have lately been made to introduce women into Spanish printing offices, but without any satisfactory result. The Spaniards are extremely averse to making "compositresses." Women have not yet penetrated to the Belgium printing offices either.

"South Africa," writes a correspondent, "is just now an El Dorado for printers, and there is room, probably, for a few hundreds of them. The new gold fields have drained the lower colonies of editors, reporters, compositors, machine hands, and the whole body corporate of a newspaper office. The compositors and machine minders are getting fabulous wages, £4 to £8 a week being the average. Steady men are certain of work and high pay. Master printers just now are not competing so much for jobs as for good hands. Most of the offices are choked with jobbing."—*London Printers' Register.*

COST OF DOING PRINTING.

The question of the cost of running printing presses is now undergoing a special investigation by a committee of the United Typothetæ, in connection with the cost of doing work and the proper distribution of expenses. It is doubtful if any office knows the cost even of running its Gordon press, much less its cylinders. One office in this city has a very complete record of the expense of running its small presses for four years past, but no record of the output of each press. Allowing that the eighth mediums have averaged 8,000 per day; the quarter mediums 6,000; and the half mediums 4,000, the cost per 1,000 impressions is found to be 31⅛ cents for the eighth; 39⅔ cents for the quarters; and 54½ cents for half mediums. We think this is a *minimum* cost, for few offices will make the average output allowed for in the calculation. These calculations, mind you, are supposed to cover the net cost to the office. Now, what amount additional should be charged for profit? We would say not less than ten per cent.—*Exchange.*

NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATION.

The newspaper cuts that form so conspicuous a feature of the journalism of the day are most of them process engravings on zinc. The sketch is drawn by an artist with a free hand on a comparatively large scale with as many details as he pleases. This is reduced to the required size by photography and placed upon a film of gelatine which is spread over a zinc plate. The darker portions are made in relief upon the zinc by chemical means and the plate is ready for the press one hour after the sketch is made. But for the best work six or more hours are allowed. The average cost of making these cuts, aside from what is paid to the sketcher, is 15 cents per square inch, and the whole cost is from $3 to $5 for a single column cut.—*Exchange.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Oil stains may be removed from paper by applying clay powdered and mixed with water to the thickness of cream, and laid on for four hours.

It is reported that a revivalist at Tama, Iowa, recently asked all the congregation who paid their debts to rise. All rose but an editor, who explained that he didn't pay his debts because the entire congregation owed him on subscription.

Onion juice is said to be an unfailing glue for making paper or paper board adhere to a metal surface. The metal should be cleaned with soda and rubbed dry with a clean rag. Cheap clock dials are prepared in this way, being printed on paper which is pasted on zinc.

Mr. Louis J. Dus, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has invented a printers' knife, with extensible blades arranged at opposite ends of its handle, presenting a series of sharp cutting edges, for the convenience of pressmen in cutting out "overlays" or "underlays" in making a form ready.

All iron ink tables on machines used for color work should be nickel-plated. Iron "kills" bright colors and renders tints dull and lifeless. The cost of nickeling is but trifling, and once done lasts a lifetime. Porcelain, litho,. stone, marble, slate and glass are all good surfaces to use for color slabs.—*British Printer.*

The paper makers in Chester and Delaware counties, Pennsylvania, and in New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, are very busy, the mills running day and night to meet the demands for the manufacturers. The net increase of newspaper and publishing establishments throughout the country, especially in the South and Southwest, has created an enormous demand for all kinds of papers.

An improved ruling pen, by Thomas Bennet, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is made with one of its blades movable when under the finger. The pen may be set to make light lines and heavy lines. If, in the progress of the work, heavy lines are needed, a pressure of the finger on the pen produces them. On releasing the finger the pen returns to light lines.—*Scientific American.*

The printing of newspapers by means of electricity has been inaugurated in England by the *East Anglian Daily Times*, of Ipswich, so printing its evening edition, the *Star*. The electric power was supplied from accumulators at the central lighting station, and the experiment was thoroughly successful. The turning on of a switch provides power day or night, rendering the issue of frequent editions easy.—*London Herald.*

It is stated abroad that, in order to keep machinery from rusting, take one ounce of camphor, dissolving it in one pound of melted lard; take off the scum and mix in as much fine black lead as will give it an iron color. Clean the machinery and smear it with this mixture. After about twenty-four hours, rub clean with soft linen rags. It will keep clean for months under ordinary circumstances.

A plan for rendering paper as tough as wood or leather has been recently introduced on the continent. It consists of mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in the course of manufacture. It has been found that the greater the degree of concentration of the zinc solution the greater will be the toughness of the paper. It can be used for making boxes, combs, for roofing and even for making boats.

A German has invented an incombustible pulp which can be made into paper or used as paste for various purposes. A Dresden paper thus describes it: "A mixture is first made of a weak solution of chloride of zinc with twenty-five per cent of amianthus fiber and from twenty-five to thirty per cent of pulverized alum. The compound is then washed with water and treated with a solution made of one part of resin soap to eight or ten parts of water and an equal volume of pure alum. Finally, there is added to it thirty-five per cent of powdered amianthus and from five to eight per cent of barytes, the product being then converted into paper like ordinary rag pulp."

When electrotypes are out of use and require to be stored, they should be kept in a dry place, and the surface of the plates should be oiled in order to prevent verdigris. When they become clogged with hard, dry ink, which the brush and benzine fail to remove, they may be cleaned and made equal to new in a few minutes by covering their surface with a little creosote, and afterward brushing the surface with benzine.

Strange to say, there are no postmen in Natal, although the towns are pretty large, the streets as a rule well looked after, named and numbered. Anyone who expects a letter must go to the postoffice and inquire. When the English mail comes the telegraph informs the outlying towns, and at the largest towns a gun is fired, two guns being fired when the mail is ready to be delivered. Newspapers are generally delivered next day.

The New York Typothetæ recently elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: William C. Martin, president; Theodore L. De Vinne and Douglas Taylor, vice-presidents; W. C. Rogers, corresponding secretary; Francis E. Fitch, recording secretary; W. E. Hallenbeck, treasurer, and the following executive committee: R. Harmer Smith, James W. Pratt, Henry Bessey, James A. Rogers and John Polhemus.

A paper that resists the action of both fire and water has, it is said, recently been invented in Germany by Herr Ladowigg. The manufacture is accomplished by mixing 25 parts of asbestos fiber with from 25 to 30 parts of aluminum sulphate, and the mixture is moistened by chloride of zinc and thoroughly washed in water. It is then treated with a solution of 1 part of resin soap and in from 8 to 10 parts of a solution of pure aluminum sulphate, after which it is manufactured into paper like ordinary pulp.

The earliest American typefounder was Christopher Sauer, whose establishment was started in Germantown in 1735. Following him were Mitchelson, Boston (1768); Buell, New Haven (1769); Baine, Philadelphia (1790); Binney & Ronaldson, Philadelphia (1796); White & Wing, Hartford (1810); Bruce, New York (1814); Lothian, New York (1822); Hager, New York (1824); James Conner, New York (1827); Johnson, Philadelphia (1833), and Dickinson, Boston (1847).

It is not always when asked for an estimate, that the printer has at hand the means of making it. He has no graduated scale, or the matter to be cast off is in awkward batches. A ready method, however, is suggested. It has been calculated that a square inch of pica contains 36 ems; small pica, 49 ems; long primer, 56 ems; bourgeois, 69 ems; brevier, 81 ems; minion, 100 ems; nonpareil, 144 ems; agate, 169 ems. Any fractions in the calculations are in favor of the printer.—*Typographic Messenger.*

No less than 9,468 newspapers and periodicals may be subscribed to at all German postoffices, according to the catalogue published by the postmaster-general of Berlin. Of these papers, 6,792 are published in the German language, and 2,676 in thirty foreign ones, the largest share of which falls to the English language, namely, 897, followed by the French with 727; then, with a wide gap between, follow Danish with 191, Dutch with 172, Italian with 150, Swedish with 140, Polish with 100, Norwegian with 69, Russian with 58, and so on.

If you want to get the best results with blue ink, especially ultramarine, as well as the more brilliant greens, don't use hard rollers. Use good fresh glue and molasses rollers, and do not carry too much color. It is common to notice a mottled or speckled appearance in solid blue surfaces. In other cases a stringy appearance is seen. This indicates either too much moisture or too much oil in the rollers—a simple matter, but one to be watched with care. Attention to these remarks will remedy the mottled and streaky appearance of the various tints on the array of music titles often seen in the windows of our prominent music stores.

REPORT OF PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNIONS.—FOURTH QUARTER.

LOCATION OF UNION.	No. of Members in Good Standing.	No. of Members in Arrears.	Total number of Members.	No. of Members Employed.	No. of Members Unemployed.	No. of Pressmen Non-Union.	Scale of Wages.	Members received since last report.	Condition of Trade.	SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.
1. Washington, D. C	87	1	88	85	3	.....	40c. per hour.	.....	Fair.	Frank Fraser, 124 Tenth street, S. E.
2. Detroit, Mich	22	4	26	26	.....	7	$15 00	1	Good.	G. A. Ray, 69 Antoine street.
3. Chicago, Ill	92	6	98	90	8	.....	21 00	9	Slow.	J. H. Bowman, 489 Hermitage avenue.
4. Philadelphia, Pa	85	98	183	183	.....	.....	16 00—18 00	12	Good.	Chas. Miller, P. O. Box 269.
5. Ottawa, Ont	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	11 00	.....	Good.	J. B. Hanson, 493 Ann street.
6. St. Louis, Mo	37	2	39	36	3	12	20 00	1	Dull.	Ed Gayou, P. O. Box 449.
7. Milwaukee, Wis	16	11	27	24	3	.....	15 00	.....	Dull.	C. Harrison, 74 Seventh street.
8. Boston, Mass	130	40	170	162	12	.....	13 50—18 00	.....	Fair.	P. P. Tayne, 55 Franklin street.
9. Helena, Mont	7	.....	7	6	.....	.....	21 00—30 00	.....	Fair.	R. W. Murphy, 113 Rodney street.
10. Toronto, Ont	24	10	34	33	1	6	12 00	2	Fair.	John W. Williams, 40 Beverley street.
11. Cincinnati, O	37	.....	37	35	2	57	18 00	1	Fair.	M. M. Mathasz, 190 West Fourth street.
12. Galveston, Tex	7	1	8	8	.....	1	15 00—18 00	.....	Slack.	Andrew A. Finck, care of Clarke & Caurts.
13. Pittsburgh, Pa	46	2	48	45	3	.....	15 00—25 00	4	Fair.	W. H. O'Brien, 47 Fifth avenue.
14. St. Paul and Minneap's, Minn.	22	.....	22	20	2	12	18 00	.....	Good.	S. M. Daggy, 89 South Robert street, St. Paul.
15. New Orleans, La	13	.....	13	13	.....	10	12 00—21 00	2	Ordinary.	Samuel Forshee, *Picayune* office.
16. Kansas City, Mo	11	6	11	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	Slow.	Theo. R. Kennedy, 101 James street.
17. Indianapolis, Ind	17	16	39	35	4	1	15 00	2	Fair.	Joseph Maudlin, 21 West Washington street.
18. Memphis, Tenn	20	4	24	.....	.....	.....	13 00—25 00	3	Fair.	B. F. Donnelly, 17 Union street.
19. Little Rock, Ark	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....	.....	W. A. Boles, 716 Main street.
22. Troy, N. Y	5	1	6	6	.....	2	.....	.....	Fair.	F. S. Burrell, Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
23. Albany, N. Y	26	6	36	30	6	.....	15 00	4	Slow.	John Hamilton, 8 Genesee street.
24. San Francisco, Cal	15	90	105	105	.....	30	15 00—18 00	.....	Fair.	Geo. A. Orr, 730 Filbert street.
25. Newark, N. J	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....	Fair.	John M. Baker, 224 E. Fourteenth street, N. Y. City.
27. Buffalo, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John O'Connor, 262 Fifth street.
28. Louisville, Ky	9	6	15	14	1	5	.....	1	Dull.	James McCloud, 1805 West Main street.
29. Los Angeles, Cal	14	.....	14	13	1	2	21 00—30 00	.....	Dull.	Henry M. Bruning, 24 West Twelfth street.
30. Montreal, P. Q	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John Thompson, 167 St. Dominique street.
31. Cleveland, O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thos. Rafferty, 15 Ocean street.
32. Omaha, Neb	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00—21 00	.....	.....	Ed M. Birch, 1019 Howard street.
33. Rochester, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	W. W. Woodworth, 77 Clifton street.
34. New York, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	James Gelson, 34 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
35. Topeka, Kan	13	.....	13	13	.....	3	15 00	3	Good.	Charles J. Hawkings, 825 Chestnut street.
36. Atlanta, Ga	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	W. M. Davies, care Byrd & Pattillo, 15 E. Hunter St.
37. Butte City, Mont	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. R. Partridge, Box 100.
38. Baltimore, Md	21	.....	21	20	1	10	12 00	.....	Fair.	W. E. Brooks, 1720 Harford avenue.
39. Seattle, W. Ter	11	.....	11	11	.....	2	18 00—21 00	.....	Fair.	Manuel Carlson, care of Lowman & Harford.
40. Denver, Col	17	.....	17	15	2	3	.....	.....	Fair.	Edward C. Evens, 2031 Welton street.
41. Salt Lake City, Utah	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	O. S. Thompson, P. O. Box 445.

DENVER TYPO. UNION ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE

— FOR —

I. T. U. CONVENTION IN JUNE.

O. L. SMITH, Chairman. J. D. VAUGHAN, Secretary.

WM. H. MILBURN.

C. W. RHODES. J. W. HASTIE.

Address Secretary, 1516 Arapahoe Street, Denver, Col.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16.20. Work has been good in all the offices. We have plenty of people to do it. Union in a prosperous condition. Free of any trouble at present.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Work has not been better in this city in a long time. Two city directories are being compiled at present by different firms.

Bismarck, Dak.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 43 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $25. Work has been dull here for some time, but in July there will be a small boom on account of the session of the constitutional convention.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, still dull; prospects, unsettled; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15. As stated in my last, the new book and job scale, which calls for 40 cents on bookwork per 1,000 ems, and $15 per week, is still circulating for signatures.

Buffalo, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The *Express* (union) this year got the common council printing away from the *Courier* (non-union), and the members of No. 9 are joyful.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. A great many printers in town.

Chicago, Ill.—State of trade, dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Business during the past month has been unsatisfactory, work being fluctuating and uncertain.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—State of trade, slack; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Jobwork has been good the past few weeks, but within a day or two things have fallen flat.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, nine hours, $15; job printers, per week, $18 and $20.

Concord, N. H.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; no morning papers except during sessions of legislature in June, and compositors receive no extra for nightwork on these; bookwork, 25 cents, no extra for solid law; job printers, per week, $10 to $15. The *Monitor* (daily), ex-Senator Chandler's paper, employs only girls, except the ad. man, being unable to secure men on account of several practices of an unpopular foreman; uses plates; girls average $6 to $8 per week. The *Patriot* (daily) pays same price, employs men, no plates, and is run as a square office, the compositors averaging $11 to $14.

Dayton, Ohio.—Prospects, very good, and will be for the entire summer months; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18.

Denver, Col.—State of trade, fair to good; prospects, depends on June attractions; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Union membership, 307. Increase in amount of work on newspapers supplied by tourists to convention. Outlook bright, if not overdone.

Detroit, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Subs in good demand at present, with prospect of demand keeping up for some time.

Duluth, Minn.—State of trade, improving; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $17. It is rumored that the *Evening Herald* and *Morning Tribune* will soon consolidate. The *News* is doing a larger business than ever before.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, by week; job printers, per week, $13.50. Since first of year the printing business here has been unusually active, much to the pleasure of both proprietor and employé.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, $9 per week; job printers, per week, $9. The local house of parliament closing will throw some men off, but we hope for a good summer.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12. The election of officers for No. 99, held Sunday, May 5, resulted as follows: President, C. F. Messmore; vice-president, F. A. Gallagher; treasurer, Irving B. Rich; financial secretary, George A. Schretter; recording and corresponding secretary, DeWitt Wessel; sergeant-at-arms,

James McKinley; board of directors, C. F. Wasson, James McQuillen, B. J. Kingston, F. McPhillips, James Frank; membership committee, W. H. Wilson, F. A. Gallagher, James McQuillen; executive committee, F. McPhillips, T. B. Rich, James McQuillen, C. M. Peck, James Frank.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $15.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17. This union has doubled in numbers within the last two years. An assessment of two per cent a week was ordered May 5, to replenish the funds exhausted by the sick relief. John N. Edwards, editorial writer on the *Times*, died May 3 at Jefferson City. The union passed resolutions of regret.

Leadville, Col.—State of tradc, fair; prospects, brighter than at last report; composition on morning papcrs, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $24. Wc have been threatened with serious trouble lately, but it seems now as if the storm had passed. Everybody interested in the visit of the International Typographical Union.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Los Angeles has been flooded all winter, and every train brings in new recruits. The summer promises to be very dull, so tourists had better keep away.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, per week, $12; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, good; prospects, dubious; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, $14 to $18. There are a dozen good printers here who will take jobs elsewherc if they can get them, and many will leave, job or no job.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, fair; prospccts, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, $17. The *Sporting Journal*, after four issues, has suspended; cause, insufficient capital and circulation. The strike is still on in the *Sunday Standard* office. Would advise subs to keep away from Newark.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 ccnts; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Business has been very quiet since my last report, and the outlook is not encouraging. More tourists come this way than there is work for; the result, "pan-handling" to a large extent.

Omaha, Neb.—Statc of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning paper, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, per week, $16; job printers, per week, $18. A good many printers in town, and more coming in daily. New officers installed at the last meeting, April 28.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. The contract for city printing has been taken away from a union office and given to a rat concern.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening, 37½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $16. The scales of wages governing newspapers and job offices was presented to the proprictors on May 1. Delegates to International Union, Harry J. Kimpton and Frank A. Lewis.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. The printing business in this town is very quiet, and would advise strangers to stay away.

Pueblo, Col.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 and $12. The *Republican* has removed into new and commodious quarters on the grounnd floor of the Opera House Block; added two new Campbells and a folder, and our citizens arc looking for a new daily in short order. Success to it.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The funeral of the late Philip A. Roach, formerly one of the proprietors of the *Examiner* office, took place May 1, and was attended by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. At a meeting of the members of the *Examiner* chapel a series of resolutions expressive of the high esteem in which deceased was held by the employés of that paper was adopted, and a copy of the same was ordered to be sent to his family.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Business good, cannot get job printers to supply the demand.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, good; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $15; job printers, per week, $15. The opening of the spring trade exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine. The demand for printers for the past ten days has been greater than the supply, though it is not probable this will con tinne very long.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, particularly dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents: evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, very good; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Oklahoma was opened with a grand rnsh, but we can't expect much from it for some time yet. The people are after land, not printed matter. Blank business immense.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE offer in our want columns, of a newspaper and job outfit for sale in northern Michigan, is worthy of the attention of the craft. This is an excellent opportunity for the right man. The paper is the leading one in the district, and has a circulation of two thousand, and the job office in connection is one of the best.

FARMER LITTLE & Co. show in this number the last size cut of their beautiful stationers' script, the 36-point or 3-line pica. It is certainly the nearest approach to steelplate ever produced in type. Others have *approached* this much to be desired effect, but this enterprising firm have *attained* it. When properly and carefully used "it will deceive the elect." It is evidently not intended for a "stud-horse bill," and of necessity delicate; but cast as it is of the high grade of metal for which this house is famous, it cannot fail to be a valuable addition to the outfit of every artistic printer.

THE Whitlock Machine Company, of Birmingham, Connecticut, has opened an office and salesroom at No. 8 Spruce street, New York City, where the different styles of machines manufactured by it can be seen in operation. The New York office will be under the management of Mr. G. Edward Osborn, the secretary of the company, who has been connected with it for several years in every capacity from salesman to general manager, and being a practical printer and pressman understands the wants of the trade. This new enterprise of the Whitlock company shows the prosperous condition its business is in. We bespeak for the company still further success. Notice the last page of cover of this number.

THE LIBERTY PAPER CUTTER.

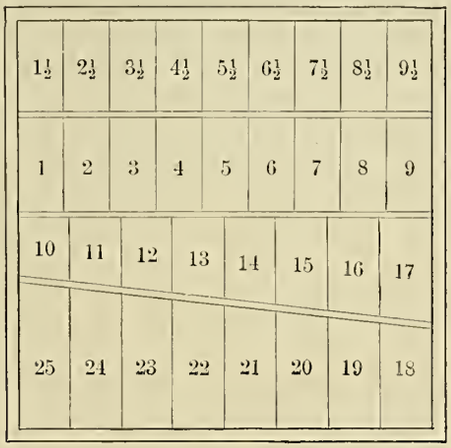
On another page of this issue will be seen a full page advertisement of this machine, made by the Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York, manufacturers of the celebrated Liberty press. This paper cutter is a strong, serviceable machine, made of honest materials, and is adapted for all classes of cutting. The price at which it is sold is reasonable, considering the many points of merit the machine has, and the manner in which it is built. Send for circular and further particulars of this cutter to the company at address given above.

STEVENS & MORRIS.

On another page of this issue appears the advertisement of the above firm, whose business is that of photo-engravers. They are located at 24 Cortlandt street, New York. This firm executes work both by the direct process and black and white drawings. They have just greatly increased their facilities and room by more than doubling the floor space occupied by them, and by the addition to their plant of a large number of the latest and most approved machines for use in the execution of their work. They invite correspondence, and request opportunity to estimate on work in their line.

THE HAMILTON BRASS LEADER CASE.

Since the invention of that almost indispensable article, the brass leader, there has never until now been a case devised to hold it. In offering this convenient case to the trade, the manufact-



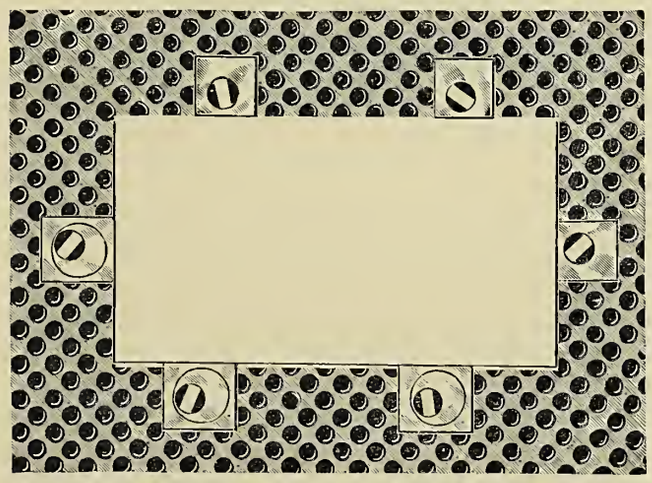
urers have supplied a long-felt want. It can be used for rule as well as leaders, and will hold about twenty-five feet. It is of a convenient size to place over the small-cap side of the upper case, and fits nicely into one side of a blank case, where it can be kept when not in use. This case is manufactured by the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wisconsin. Branch house, 259 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE FIETSCH PATENT ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE BASE.

This base is the invention of a pressman of many years' experience, and serves to meet the requirements of nearly every printing office, that of working any size or number of electrotype or stereotype plates from one base or block.

The base is made of solid cast-iron. In it holes are drilled and the threads cut into which the screws are inserted, by means of which the quoins are secured to the base.

The quoins are made in three pieces — the screw, eccentric and quoin. The quoin is an eccentric, and the eccentric working in same, makes a double eccentric motion, the screw simply holding quoin to base, thereby giving the pressman or printer the opportunity of changing the position of a plate from a hair's space to one and one-half picas without removing the screw from base. Should more space be required, the quoins can be moved as many

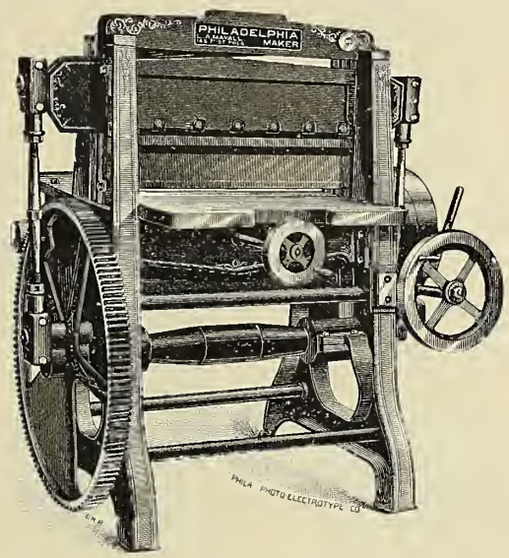


holes as desired. The above illustration represents the manner of securing an electroplate to the base by the use of the Double Eccentric Quoin.

The base requires no furniture, being locked on bed of press the same as a chase, and consequently gives from three to five inches more printing space, as a sheet can be worked the full width of the press. Once running it requires no watching, as there are no leads, slugs or furniture to work up as in patent blocks or mounted plates. It is not affected by any change in the weather. It is impossible for color work to get out of register, because after a plate is registered it will stay in its place so long as on the press without shrinking or moving a hair's space; and should a plate need shifting it can be easily done without disturbing any other plates that may be on the base. All particulars as to prices, etc., can be obtained by addressing Ryan & Fietsch, 19-27 Coventry street, Chicago.

A NEW PAPER CUTTER.

Given herewith is the cut of a new paper-cutting machine just brought out, and to be known as "The Philadelphia." It is manufactured by Mr. L. A. Mayall, Nos. 14 and 16 South Seventh street, Philadelphia. An examination of the cut will disclose the fact that some new principles are employed in its construction.



It is exclusively a power machine, and is made in five sizes, namely, 33, 38, 44, 50 and 62 inches. The manufacturer claims for it the following points of excellence:

First. Simplicity of the machine; all points easily accessible; no traps of any kind.

Second. Compactness of machine; superior arrangements of clamp-wheel and lever, these being the only parts in front of machine.

Third. Superior manner of hanging knife-bar, allowing easy and accurate adjustment of knife from either end, the connections for knife-bar being fitted with a patent universal joint.

Fourth. The knife has, in connection with its shear motion, a slight oscillating one, which gives it more power, and prevents vibration.

Fifth. The driving shaft has a friction band set in the frame that operates direct on the shaft, which gives it a direct clamp.

Sixth. Noiseless friction clutch for starting and stopping the machine easily, and can be made to stop at any desired point.

Seventh. The machine will cut through six inches, and with its arrangement of traverse gauge and clamp in combination, will permit stock to be cut to the last half inch.

Eighth. The clamp is one solid piece, passing through frame, and has powerful screw motion, and balanced to work perfectly free.

Ninth. Traverse gauge, same being in sections and adjustable, permitting the cutting of two widths at one time.

Tenth. Adjustable side gauges front and back of clamp.

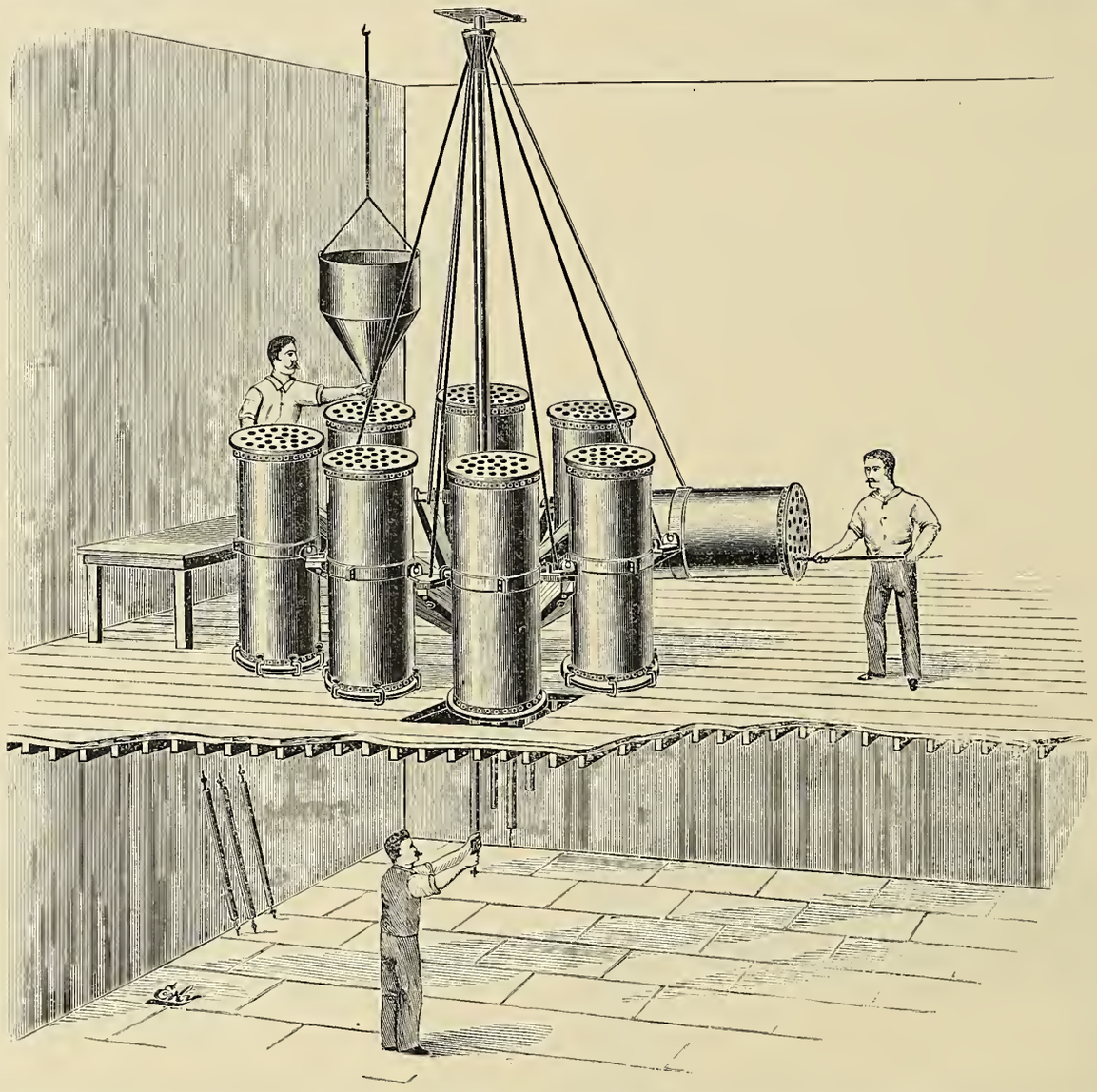
Eleventh. Main shaft in motion only when cutter is working.

Twelfth. Each machine will square stock to its size.

A NEW ERA IN ROLLER MAKING.

A NEW AND WONDERFUL MACHINE THAT IS DESTINED TO REVOLUTIONIZE THE MANUFACTURE OF PRINTERS' ROLLERS.

The cut on this page illustrates a mechanical device that will play an important part in the history of printing and its allied industries. It was invented and developed by Mr. M. F. Bingham (or "Samuel Bingham's Son," as he is well known), who is located at 296 Dearborn street, this city. It has taken years of experimenting and patient study, with a large expenditure of money, to bring the machine to the desired state of perfection, but its possibilities were so great, and the necessity for it so urgent, that its designer persisted resolutely in his purpose, until at last he is able to present to the great printing fraternity this marvelous contrivance which is a triumph of mechanical skill and engineering.



It was a fact well known to all experienced printers and pressmen that there was no such thing as a perfect roller, and that the imperfections were frequently so numerous as to greatly impair its efficiency and render it practically useless. The imperfections with which we have to deal, and which the Binghams have striven to overcome, are in the shape and condition of the finished roller.

Separate molds were discarded, and in 1876 an apparatus was patented by M. F. Bingham to hasten the casting and improving the quality of inking rollers. This apparatus consisted of an oscillating and revolving cylinder having a number of molds grouped inside of it, their ends being secured in the two heads. The apparatus had trunnions on its side by which it hung in its supports, and by which it could be brought to either a horizontal or perpendicular position, and it had a false or movable bottom hinged to it. Means were also provided to let in steam to warm the molds, and cold water to cool them after being filled.

The method of operating this apparatus was as follows: The cylinder was brought to a horizontal position, the tube or molds oiled and roller stocks inserted, and the hinged bottom closed, thus closing the bottom ends of all the tubes. The cylinder was then turned down to a perpendicular position and steam let into it to warm the molds. The composition kettle was suspended above the apparatus and part of its contents poured into a mold; then the machine was revolved to bring another mold under the kettle and another roller poured, which operation was repeated until all were finished. Cold water was then allowed to flow through to quickly cool the rollers, after which the hinged bottom was loosened and the rollers allowed to slide out.

In May, 1886, a patent was granted to L. K. Bingham for an improvement upon this machine, whereby the removable bottom was made dish-shaped and an open space formed by it under the bottom ends of all the molds.

The kettle containing the composition had a taper-formed cock, which was inserted into one of the tubes and the composition allowed to flow down it, and up through the others, thus pouring the whole cylinder full of rollers from the bottom upward in one operation, a cylinder containing twenty rollers being filled in five or six minutes. In the machines for large rollers, the composition

is forced into the bottom-plate direct, under hydraulic pressure through a pipe or flexible tube, and held thus until solidified by the cooling process. Thus a firm, solid, elastic roller is obtained, and the object so long sought accomplished.

The advantage of this mode of casting a roller is that the air being driven out of the mold as the composition rises in the same, the roller is free from air-holes or imperfections, which are of frequent occurrence in cases where the composition is poured into the mold from the top, the old way. In cases of this character it is often necessary to cast the roller several times before it is fit to use.

But the trouble remaining to be overcome was from the imperfect molds, and to improve these was the aim of the Bingham boys.

The old method of making a mold was to bore out an iron casting to the required diameter, and, if an imperfection appeared during the process, another cut was made, in order to save labor already performed. This resulted in a great variety of diameters, the variations being frequently one-sixteenth of an inch. The molds thus made were imperfect in every respect. They were neither straight, nor round, nor of uniform diameter. Not one mold in a thousand was even approximately straight, none of them round, and none were of uniform diameter throughout the entire length. All these obsolete things have been abandoned, and in their place are tubes or molds absolutely straight, round and smooth. The molds are made by special machinery, and all the various sizes are uniform in diameter. For instance, a three-inch center-piece, or star, will fit to a nicety any of the three-inch molds, and the same is true of the other sizes. These molds are absolutely uniform in diameter, absolutely straight and of mathematical roundness. Each cylinder contains from twelve to twenty molds, is 6 feet high, 2 feet in diameter, and weighs, when filled, about three thousand pounds. When the practicability of the cylinder had been fully demonstrated, it became apparent that the scheme might be greatly enlarged by multiplying the number of cylinders, and it was determined to use eight cylinders, instead of one, and to construct an apparatus for operating them.

THE "FLYING DUTCHMAN."

After the many complications which arose during the construction of the cylinder had been overcome, the next question that presented itself was, "How shall these eight cylinders, weighing together, 24,000 pounds, be mounted so as to make it possible to manipulate them without the employment of steam power?" But the genius that had produced the cylinder could not be balked by a simple problem in mechanical engineering. The illustration shows the completed mechanism, which consists of a centrally-pivoted upright shaft, with extending arms, to which the cylinders are attached. This shaft, which Mr. Bingham calls his "Flying Dutchman," can be revolved at will by the operator, and the trunnions enable the cylinders to be brought to a horizontal or vertical position. Guy rods leading from the upper end of the shaft to the trunnions centralize the immense weight of the cylinders.

THE OPERATION.

To the right is seen the first operation. The operator has swung the cylinder to a horizontal position, where, after previously oiling the molds, he is proceeding to insert the various roller stocks. Having filled these tubes or molds, he covers the bottom with the supplemental head, before described, and, securing it by the clamps, restores the cylinder to its vertical position, and swings the next cylinder to position before him, ready for the same operation. All this he does with the utmost ease, and without changing his position. Having inserted all the roller stocks and prepared the cylinders necessary for that cast, steam is turned on to all the cylinders, from a common center, to which they are all permanently attached by rubber tubes. In a few moments the molds are heated to the proper temperature for receiving the composition. This can all be done while the apparatus is revolving.

To the left is seen the operation of filling the tubes. The operation of filling the molds is quickly performed. When all are filled, the rollers are hardened by means of a stream of cold water, which is sent through the same channels and by the same process by which the steam was introduced. The cooling process takes about thirty minutes from the time the rollers are poured, and they are then ready to be removed from the molds. This operation is illustrated by the lower section of the cut. The operators are on the floor below the cylinders. The cylinders are successively brought into position over an opening in the floor. The supplemental bottom is removed, when the rollers glide out of the molds, impelled by their own weight, and are secured by the operators beneath.

All these successive details in the operation are performed in a remarkably short space of time, and when they are completed, and the rollers are withdrawn, the

FINEST ROLLERS EVER MADE

are ready for the pressman. Not a pinhole can be found, for that is an impossibility with this machine. Every roller is mathematically straight, round, and uniform in diameter throughout its entire length. Its surface is as smooth as polished marble, and not an imperfection can be found upon it. This point has been Mr. Bingham's chief aim and study in bringing out his complicated machine. To build an expensive piece of machinery that would not do away with the annoying blemishes and imperfections that have always appeared upon rollers cast by the old processes would be a waste of time and capital. That he has succeeded in his purpose the finished rollers furnish abundant testimony.

THE ACME DISTRIBUTING BLOCK.

Inquiry was made in THE INLAND PRINTER lately for a device for loosening up type that is stuck together. The old way of breaking it on the imposing stone must go. It spreads and batters the bottoms of the letters, and many a dress of type, with a face yet good, has been thrown away because it would no longer stand on its feet by reason of this rough usage. This question has been inexpensively solved by the Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, New York, who have produced the Acme distributing block.

This is simply a thick end-wood block, oval in shape, iron bound for strength, and having a rounded or convex top, on which the matted type is easily broken without injury. The shape of the block throws the type instantly into a curve, loosening each type from its fellow. It does the business quicker also than it can be done on a flat surface. It will therefore save not only money for the office, but time for the compositor. It is made 8 by 12, iron bound, at $4, and 4 by 6, unbound, for 50 cents.



MINNESOTA TYPEFOUNDRY.



These two sweet little faces adorned the first page of a handsome folder sent out by the Minnesota Typefoundry Company, St. Paul, upon the occasion of removal to new quarters a few months since. They are faithful pictures of the little daughters of Mr. F. S. Verbeck, manager of the foundry company's business, and never did a father come nearer to worshiping his children than does Mr. Verbeck these two sweet little beings.

Since removal, the business of the Minnesota Typefoundry has constantly and rapidly increased, and they have again been compelled to enlarge their room and facilities to meet the demands of the fast growing business. Three large floors have just been added to the space now occupied, which almost doubles their room. They are putting in increased power in the shape of a new fifty-horse power boiler and engine, and are also adding to their machinery and appliances in every department. In addition to their typefoundry and printing machinery repair shops, they have a large electrotype and stereotype foundry fitted with all necessary

paraphernalia for first-class work and prompt execution of the same. The advertisement of the Minnesota Typefoundry Company appears on another page, and to it we would direct your attention. From them you can procure everything needed in a printing office on shortest possible notice.

AT A SACRIFICE—A complete newspaper and job outfit must and will be sold soon at any sacrifice. No expensive good will to purchase; just the material of a defunct paper. Address inquiries to GEO. F. COOPER, Black River Falls, Wisconsin.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION," and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 96 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

FOR SALE—A lever-cut Longley Mailer, 1¾-inch label, new. Will sell low for cash. Address "MAILER," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Neat job office, located in most thriving city in Indiana. Good reason for selling. Address "JOB PRINTER," care of INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Half interest in a splendid job printing establishment. Attractive and growing Southern city of 10,000. Address SHANNON & CO., Greenville, South Carolina.

FOR SALE—First-class job office; cylinder, three jobbers; power; good business, German and English; on South Side, Chicago. Address "B. B.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, job office, in best location in city of 125,000, on Missouri river. Invoices $2,500. Business averages over $400 per month, with no soliciting. Address "O. K." care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Job printing office in country town. Material almost new. Will sell with or without monthly paper in connection, $750; easy terms; good reasons for selling. Address "G. P. H.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Complete Hughes stereotype outfit No. 1, 13 by 23 inches, with all tools, etc., for doing first-class work, and full instructions for use. Outfit is new, and will be sold at a bargain. Address "BARGAIN," care of INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—An old-established and well-equipped job printing office in one of the largest and best cities in Michigan. The proprietor has other business, and will sell at a bargain. For particulars address JAS. GRAY, Box 603, Bay City, Michigan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One paragon cutter, 22½ inches, nearly new; one Peerless press, 8 by 12, with or without steam fixtures, completely overhauled recently, and is in good running order; one steam engine of ½ to ¾ horse power. Address H. R. WALBACH, 300 Hurlburt street, Peoria, Illinois.

RARE CHANCE.—$600 cash buys the business and good will of the only weekly paper in city of 50,000. Prettiest society journal in state. No outfit needed. Address "X. Y. Z.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A No. 2 or 3 Potter lithographic press. Must be in A No. 1 condition. Give reasons for selling. Address "S. J. C.," care of INLANN PRINTER.

WANTED—A job printer. A first-class man who thoroughly understands his business, is sober and industrious, and can give good references, can obtain employment. Address *Enterprise*, Sheffield, Alabama.

WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, 10 and 12 of Volume I, if in good condition, to anyone sending them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.

YOUNG MAN, practical printer, with experience in every department of country newspaper and jobwork, desires to learn of good opening. Address C. A. GOODRIDGE, care of INLAND PRINTER.

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Address "MINING," care of INLAND PRINTER.



The Original and Only Patented Ink Reducer in the World!

Warranted to instantly reduce all kinds of Printing Inks, no matter what color or how old or stiff, to any consistency required, without in the least affecting their color and make them work clear, free and easy on any kind of press or stock the hottest day in summer when rollers are soft and sticky, or the coldest day in wintcr without fire or washing rollers. INKOLEUM makes all inks mixed with it dry quick and glossy on paper without off-setting—but never dries on rollers—and prevents paper from pulling or sticking to form. As a reducer for tint printing INKOLEUM works miracles, as the most delicate shades and tints can be produced with ink mixed to the thinness of cream, causing it to cover perfectly without clogging the finest lines, and as it is never gummy like varnish, it dries instantly, cnabling one or more tints or colors to follow at once without off-set. Inks of any color or kind left on rollers over night will work or wash up readily in the morning, by simply applying a few drops of INKOLEUM with your finger. A trial will convince any pressman. ***Beware of Infringements.*** Accept no imitation said to be just as good as INKOLEUM. **Price only 50 Cents.** For sale everywhere. For bruises and burns apply INKOLEUM freely and relief is instantaneous. Put up only by

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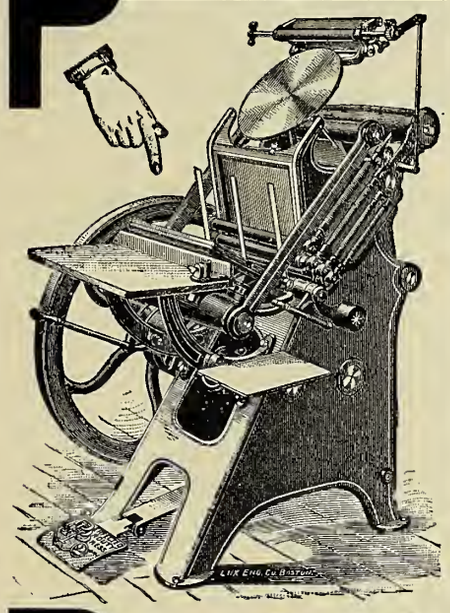
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It is not an old-style press under a new name, but a modern press, built from original designs to meet the requirements of the printer. Old ideas of construction have been discarded, and the "Perfected Prouty" is absolutely free from grinding cams and powerful springs, rubbing or sliding motions, thump, pound, noise and rattle.

THE "PERFECTED PROUTY" PRESS

is so constructed that speed and durability combined with excellence of the work produced, and smoothness of operation are its characteristic features. In these particulars this press is Perfection, and its claims to superiority are based upon solid facts. Investigate these claims and you will be forced to admit that the "Perfected Prouty"

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We sell the "Perfected Prouty" on its merits; guarantee full satisfaction, and will ship one on trial to any responsible firm. Any printer wanting a Job Press should acquaint himself with the new features and valuable merits of the "Perfected Prouty."

Descriptive Pamphlet mailed on application.

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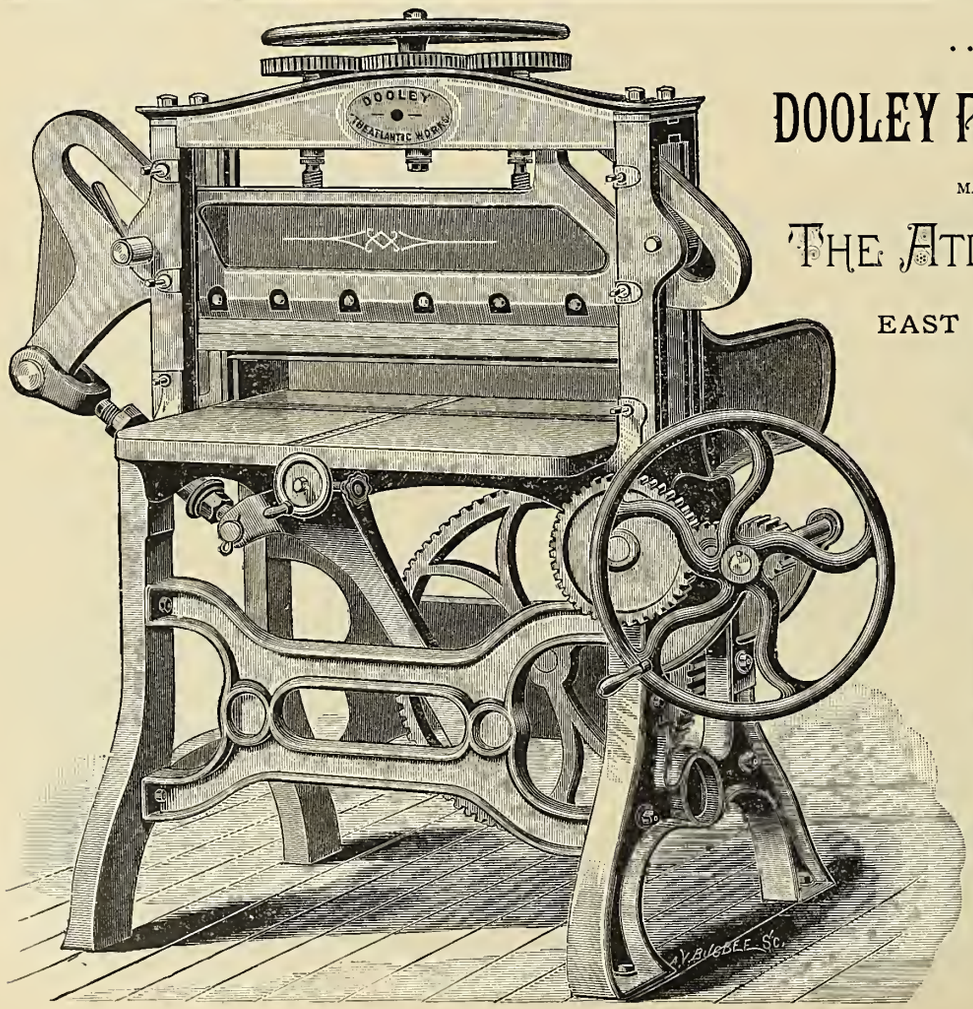
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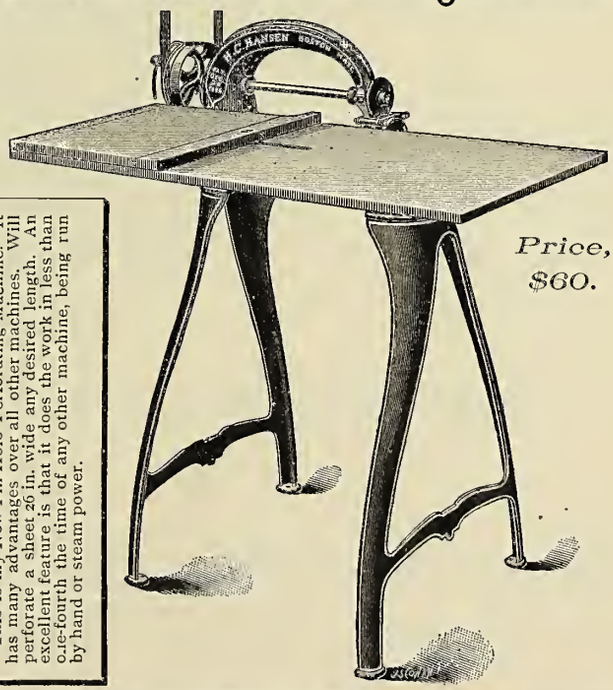
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+ + + THE REDWAY CUTTER.

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Power Improved Pin-Hole Perforating Machine



This is my New Pin-Hole Perforating Machine. It has many advantages over all other machines. Will perforate a sheet 26 in. wide any desired length. An excellent feature is that it does the work in less than one-fourth the time of any other machine, being run by hand or steam power.

Price, $60.

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THE MOST COMPLETE APPARATUS EMPLOYED

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NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, REVOLUTIONIZING THE ROLLER CASTING BUSINESS, PRODUCING PERFECT ROLLERS AND ACCOMPLISHING IN THIRTY MINUTES A DAY'S WORK.

Now able to cast and deliver a complete set of rollers for every press in the largest printing house in Chicago within an hour. Economizing time, accelerating speed and improving the product.

IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND A PIN-HOLE IN ANY ROLLER CAST BY THIS PROCESS.

Impossible to find an uneven or imperfect surface. Every roller cast by pressure, forcing the composition into the tubes, and retaining the pressure until the cooling process has solidified it, making it firm, solid and elastic, with a surface like polished marble.

NOW, PRESSMEN CAN PERFECT PRINTING PERFORM.

Now can we loudly exclaim, "EUREKA, THE GATLING GUN!"
And the other fellows, "ERGO, BY GUM!"

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An adaptation from Shakespeare.

KING BINGHAM, - - - - Commanding the World's Patronage.
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CÆSAR, - - Count de Bellows, a Prodigy of Wind and Wisdom.

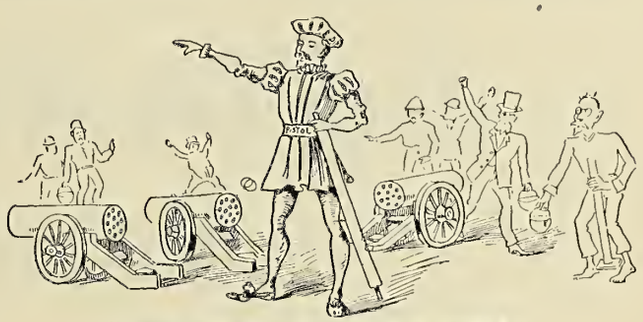
CHARACTERS

MACBETH, - - Duke de Lager, a Man with a Troubled Spirit.
HAMLET, Prince of Bourbon (Ky.), given to seeing Spooks and Snakes.
SHYLOCK, - - - - - Baron Deadbroke, a Man of Great Gall.

Knights, Scribes, Artillerymen, Etc.



CÆSAR—Thou art the ruin of the noblest.



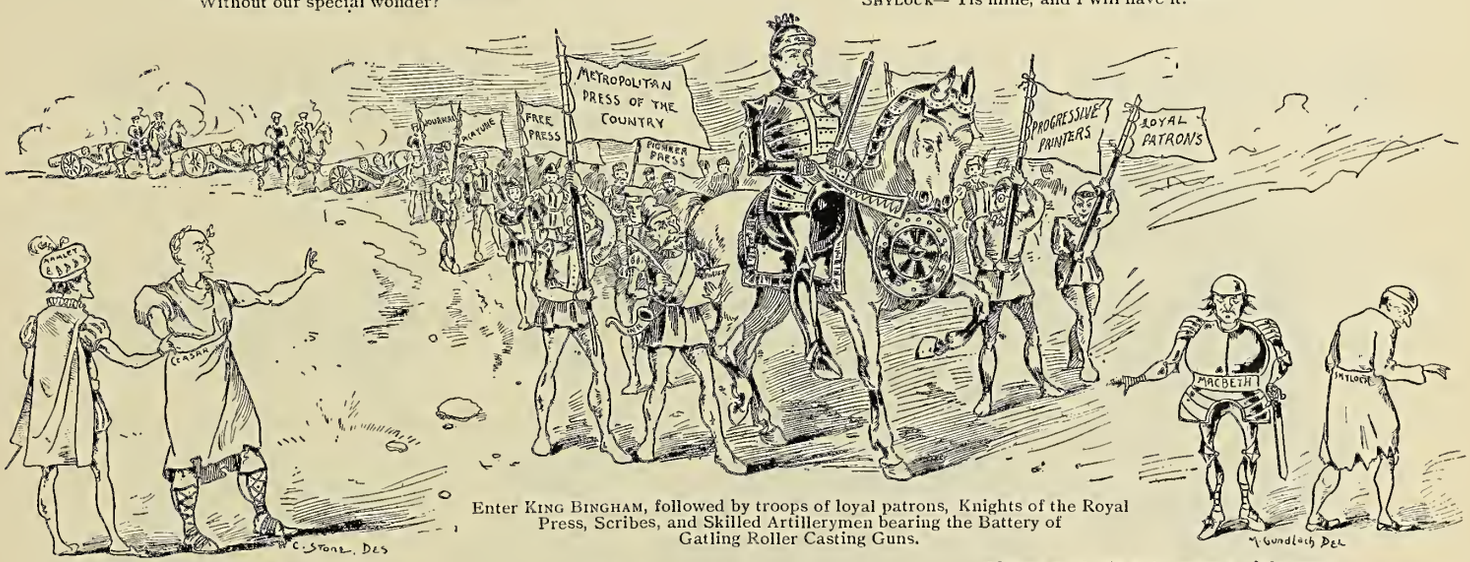
"THE WORLD IS MINE OYSTER."
(PISTOL—Merry Wives of Windsor.)



CÆSAR—Ye gods, it doth amaze me,
A man of such a feeble temper should
So get the start of the majestic world
And bear the palm alone.
MACBETH—Can such things be
And overcome us like a summer's cloud
Without our special wonder?



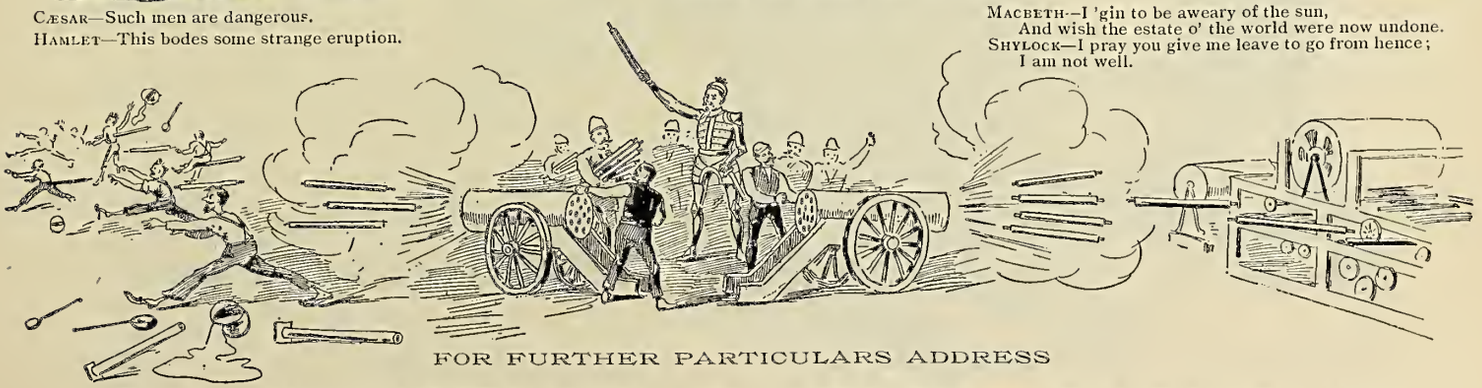
CÆSAR—What a fall was there, my countrymen.
HAMLET—Something is rotten in Denmark!
SHYLOCK—'Tis mine, and I will have it.



Enter KING BINGHAM, followed by troops of loyal patrons, Knights of the Royal Press, Scribes, and Skilled Artillerymen bearing the Battery of Gatling Roller Casting Guns.

CÆSAR—Such men are dangerous.
HAMLET—This bodes some strange eruption.

MACBETH—I 'gin to be aweary of the sun,
And wish the estate o' the world were now undone.
SHYLOCK—I pray you give me leave to go from hence;
I am not well.



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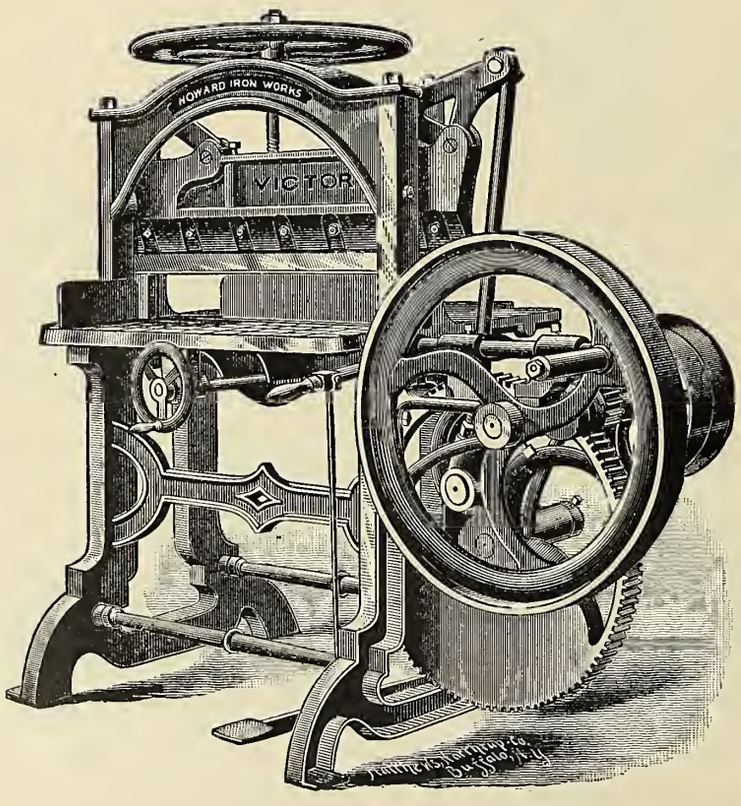
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For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material Everywhere.

HOWARD IRON WORKS,

Buffalo, N. Y.

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BEST LOW-PRICED STEAM AND HAND POWER CUTTER IN THE MARKET.

Sizes, 30 and 32 Inch.

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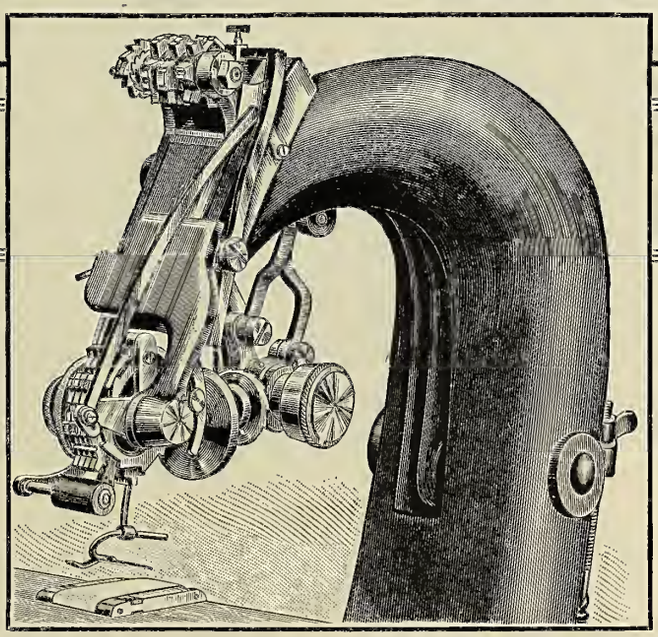
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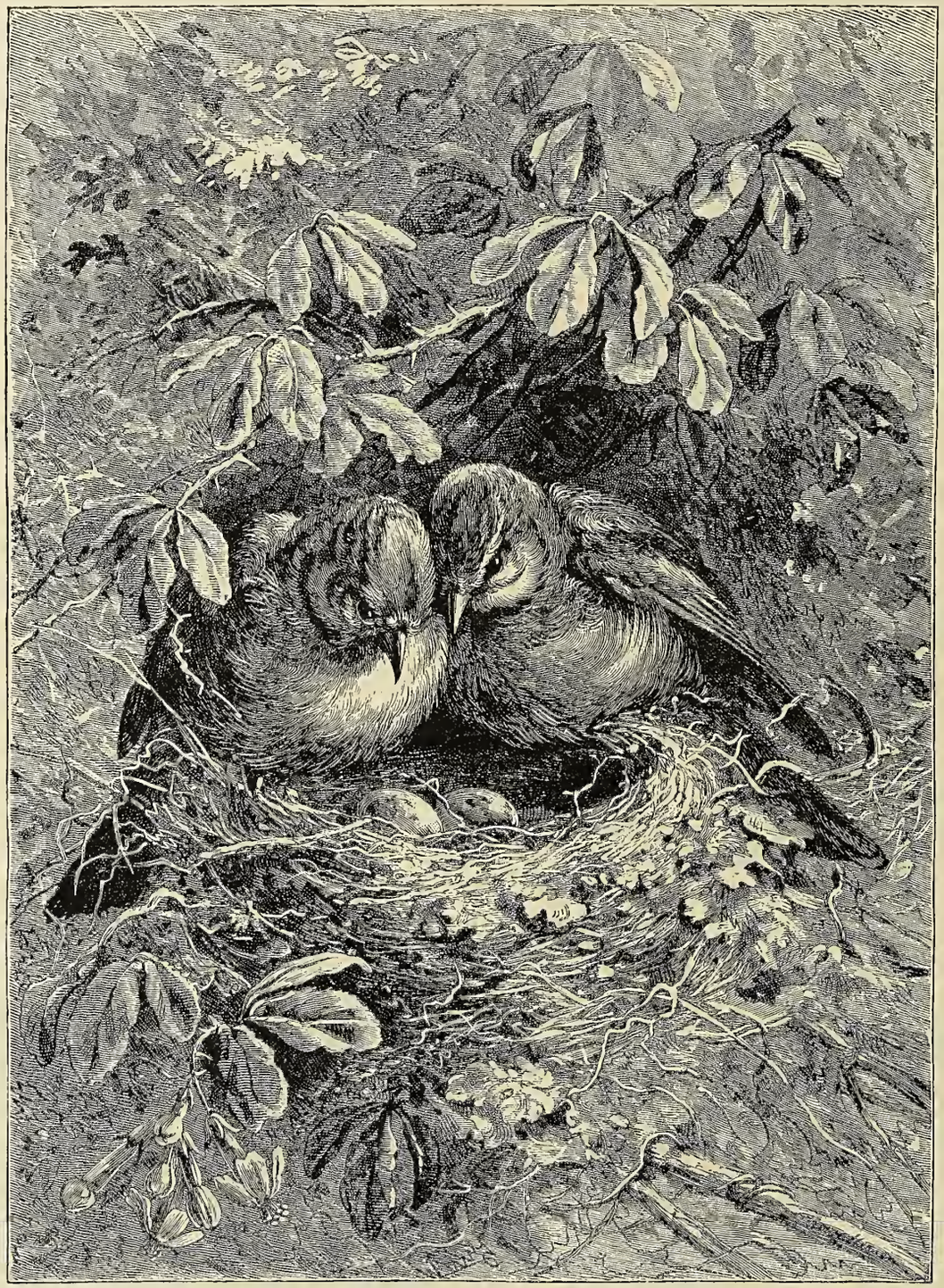
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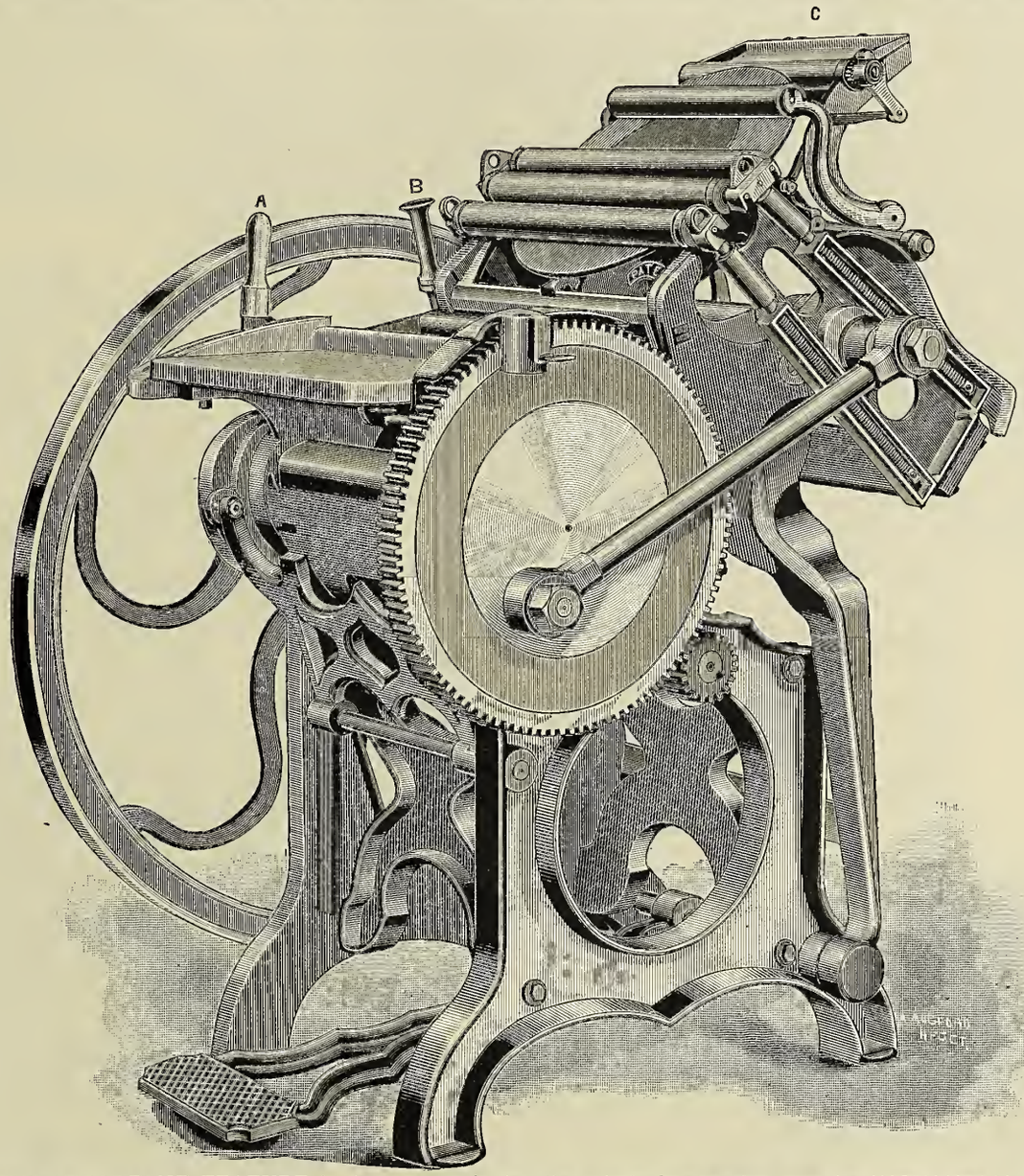
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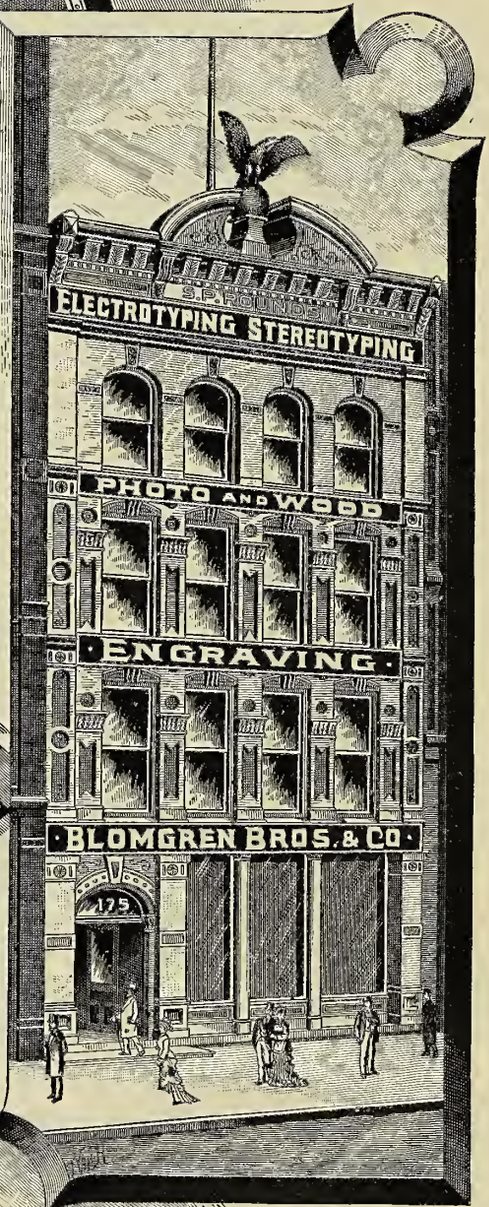
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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VI.—No. 9. CHICAGO, JUNE, 1889. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CORRECT SPACING.

BY ALFRED PYE.

ONE of the most important, and yet often one of the most neglected acquirements of a compositor, is the knowledge and practice of correct spacing. Too many sacrifice good spacing to speed in composition, and while they are able to claw up several hundred ems per hour, with a creditably clean proof otherwise, the spacing of their work will not bear critical inspection. Instead of dividing the space equally between words, with a due regard to whether the matter is solid or leaded, the main object would seem to be to fill out the line with the least trouble, and en quads, three, four and five em spaces are thrown in indiscriminately, with the result mentioned. Nothing offends the eye of the careful printer so much as a page or a column of improperly spaced matter.

So far as the writer's experience has gone, the average compositor does not seem to comprehend that different spacing is needed on various kinds of work. He evidently has the opinion that one style of spacing will do for every description of work, whether solid, leaded, or double leaded; and whether the type is "fat" or "lean" no variation can be made. The "three-em space between each word" is his religion, and any attempt to make him think otherwise is rank heresy, except when the words fail to fill a line, and then an extra three-em space is thrown in between a few of the words to make the measure complete.

A great deal of this carelessness in spacing is, no doubt, due to insufficient instruction at the outset of the compositor's career. The young aspirant having "learned his boxes," a stick is put into his hand, and he is shown how to pick up type. If his proof is free from literals and he leaves no "outs," he is considered to know enough to set type when needed, and is allowed to go on in his own way. If it is a newspaper office in which he is learning his business, his matter will pass the proofreader, and he thinks he has mastered the whole art and mystery of printing. In course of time he will leave the office where he has obtained the rudiments of his education, and go into a good book printing office, where he speedily finds that his style of spacing type is not quite so correct as it should be; and in consequence his proofs have a foul appearance.

The following simple rules in regard to spacing should be graven on the mind of every compositor who aspires to do good work:

1. Space words and lines *evenly*, no matter what type is used, nor whether matter is leaded or solid.

2. Space *wider* on *leaded* matter than on solid, and *more open* on "*fat*" type than on "lean."

3. Space *more open* on *wide* measures than on narrow, avoiding divisions of words as much as possible.

Of course, objections will arise in opposition to these rules. The types will sometimes refuse to "come right," and lines which should be widely spaced must be condensed, or words which ought to be turned over will have to be divided; but in the majority of instances a little careful manipulation of the types will overcome all difficulties.

Thus far our remarks have had reference to book compositors. On newspapers, whether city or country, appearance is often sacrificed to speed, and good spacing is not looked for or insisted upon. And here, by way of digression, we venture to make the statement that our brothers, the book compositors, are not altogether fairly treated by the unions in regard to remuneration for their services. They are expected to do better work than the newspaper compositors, yet, in every instance, the scale for book composition is lower than for newspapers. It may be argued that the newsman receives the higher pay by reason of being compelled to work at night, while the bookman works by day; but against this argument may be cited the fact that about one-third of the time a bookman should be at work he is idle, because there is nothing for him to do, while the newsman's occupation is steady the year round, barring such times as he feels like laying off for the benefit of the poor "sub."

We will now turn our attention for a little while to the job compositor. He is a favored individual, in that he is not dependent upon the number of ems he sets for his remuneration; but oftentimes his conduct is just as

reprehensible, if not more so, in regard to spacing, than that of his brother, the book compositor. There is more reason for him to pay greater attention to spacing, for the varied character of the types he handles—skeleton, condensed, medium, round and extended—each needs different treatment from the other. The correct spacing between words set in a gothic type would not be suited to either a skeleton antique or an extended antique; in the one a four-em space of its body would be sufficient, in the other an em quad would be scarcely enough. A great deal of judgment needs to be exercised in spacing job type, more than even many job compositors think. It is not only between words that spacing needs attention, but the *letters* often need spacing also, the shape of the letter compelling it in order to obtain a uniform appearance. Take, for example, these two words: WAVY LINES. The letters in the word "lines" appear to be set closer to each other than those in the word "wavy," yet each are set as close as the type will admit. In order to make the two words balance each other in regard to spacing, it would be necessary, in almost any kind of job type, to put a hair space or a card or lead between each letter in the second word. Similar instances occur in almost every job that is set, and constant vigilance is necessary on the part of the compositor to make his work uniformly and evenly spaced. Many of the lower case letters, even, of the later job faces, are so cut and fitted by the typefounders that it is necessary to use hair spaces or cardboard to preserve uniformity in their appearance.

Spacing between lines is a very important part of the job compositor's work. Several lines of type crowded together into a small space will look bad, if they are not altogether unreadable; yet the same lines opened out, with the proper amount of space between them, may make a first-class job. Some old printers have been heard to declare that "more depended on the spacing of the lines than on the character of the type used" for effective appearance, and in many cases they are not far wrong. Too close spacing or two wide spacing between lines are both bad, nothing being more offensive to the eye than to see a few lines of type so widely separated that a buggy could be driven between them, or so close to each other that it is hard to determine whether they are separated at all.

A thorough knowledge of what constitutes correct spacing can only come by close observation and constant practice, coupled with the ability to discern the fitness of things. There is as much connection between the use of good display type and correct spacing in composition as there is between time and tune in music; in the first instance one without the other conveys a false impression to the eye; in the second, the ear is captivated by a combination of the two, while the absence of either strikes harshly upon the sensibilities of the hearer. If compositors, both job and book, would devote a little more time to the subject of correct spacing, they would be amply rewarded by the greatly improved appearance of their work.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

BUSINESS for THE INLAND PRINTER required my visiting the government printing office. As almost everybody knows it is in the classic portion of Washington euphoniously denominated "Swampoodle." The locality is undesirable and has the reputation of being unhealthy. The building—a patched-up concern—is unfitted for and inadequate to the vast amount of work required to be done; and in case of fire would, to an almost certainty, prove the funeral pyre of helpless hundreds.

The words "representing THE INLAND PRINTER,' proved talismanic. With little of delay we were received by General Palmer, and we shall be strangely mistaken if he does not prove his right to the title while commanding his force of twenty-three hundred, rank and file. We were listened to in a quiet, courteous and dignified manner and given the information desired.

The character of "the patientist man on earth," as given to the great martyr to boils when she saw "job printing" staring her in the face at every turn, is well deserved by the new public printer. One more blessed with equanimity cannot be found in Washington. With the most unflinching politeness General Palmer listens to the impatience of political place-seekers and tales of penury and woe. Every visitor remarks this and leaves his presence to speak words of admiration and praise.

We assuredly did, and with all ambition to be the public printer of the United States forever effectually squelched; and we were more than ever convinced that the salary paid for the responsibility, the arduous duties, the mental strain and physical wear and the services of a perfect craftsman, scholar and gentleman, was paltry in the extreme.

* *
*

"LISLE" SMITH, the man of all others in the West who deserved the title of "silver-tongued orator," once said in a legal argument that "he had searched the revised statutes of Illinois from introduction to appendix and could find no law against a man being a fool"—only he put it stronger.

Is there any against a *printer* being a *gentleman?* Judging from recent association with many of the craft, we are forced to the conclusion that some of the number imagined there was such a law, and its provisions sternly mandatory.

What do we mean by gentleman? The old qualification of being above the "condition of yeoman," is obsolete. It matters not now whether he "bears arms." Being of "gentle and refined manners," covers all that is necessary. High birth is not absolutely essential; education and association is, and very much. Dress, if but cleanly and free from rags, matters little. It is the soul, not the flesh, that is all important; the tenderness of the feelings of another; the acknowledgment and respecting of the rights of another; suavity of speech and entire freedom from low, coarse language and

profanity. Laughter is indeed a "poor exchange for Deity offended."

Dryden speaks of "God Almighty's gentleman," and such the printer, of all others, should prove himself. Before his eyes is ever the experience and wisdom of the world; its bright and shining examples. His every day is a lesson enforced of the greatness that comes from goodness; the rewards that follow kindness of heart, purity of life, temperance, and living the highest development of manhood.

There is no excuse for the printer being otherwise than a gentleman; no excuse for "tough"-ness, rowdyism, inebriety or even approximation to depravity. Following the highest employment he should never belittle it; never degrade it by speech or action; should do it honor by being honorable; should exalt it by every possible means; should teach the world the respect due it by respecting himself; should always and under all circumstances be a gentleman.

***

BOYCOTTING, we had supposed, was opposed to the divine, as well as human law—the latter being founded upon the former. It appears, however, that we have been laboring under a strange delusion or (which?) its interpreters upon earth are not unbiased.

In a late number of a "religious paper" we read: "Ought we not, as Christian people, give our patronage to those who decline to patronize Sunday papers. * * * We exhort people to stand by those who have no dealings with the men who are working hard to secularize the Lord's day. * * * We consider it their (Christian's) duty to abstain from advertising in the Sunday newspapers," and very much more in the same strain.

Why? The ostensible reason is because of work being done on that day. Were this true—the setting up of advertisements on the sabbath—the objection would be forcible and valid; as it is without foundation, in fact, it falls to the ground of its own weight.

Even the most ragged and inky imp of the printing office knows that the public is required to furnish "copy for ads" early on Saturday, and that composition is finished before the dawning of the sabbath. It could not be otherwise when the paper goes to press at or near midnight.

If the objection has any strength it is as against the paper published Monday morning; is without a shadow of justice against that of the previous day, as our good brothers ought to know, if pausing to think, or if ignorant, become enlightened, and not give to the world arguments drawn from such false and ridiculous premises.

But the advertisements are read on the sabbath. Does the great offense lie in that? Is that the reason why you are running a tilt with ever freshly sharpened lances against Sunday papers? Would it not be well for you to carefully remove the beam from your own eyes before magnifying the mote in others into mountains?

The paper from which the above quotations were made (and intended especially for sabbath reading) *contained four pages of advertisements, and about as secular as could be found.* Were these not to be read on Sunday? Are your readers, dear religious press, educated to so high a plane that their eyes will not rest (on the sabbath) upon such offensive things? If in danger of contamination from reading them in other papers why not in yours, and, if so, why do you publish them?

The entire argument smacks strongly of boycotting. It is either the output of unpardonable ignorance or gross misrepresentation and intolerance. Wanting the essential element of truth it will be of none effect upon the minds of sensible people, no matter how much they endeavor to keep the sabbath holy and revere the lessons taught by the Great Master.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE OFFICE TALKS IT OVER.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

A STRANGE quiet filled the place usually so noisy and bustling. The machines impatiently stood in their places, their frames filled with wonder over their unwonted inactivity, inquiring of one another the whereabouts of the bright but dirty little fellows who daily appeased their appetites for paper; the types whispered together in awe-stricken tones, trying to imagine the cause of the long absence of their human colaborers; the ill-humored paper-cutter inquired in his most cutting tones why his daily feed was so long withheld, and curiosity filled the whole atmosphere. The outside door finally solved the mystery by saying that there was a notice tacked on his breast which he could not read because he had not yet succeeded in getting around in front of himself, but since it was the sheriff who put it there, he could guess pretty well what it meant. Then all fell to wondering what had brought the sheriff to their busy place which had seemed so prosperous.

"I could tell you some reasons," spoke up the Desk in the counting room, "you ought to have heard some of the estimates that were given over me. So much reckless guesswork made me sick; actually, the old proprietor never could stick to a price, even when by some fool luck he got it about right; just let the customer object a little, and down came the price, sometimes to scarcely half the first bid. I don't believe he ever knew exactly what was a fair price, but sized up the customer, shut his eyes mentally, and made a guess, hit or miss—usually miss. Only let the customer say, 'Jones will do it for so and so,' and down came the figures a little below Jones, without ever stopping to figure whether Jones had not made a mistake or whether there was any money in the work at Jones' price. Why, it actually got so bad that customers would not take the first price at all, for they knew they could 'sheeney' it down by waiting."

"I could have told him some important things," interrupted the Ledger, "but he never inquired. Half an hour with me would have taught him that the expenses of running his business (aside from pay-roll) averaged nearly 20 per cent of the gross amount, hence that per cent ought to be added to the cost of work before any

profit could appear. I could have told him that one department has been costing him $30 per week for a year—losing that much; that he is paying the same for help that he did a year ago when he was doing half again the business. A little attention to me and a careful pruning of expenses where I suggested would have helped tide him over."

"I am almost ashamed," spoke up the Collection Book, "to reveal the secrets hid away in my pages. Account after account against slow or dead-beat firms who never should have gotten a cent's worth without payment in advance. There are simple ways of learning the standing of most strangers, but in his eagerness to get business the proprietor took the chances of payment and did the work. I could have told him that it is a safe rule to ask a deposit with an order from a stranger. If the customer is honest he will understand the necessity of observing safe business rules and will not object; if he does object, especially if he gets angry about it, the chances are several to one that it will cost more to collect the bill than to do the work. This readiness to take chances is the leak that has sunk many a fine craft, and your eyes will be opened in surprise if you will turn to the profit and loss account in the ledger."

"Reckless promises to customers didn't help him any," chimed in the Counter. "I actually felt ashamed to hear him promise everything customers asked, when he and I both knew positively the promises absolutely could not be kept. What he gained by promising work on Wednesday that he could not deliver before Saturday, I could not see. The ingenuity with which he invented lying excuses was marvelous, and I often wondered how his tongue escaped becoming a mass of blisters. The result he ought to have foreseen—customers lost all faith in his promises, and took their important work elsewhere; many became disgusted and left him entirely, taking pains to spread his unsavory reputation far and wide among their friends. How much better it would have been to be frank and honest in promises, even if thereby he did occasionally lose a job!"

"When work was done," said the Packing Table, "it was usually packed and delivered in a shamefully slouchy manner. Work was never looked through for imperfect sheets; smears and finger-marks went unchallenged; any old paper was good enough for wrapping, no matter whether even clean; often packages were not even tied if the supply of stray string ran short, and by the time a careless boy had hugged them against his dirty clothes while making the delivery, the bundles were likely to be mussed up in style most beautiful to behold. Very little things influence customers—neatness in packing and delivery give them favorable impressions of the work of an establishment. Why don't printers have neat boxes made to deliver ordinary commercial work in—the right size to hold five hundred sheets of a kind? One size for letterheads, another for note, another for cards and so on. The boxes would cost less than 2 cents apiece; they would be a convenience to customers in keeping his stationery clean, and they could be nicely and profitably used by the printer for advertising his business."

"If you want to know where lots of the money has gone," said the Stock Shelves, "just rummage through our recesses a little while. A deal of capital that was needed to use in the business is tied up here in stock that never should have been bought, even if it was a bargain. Time and again full sheets have been cut up for work when a little search would have discovered remnants which would have answered the purpose exactly. When the pile of pieces got so large as to be in the way, into the old paper sack this was thrown and carted away. Had they been carefully tied up, marked with the number of sheets and quality and laid out on a table in plain sight, many a good dollar might have been saved. Then we want to know what a man gains by carrying a large stock of paper year after year, at heavy expense for interest, insurance and waste, saying nothing of the risk, when the paper dealers will carry it for him at a small advance in price and supply any kind and quality and amount just when he wants it, at no risk or expense to the buyer?"

"I helped bring on the misfortune, I am sure," broke in the New Cylinder. "I had not been here a week before I saw I was not an absolute necessity. True, I came handy for large forms occasionally, but the office could have gotten along very well without me. It is easy enough to see that the proprietor's ambition and anxiety to get on fast, coupled with the 'accommodation' offered by dealers, led him to involve himself heavily for material he had no reasonable hope of paying for in the time agreed. In these days, when manufacturers are pushing sales so hard and offering any terms of settlement, the way into debt is a smooth and easy slide down, but the climb out is cruelly painful in many cases. Had he been content to plod along till he had money for new material, it would have been different; as it was, new machines required more room, more power, more help and more expense in every way, without corresponding increase in business. Though he struggled on through many anxious days and sleepless nights, tying himself, like a galley slave, to the oar, interest and expenses slowly and pitilessly ingulfed him in the end."

Here the Lead Cutter, the Ink Cabinet, the Hell Box, the Broom, the Mallet, the Stone and others made a babel of voices as they told of the little leaks they had noticed in the office; how dirt and confusion reigned everywhere; how sorts were scattered and lost, valuable material carelessly destroyed, inks wasted and thrown away, and none of that careful supervision exercised which ought to have prevented most of the reckless waste which characterized the workrooms. A careless employer had bred carelessness in employés and brought upon his own head the results of the combined carelessness of them all.

When the sheriff entered to complete his unpleasant task, all was silent again; but sad nods of silent sympathy passed around as each took to heart the lesson of their employer's experience.

Written for The Inland Printer.

ADVERTISING.

BY SAMUEL G. SLOANE.

WITH an experience of nearly twenty years, both with advertisers and as one, I do not deem it egotism to say I have gained some knowledge of the subject. That advertising is a profitable way to spend a part of one's money in business is no longer questioned. The question now is not, "Does advertising pay?" That it does is universally conceded. But, were the question asked, "Does all advertising pay?" I should readily and positively answer in the negative. Not only does much of the advertising done not pay, but quite a percentage of it entails absolute loss to the advertisers. How can this be, may be asked, and I answer it can be for almost innumerable reasons—in the language of a threadbare phrase among advertisers, reasons "too numerous to mention." There are almost as many means and manners of advertising as there are advertisers, and it would be strange indeed did not some of them fall short of their object. A few of the many reasons for failure may here be given: (1) Advertising at inopportune times and seasons; what good results can be hoped for from running a straw hat or gauze underclothing advertisement in the winter time? (2) Using inappropriate vehicles in which to carry the advertising; what good would it do to advertise farm implements in a jeweler's journal? (3) Using methods and language not calculated to inspire confidence either in the advertiser or the articles advertised; it is a losing policy to advertise a known inferior article as the best in the world, or to advertise a good article when it is intended to supply the demand with a poor one. (4) Advertising to a wrong class of readers; it would be poor policy to advertise sporting goods in a church paper, or church goods in a sporting paper. (5) Advertising spasmodically—"by fits and starts"; it nearly always proves a losing investment to spend a large sum in one issue of an advertising medium, or in one kind of advertising, and not follow it up with more; better do less at once and make it last longer. (6) Advertising too much; like powder in a gun, only so much will burn with effect, the balance is wasted. (7) Advertising too little; by using too little powder the missile falls short of its mark or fails of the desired effect, and so it is with too little advertising. (8) Doing but one kind of advertising and depending entirely upon that for satisfactory results; the kind of advertising which will reach and attract one reader will have no effect whatever upon another. (9) Advertising in too many ways; this is not profitable, for doing so frequently prevents any of them being rightly or thoroughly done. The reader will bear in mind I use the word advertising to cover all means of making one's business known to the "dear public" whom he wishes to serve—such as announcements in regular or occasional publications, circulars, posters, dodgers, signs, etc. Extremes are hurtful in advertising as they are in almost everything else; the proper thing is the "happy medium," the "golden mean," as it were; the right thing in the right place, at the right time. But how shall we know this happy medium, this golden mean? How tell what is the right thing in the right place at the right time? These questions are easier asked than answered. Only by thoughtful study of the subject, a careful survey of the field, a thorough knowledge of the feelings and needs of those whom it is desired to reach, as well as a perfect knowledge of the things advertised, can an advertiser hope to approach a solution of any of these questions. This is knowledge which cannot be easily and readily imparted; one must, in a degree, possess the faculties to perceive and grasp it from existing conditions at the times necessary for the work to be done.

There is one rule for advertisers to follow which I think comes nearer to telling the whole story of successful advertising than any other I know, and this rule I here give, and commend its observance by all who are, or expect to become, advertisers. It is this: *Advertise what you will do, then do just what you advertise.* This rule, lived up to strictly, will soon give to your advertisements the weight of the words of an honest and truthful advertiser, and readers will soon come to look for your advertisements to learn from them just what they can do. Advertisements are read for the information they contain; they are regarded as the words of the advertiser, and soon give to him a reputation for truthfulness or untruthfulness as his advertisements are truthful or untruthful. I admit that advertising is somewhat like acting, coloring is necessary to give the words their real import, and this the readers allow, but downright misrepresentation inevitably works hurt to the advertiser, and there is no excuse whatever for employing it under any circumstances. It is the means employed by the mountebank to catch the uninformed, and an advertiser who tries it will soon find himself looked upon and classed as such. That trite old adage, "honesty is the best policy," is as preëminently applicable and forcible in advertising as in anything else in life.

Now, regarding what to advertise in, when making announcements through regular publications, I would say the principle which is a guide in sending out circulars is also a guide to the publications in which to make announcements. When sending out circulars they are addressed to those persons whom the senders have reasons for believing will be interested in and become purchasers of the articles advertised; therefore, when seeking a publication in which to place an advertisement, look for that one which reaches the most people likely to be interested in the thing advertised. For those things which are of general need and use, the staples of life, I should say the regular newspaper is the best possible medium in which to advertise. But for those things not of general need and use, the trade journal surpasses all other vehicles for reaching just the readers wanted. A good trade journal (and what trade or profession is without one) is a guide and directory of the trade for which it is published, and, if its publisher or publishers be upright and honorable, it soon becomes a

recommendation of the articles advertised in its pages. A good trade journal is read with interest and consulted by all interested in the particular trade it represents. It is to its trade what the good, honorable newspaper is to the general public, and more, for to it one goes for information in which he is directly and immediately interested, and which he cannot obtain elsewhere. About the same information can be had from all the regular newspapers published in any given locality, but to the trade journal alone must one go for certain and reliable information concerning his particular trade. Had the regular newspaper answered all the needs of the various trades and professions, the trade journal would never have been born. Just the need for a trade journal is its excuse and reason for being, and it has not only come to stay, but to expand, improve and change with the needs and demands of the times.

As to the manner of advertising in a trade journal, all that applies to any advertising will here apply. No one can do successful advertising without giving it proper study and attention, and it should be made as much a part of the business as the buying and selling of the wares. Advertising is the keystone of success and the pillar of permanence after success has been achieved. Advertising has made many a new business and saved many an old one, but it never did either without being done properly. I would advise no man to attempt a business without advertising, neither would I advise him to attempt advertising without giving the subject careful study and due consideration. Placing the seed in the ground and then allowing the plant to care for itself is a poor way to farm; placing an advertisement in a publication and giving it no further thought and attention is equally unwise. Put honesty, sense, judgment and business ability into your advertising, and you will find the returns therefrom greater than from any equivalent investment you can make in your business.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW TO MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL GALLEY RACK FOR TWO DOLLARS.

BY J. B. CALDWELL.

IT is not the intention to interfere with the sale of the improvements in the way of galley racks, that this article is written, but to tell our fellow printers, who are tired of having their cases covered with galleys, how to make a substantial rack, that will hold more galleys and cost less than one-half the amount charged for the patented article.

A rack to hold ten single galleys may be made as follows: Two pieces tough pine, oak or walnut 1 by 3 by 36; three cross-pieces, 1 by 3 by 15; twenty ¼-inch bolts, 8 inches long, with washers and nuts. Beginning 3 inches below the top, mark off both long pieces every 3 inches, to indicate where to bore holes for the bolts. Bore these the exact size of the bolts at the angle of the lower case. To secure the angle, lay a piece of reglet even with and against the end of a lower case, and saw off the end perpendicularly. Place this reglet at the side of the galley rack pieces, the bevel flush with the broad side of the piece. You can then mark the angle, or with two small tacks fasten this indicator in place for each hole.

Put in the bolts, place the washers and put on the nuts until the ends of bolts are even with outside of nuts. The heads of the bolts hold the galleys on.

Nail the cross-pieces to the wall or fasten with screws, where they will be perfectly secure. Then fasten the upright pieces carefully with two 3-inch screws at each junction, and the galley rack is ready for use.

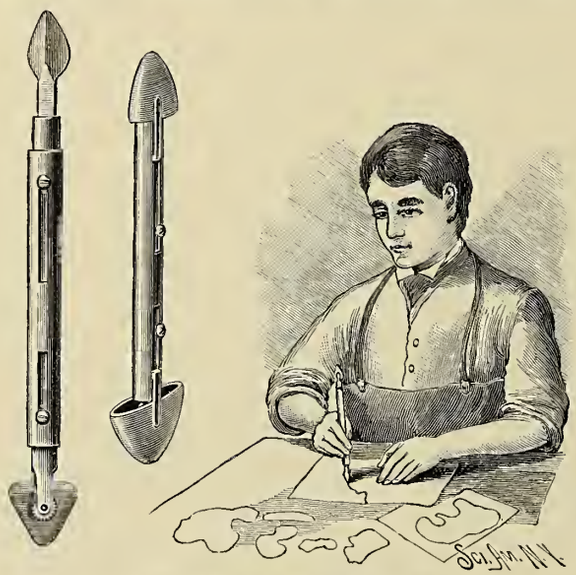
It might be fastened on the end of a double case rack, but a solid wall is safer. Racks may be made to hold more or less, as desired. The distance apart, 3 inches, is sufficient for filled or empty galleys. Where the rack is wanted to empty on or make up from, 6 inches should be allowed between the rests.

The bolts cost 60 cents; the bit, ¼-inch, 25 cents; nails and screws, 5 cents. Total cash outlay, 90 cents. We keep a brace and a first-class bucksaw for office use. The lumber used we picked up in the office from type boxes, etc. Time, two hours.

A carpenter will do the work in good style for 50 cents to $1; so the actual outlay for a substantial galley rack will not be over $2.

IMPROVED KNIFE FOR PRINTERS' USE.

A KNIFE especially designed for the use of pressmen in cutting out "overlays" or "underlays" in making a form ready is shown in the accompanying illustration.



DUS' KNIFE FOR PRINTERS' USE.

The handle is a piece of tubing with longitudinal slots for sliding studs, by means of which the blades in either end are moved in or out. One of the blades is sharpened on its opposite edges in form much to resemble an ordinary ink eraser, while the other blade holder has pivoted therein a blade sharpened on three sides and edges, whereby the blade may be turned and adjusted to cut at any desired point and from any of its edges. This blade is retained in position when adjusted by a

spring pawl made to engage with a ratchet fast on the blade or its pivot. The rotatable blade is designed to do the general work of the pressman in making forms ready, while the other blade may be used exclusively for cutting sharp angles or corners. Movable caps are provided for covering the ends of the knife, so that it may be carried in the pocket, these caps having spring catches for engagement with the slotted portions of the handle.

For further information relative to this invention, address the patentee, Mr. Louis J. Dus, No. 819 Eighth street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.—*Scientific American.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

FACTS AND FANCY.

SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT MEN, THINGS AND OCCURRENCES.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

A FIELD OF OBSERVATION—INSTIGATION "TO THINK"—NEW YORK CITY THE HARBOR OF GENIUS AND VAGRANT—THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE—SOME NEWSPAPER BUILDINGS—AN ARCHITECTURAL WONDER: THE NEW YORK "TIMES"—THE NEW YORK "WORLD" A JOURNALISTIC WONDER—ITS FORMER AGONY—PECULIAR FEELING OF MAN OPPOSITE THE WONDERS OF MECHANISM—"FORCE" AND "MATTER"—THE "SKELETON" HAUNTING THE MECHANIC—"MAN AND MACHINE"—A SUCCESSFUL TYPESETTING MACHINE—LOOK OUT, IS ANY DANGER AHEAD?—EXCERPT FROM A DESCRIPTION—A REVOLUTION IN TYPE COMPOSITION—AN APPEAL TO SOCIAL SCIENTISTS—WHAT WILL BE THE FUTURE OF THE COMPOSITOR?—PROGRESS—FALSE VIEWS—MACHINES ARE A BLESSING—BEWARE OF UNNECESSARY FEAR—BRAINS VERSUS MUSCLE—"FACT" NOT "FANCY."

IN the busy life of the great metropolis of the East, where one has ample opportunity to meet millionaire and vagrant in a dozen specimens—I confess the latter predominating in species—within the short radius of a block or two, any person possessing but the minutest ideas of comparative science cannot help to avail himself of various thoughts about men, things and occurrences which continually pass before his eyes—actual and mental. The queer, untraceable, or, at least, unexplainable mental faculty of the intellect "to think," generally located among the lobulæ of the brain, but for all that perhaps actually located within the ganglia, further below, as far down as the stomach, has nowhere in the world more opportunity, more instigation to prove its mysterious quality and working powers than in the midst of the ever-rushing, ever-pushing, ever-growing and ever-destroying, ever-fermenting properties of a great city. And among all great cities of the world, the city of New York, situate at what may be termed the mouth of the Atlantic ocean, where the genius of the old continent, as well as the reptile therefrom too vile to live, look for first harborage under the protecting wings of our colors—by far the most beautiful of all the national colors of the world, the red, white and blue—the most beautiful flag of the universe, the star-spangled banner—is preëminently provided with all the material for thoughts that are glorious, heaven-like and soul-elevating; as well as grave-like, deep, dark and somber.

It is the ever-renewing quality of nature to produce from dust and decay that imparts itself to every successful great enterprise, and which leads to observation. We see the immense buildings around the postoffice, built upon the ruins of their insignificant ancestors, the palaces of the modern newspapers; the *Tribune's* steeple-headed roof; the beautiful mansion of the New York *Staats Zeitung;* the imposing, though somewhat time-worn, front of the *Herald,* and, above all, the latest achievement of architectural genius, the unique palace of the New York *Times,* with its expression of stern solidity on its beautiful granite countenance, with its large, curved, stone-buried windows, like immense eyes, overlooking Printing House Square, trying to penetrate the marble walls of the city hall, ever watchful that no *indiscretions* committed within its circumference shall escape its view; a monument of human genius in every respect, from the visible granite masses piled up in heights immense before the eyes of astounded humanity, to the most secret evolutions of mental thought born within the bony walls surrounding the gray substance of the editor, that is the New York *Times* in its entirety, outward and inward, visible and invisible.

A little further below is the *World* wonder. And it is a great wonder, even in the world of newspaperdom; where wonders are less scarce than in any other strata of human life and doings. We can hardly recollect, or better, we can hardly believe the time to have existed, when the *World* was continuously gaping for wind, not "extra pure mountain air—the luxury of the better class which is above the struggle for life," and has a surplus to spend to enjoy it—but gaping for everyday, common, *conditio sine qua non*-oxygen necessary to fret a poor and painful existence. Which human being can today witness the printing of the Sunday edition of this paper without that feeling of his own smallness and inferiority toward the grandeur and sovereignty of the genius who succeeded in creating such work; without that feeling which the individual unwillingly always experiences when confronted with the enormity of nature's creations or that of human genius and learning. I am not "green" in the business of newspaper publishing and printing, but I confess that many a Saturday night I have traveled miles just to stand beside that big press of the New York *World,* with its inexplicable mechanism, in its too limited pressroom, opposite the postoffice, and to wonder at this wonder of the age. Many a time I have felt that peculiarly agreeable sensation one feels when being near a great danger and knowing that nothing can happen to him; that sensation which gives birth to a hundred thoughts concerning the inferiority and again sovereignty of the human being; who, as in this instance, could be ground to an unrecognizable mass, from which it would be hard to distinguish bone and flesh, much less to acknowledge a human being, while his intellect, in fact, has made him master over all this huge mass of steel and iron; while the thousand and thousand fold

stronger power, grumbling and cracking, obeys the pressure of his hand. "Kling, kling," a touch of the spring handle, a groan and a rattle and all that huge machinery, these thousands of wheels and screws and bolts, perform their duty with minute exactness, unconscious of the immense power which is emboweled within their body. If ever and at any place, it is in such movements and here that man feels the superiority of the will power, the sovereignty of the human brain over dead force; the difference between "force" and "matter." It is here, also, that the "skeleton," known to the great class of workmen as the fear from being pushed off the path of labor by newly invented or improved machinery, must fade away. A feeling of shame invariably must overcome him who for a moment thinks that his place is where the machine now stands, and that place is unjustifiably filled by the machine, which actually does his labor so much better, more exact, quicker. Man is not made to do machine work, and wherever such is done by man it is on account of some unexplainable reason which may have kept the machine from gaining access to its rightful place.

A similar thought possessed me when I read the interesting description of a machine which (should we deny it?) humanity has expected some years—a successful typesetting machine. I have since applied for permission to see the machine while working, in order to be better capable of expressing an opinion concerning the influence this apparently wonderful piece of machinery will have upon a multitude of people who now fill its place, and gain a livelihood by doing its work. At present I must limit my observations to the description here, and I advise the readers of this article to accept it as given from an opinion which doubtless has been more or less influenced by parties directly interested in the introduction of the machine. I do not intend to diminish the value of the machine in the least by saying so, but I desire the readers of my article to know that whenever I venture a definite opinion about a matter, it is my rule to base it upon personal experience, and whenever I give a decisive view I am ready to bear all responsibility. In matters of hearsay I, therefore, recommend, as in this case, caution. Owing to the description in the New York *Tribune*, which employs, I believe, forty-three of the machines in the composing room, it is the most wonderful piece of mechanism ever turned out by human genius. Well, if it is not, it certainly ought to be, considering the time it took, comparatively, to unearth it.

The following is part of the extensive description of the machine (New York *Tribune*, May 19), and may serve to show the advantages of it to its owner:

FIGURES OF EXPENSE AND PROFIT.

The most accurate idea of the real working of the machines is to be gleaned from the actual figures, and these are also interesting as showing the costliness of the *Tribune's* experiment. In 1884 and 1885, when they were not in use, the composing room expenses were $73,176.26 and $75,070.16, respectively. In 1886, the year of their introduction, these had risen to $86,009.71, and in 1887 they were still $83,475.37, or in the neighborhood of $10,000 above the average of former years. A report for the first week in February, 1888, when eighteen operators were at work, showed an average composition of 101,000 ems per man, at an average cost of 21 cents, the highest amount paid any operator being $46.45, and the lowest $9, to a beginner whose proportion was small. For the week ending March 28, 1888, twenty-nine operators set an average of 86,200 ems, costing an average of 26 cents per thousand. During this week the two most expert operators composed a number of intricate tables, somewhat reducing the total cost of their work.

During the first week of May, thirty-one operators set 2,777,000 ems, which cost $656.90. One operator made the especially low rate of 13 cents per thousand, two of 16 cents, one of 17 cents, and five of 19 cents. In other words, one-third of the total force averaged below 20 cents; yet the whole average was not less than 23 2-3 cents. Thirty-eight operators set, during the second week in October, an average of 104,000 ems each, at an average cost of 20.2 cents, at which figure, or a little over, it remained until the week ending November 14, when thirty-four men set an average of 102,000 ems, the cost of which was 19.5 cents per thousand. The lowest average during 1888 was that for the week ending December 12, when thirty-five operators set an average of 108,400, the average cost per thousand being 18.7 cents.

Since the beginning of 1889, the ordinary weekly record has varied from an average of 116,400 ems set by thirty-one operators and costing an average of 17.8 cents to 110,000 ems set by thirty-two operators and costing 19.8 cents. A table of corrected ems set up by the entire force of thirty-four operators for a period of four consecutive weeks in March, shows averages for different men ranging from 9½ cents to $24\frac{4}{10}$ cents per thousand.

Our readers may themselves judge of the value of this important invention. If it actually performs the work which the *Tribune's* writer claims for it, then it will, without doubt, revolutionize the present system of calculating the work of composing—upsetting that of the typesetter entirely. There will not be the salt in it for the ordinary hand-compositor. It is, therefore, time for the brains or heads of unions, etc., for the social scientist to investigate the matter while there is time, that is, to show, theoretically, some means to escape the dilemma. At present, where the composing machine is simply a matter of consideration for large companies which are able and willing to invest a large capital at once in as yet—I earnestly believe so—an unapproved piece of machinery in the way of experimenting, is the time to probe and propose. We have still the time to make plans and test them, so that we may be prepared to disband the large masses of typesetters into the right strata and channel in case actual and real trouble should arise for the fraternity. This invention does not come "all of a sudden"; its introduction will not be a surprise; its probable future general adoption must not and cannot be decried as a scheme planned by monopoly. We have known of it for years; it has been the object of thought for quite a time, and, as it now stands, the problem seems too near its successful solution, and, in the Mergenthaler machine, has, perhaps, already reached it. Who is to blame if serious trouble should arise with the great masses of unemployed compositors? On whom can the workman who has to earn a living, who must work from morning to night to obtain his daily bread, and who has no time to spend in thinking over arbitrary means to equalize demand and production, rely in this matter? Who should show him the ways and means to get out

of his troubles in a legal and respectable way? Who, in short, is he whose obligation covers the field of saving the honest laborer from starvation, from becoming a beggar or a rioter, perhaps a criminal? Now is the time for the theorist to propose. Do not let us take the matter coolly. There are already forty-three machines in working order in one office, substitutes for a great number of hands; how long will it be until many more of the other large offices will have their composing rooms provided with an equal force of non-striking, non-ruling, non-troublesome means for producing type composition? Do not allow yourself to be carried away and threaten to stop its adoption by force. The machine is here and has a right to be here, while the man who simply fills the place of a machine has no right to do so. It would be ridiculous to bar the path of progress. The repetition of Fulton's well-known troubles would lead to nothing but the prison cell. This is not the age of brute force. It is the age of thought, of enlightenment, and muscle is placed at a disadvantage when brought into conflict with the gray matter of the brain. There is certainly no immediate danger. Our scientists have not yet the cries of starving families on their heels, while searching for a solution. They can take their ease. But, mind, do not delay it; show to the masses dependent upon your theories what they are worth. Open the strata through which the superfluous ranks of typos may be disbanded when the time arrives, in a right, legal order and without harm to themselves, without trouble to the ones dependent on them, without danger to the community.

To optimistic natures this call for precaution may appear untimely and superfluous. Well, I shall be glad if it is only a fancy; only a skeleton whose haunting does not amount to much. Very well, but the "Linotype," as Mr. Mergenthaler named his ingenious machine, is no fancy whatever; it is a fact, and its doing is based on figures which need no "fancy" to appear frightfully ghostlike to the father of a family who is dependent upon his so and so many thousand ems a week. Do not try to lessen the apparent danger by listening to the whispering of evil advisers who may undertake to make you believe that the capitalist has no earthly right to make use of the machine. Don't be foolish! The capitalist has every right on earth to buy for his dollar what his dollar legally can buy; his means are his power, his knowledge, his labor. He has a right to use it rightfully, and none but an overheated brain will undertake to stop him forcibly from making use of his right, as no one will have the power to stop the hand compositor to make full use of his knowledge wherever there is an opportunity, if he should be able to set up a hundred thousand ems per hour and the demand would call for it. It is in the direction of thought that I can only see a possible avoiding of dangerous consequences. Let genius meet genius. Why should human skill, human brain, after it has been capable of inventing a mechanism which deprives so many thousand of human beings of their means of existence, not be able to show some way in which the maintenance of that number can be amply provided for? The introduction of any machine, as history proves, has always been an instigation to raise that class of men directly influenced by it one step higher upon the ladder leading to mental perfection. It was always the cause of lifting the weight from the muscles and transplanting it to man's original power—the brain. The introduction of improved machinery, in any branch, will always exercise an influence upon the elevation of the human intellect; and it is the intellect which entitles man to his superior position in the world above the mere brute creation or the dead machine. Therefore we must recognize the introduction of any machine as a blessing to humanity; and it is not this introduction which endangers the welfare of a class, but the indolence of that class to prepare in time to meet the increased mental obligations involved by the introduction of a machine and the consequent lack of willingness to give up a place which rightfully should be occupied by a piece of lifeless mechanism.

It is frequently hard to make people believe in this theory; still it has practically been approved by historical facts, and I hope it will also in this case be accepted as a "fact" and not merely as a "fancy."

Written for The Inland Printer.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. LI.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

IN the "Arabian Nights," which is regarded as Harvey's masterpiece, he displays unusual artistic ability, and the cuts show careful study, devoid of over-elaboration. He was assisted in this, his great work, by Mr. Lane, in the minute indications of accessories and costumes. With this assistance the designs in the Nights may be safely considered the acme of Harvey's artistic work. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1866, he was the only surviving pupil of Bewick. There is little of historical or personal interest recorded of him excepting that he was a thoroughly amiable and unpretentious man, and a hard and never-tiring worker. His remains are interred in the cemetery at Richmond. His memory deserves a prominent position in the annals of the craft.

Additional pupils of Bewick may be here mentioned, but as they did not achieve much prominence a mere mention will suffice, except in the case of John Jackson, who at this time and for some years previously had figured somewhat historically. He was born at Ovingham, in 1801, and died in 1848. He is credited with first being a pupil of Armstrong and afterward of Bewick, with whom a disagreement prematurely terminated their connection before the expiration of his apprenticeship. Jackson then moved to London, and worked for a time under Harvey. He did considerable very creditable work, and by his close application gained the reputation of being the busiest and best employed wood engraver in London, between 1830 and 1840. He was a careful and painstaking engraver, without any particular indications

of genius. His name, however, has gained some prominence in the history of the art from his connection with a book to which frequent reference is made in these notes, namely, "Treatise on Wood Engraving," by Jackson & Chatto, commonly accredited in the greater part to Jackson. When the volume first appeared, in 1839, an angry dispute arose between Jackson and Chatto as to which was entitled to the honors of authorship of the book, which afterward became a recognized historical authority, with a few exceptions. Jackson seems to have had little or no literary ability, and, as far as can be learned, is not entitled to the credit of the literary part of the work. He, however, engraved and had engraved by others the illustrations in the book; even in this point he is generally credited with more than he earned, Jackson's true position in this book seeming to have been rather the projector than the author or embellisher. However, he undoubtedly did whatever he could in the project, and by his management the public are indebted for the successful publication of the treatise.

With the exception of Ebenezer Landells, the remaining pupils of Bewick are of no particular import. Landells was an excellent engraver, and did good work on the *Illustrated London News* and *Punch*, and also did some excellent work in rendering the animals of Thomas Landseer. He died in 1860.

H. F. P. W. Hole, another, was the son of a captain of the Lancashire militia. He practiced as an engraver at Liverpool, but ultimately gave up the profession on succeeding to an estate in Devonshire. He did some very good work during his time.

W. W. Temple, who assisted Harvey in Bewick's fables of 1818, became a draper at the expiration of his apprenticeship.

Henry White was a clever workman; also John Johnson, Isaac Nicholson, Anderson, Edward Willis and the balance of the lesser lights from the workshop of Bewick have nothing noteworthy recorded to their particular achievements, and may be here taken leave of with a hearty shake of the craftsmen's hand, as at least having the honor of being pupils of Thomas Bewick.

England was naturally the country where wood engraving was most flourishing and prosperous. The pupils of Bewick, particularly Nesbit and Clennell, practiced the art with great credit to themselves and the rapid growth and popularity of the art and its achievements.

The field, however, was not wholly left to the pupils of Bewick. Robert Brewster, like Bewick, was a self-taught wood engraver, but was not trammeled by traditions, like Bewick. He worked out his own methods in his own way by the light of his own genius. Brewster had served an apprenticeship and mastered the art of engraving on copper. This acquirement was both an advantage and a disadvantage to him in his new departure, and he began in the old-school imitation of copperplate engraving. He sometimes produced white line effects, but relied principally on the black-line detail for the beauty of his productions.

Engravers on copper now began to draw on wood for the wood engravers to cut. John Thurston, the most distinguished of them, made drawings for John Thompson, who, however, did not confine himself to the severe lines of the draftsmen and the practice of engravers of the sixteenth century, but modified them and changed direction and character, occasionally introducing white-line effects, as suited his artistic taste and knowledge of pleasing effects. In the same way did Clennell take liberties with drawings thus furnished, thus founding a school in opposition to the old school of copperplate effects, which, however, continued in popular favor for some years.

Meanwhile the great illustrated papers and magazines sprang up (to which wood engraving owes much for its encouragement and patronage); then the necessity for more rapid work was self-apparent, and a more rapid manner of production was at once a case of necessity to shorten time and lessen expense.

(*To be continued.*)

ZINC-ETCHING BY THE ASPHALT PROCESS.

The asphalt process recommends itself by the great sharpness of the etched line. It is necessary to print by sun or electric light. The negative must be reversed by the mirror, or, better, a stripping film is used. The asphalt employed in photography is the Syrian. It can be sensitized in two ways. The first, known through Niepce since 1854, is by previous exposure to the light. In 100 grams of benzine are dissolved 5 grams of asphalt and 50 drops of oil of lavender added. This, half filling a loosely stoppered flask, is placed in a strong light for from five to eight hours.

The second is by chemical purification, and gives higher sensitiveness. Coarsely powdered asphaltum is dissolved in chloroform to a thick solution. After complete solution (in twenty-four hours) three times the quantity of ether is added; the whole is shaken and allowed to stand, with frequent shaking, for three days. The ether is then poured off, the separate resin washed once with ether, and the residue collected on a filter. Dry in the dark. The asphalt chloroform solution may be stirred with strong alcohol, which, according to Kayser, removes the last portions of the non-sensitive asphalt.

To 5 grams of the purified asphalt add 100 grams benzol and a little Peruvian balsam. To each 100 c. cm. add 50 drops (3 c. cm.) of oil of lavender. This, while not absolutely needful, gives in development clearer lines. It is well to filter the solution each time before use. The asphalt solution works better after one or two weeks than when fresh. A little aniline violet dissolved in chloroform and added to the solution makes the lines show more clearly in development.

The polished zinc plate is thinly coated with the solution (as with collodion) and dried by gentle warming. May be used the next day, or will keep for some time. The exposure in sunlight is from ten to thirty minutes. It is developed with turpentine, applied with a tuft of cotton wool or a badger brush, washed under a gentle stream of water (if desired it may be wiped with a soft rag) and etched; or the plate may be dried with the bellows and etched. The first etching lasts, with nitric acid, from one to three minutes. It is then rinsed off, varnished, dried, the lines rolled in with fatty ink, and etched in the usual way.—*Dr. J. M. Eder in Papier Zeitung.*

George W. Childs and James Gordon Bennett have each contributed $1,000 for the monument to Horace Greeley. Mr. Alexander Doyle has already commenced work on the statue.

1844—1889.



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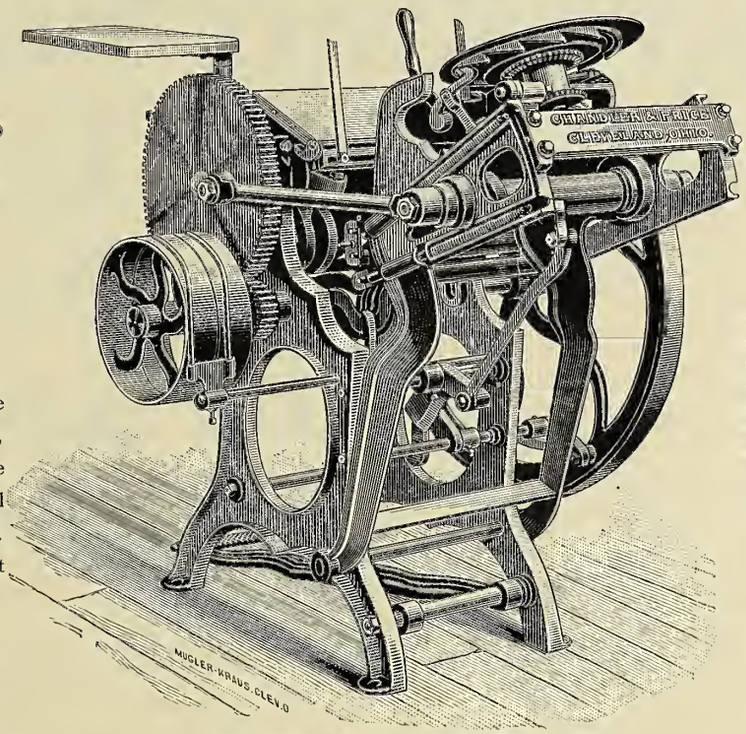
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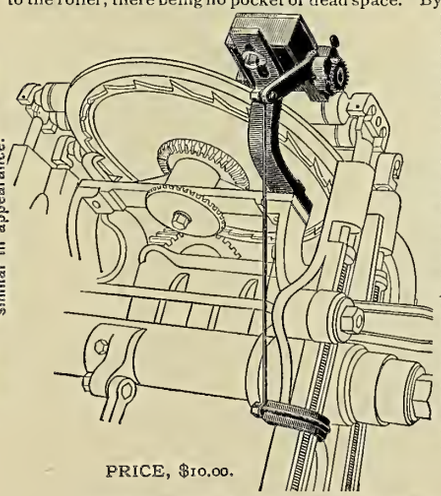
N. B.—None genuine without the name of Chandler & Price, Cleveland, Ohio, cast upon the rocker.

THE BUCKEYE FOUNTAIN.

Patented June 5th, 1888.

Do not confound this Fountain with others similar in appearance.

This Fountain will be found the easiest attached, easiest worked and most practical ink fountain in the market. Its roller is so adjusted as to supply ink uniformly on either a large or small job. Its size also makes it practical to use expensive ink without waste, only a small amount being required to fully supply the fountain. The bottom is so constructed as to permit all the ink to run down to the roller, there being no pocket or dead space. By turning back the pawl from the ratchet wheel, the operation of the fountain is suspended without missing an impression. The fountain can be interchanged from one press to another without removing the attachments, so that by having two or more fountains the color can be changed without wasting the ink, which must occur if one fountain has to serve all colors. An examination of the cut will show without explanation the manner of attaching. It should be adjusted *with impression on*, so that the roller of the fountain will meet the upper form roller when at its highest point. The roller can be removed for cleaning by turning back the thumb screws until the caps can be removed through the slot in front, then by raising the roller it will come out through the same slot.

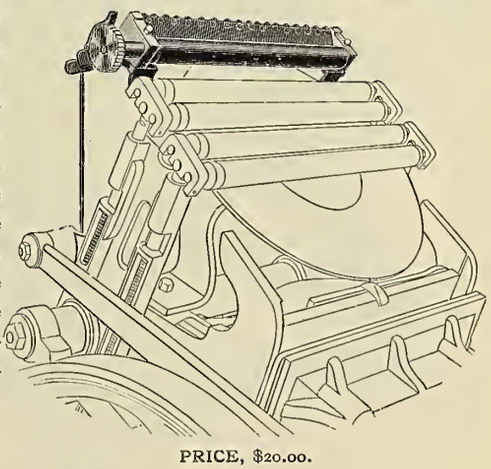


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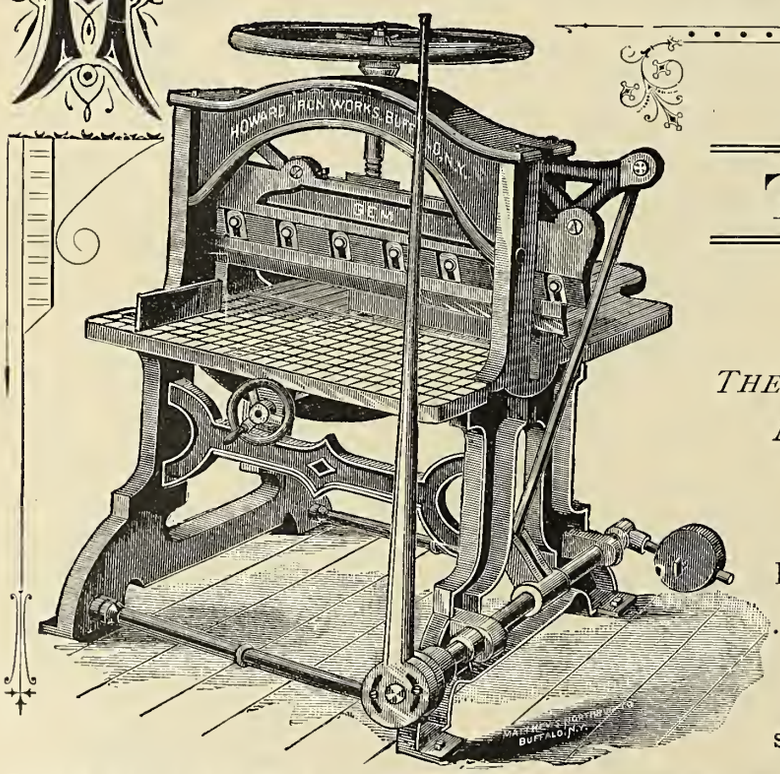
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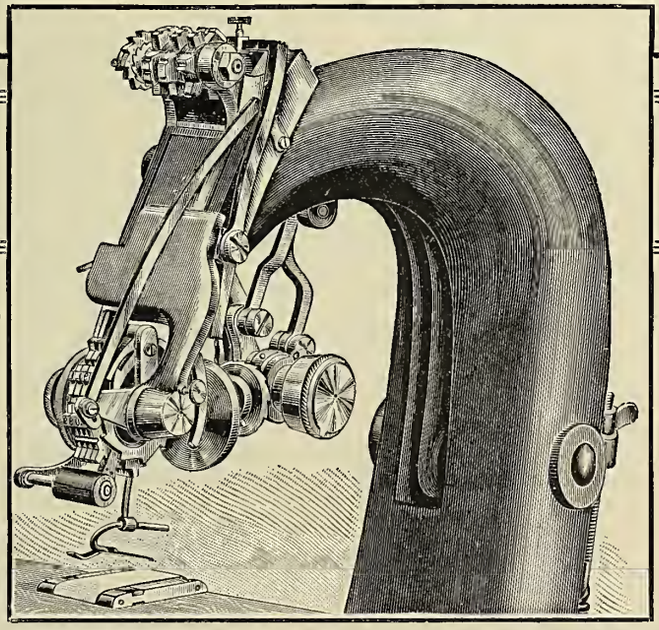
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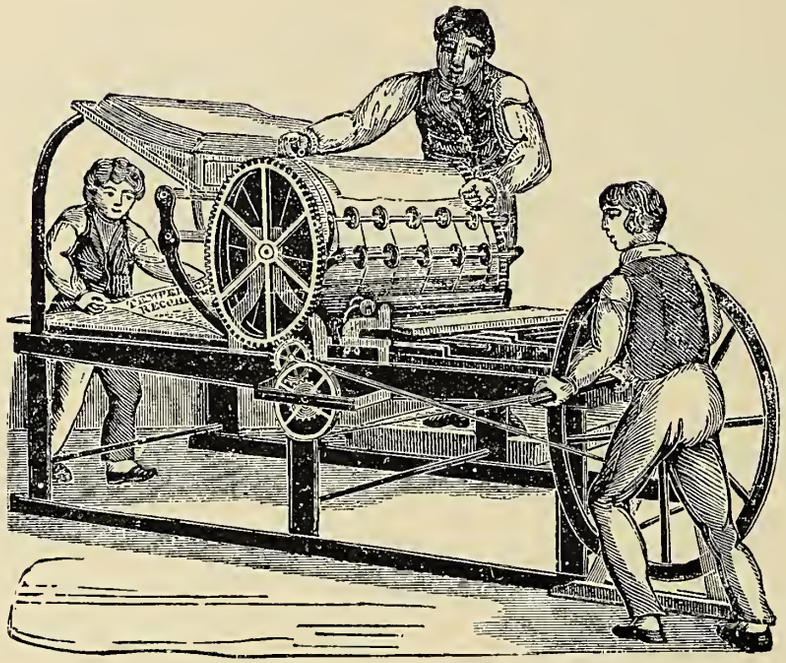
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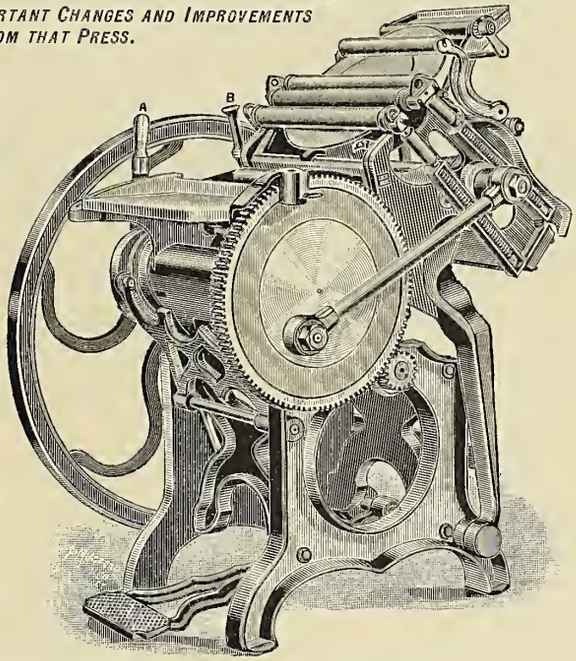
SOME PEOPLE, loth to accept progressive ideas, keep pegging away in the same narrow rut of their predecessors. Others, more enterprising, avail themselves of every advancement, thereby securing the benefits of modern machinery. No one will claim that the printing press of today resembles very much the one in the above cut. The improvements have been rapid and beneficial. Now, why not in *Folding Machines?* It is possible that such is the case. You can readily ascertain and get full particulars by addressing the

Brown Folding Machine Co.,

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The Jones Gordon Job Printing Press

Is not an Old Style Gordon, but has several Important Changes and Improvements which make it quite Different from that Press.



IMPRESSION SET.—A very important feature in these presses is that the WHOLE IMPRESSION MAY BE INSTANTLY CHANGED—either increased or diminished—WITHOUT STOPPING THE PRESS. When the Impression Screws are properly set, it is seldom, if ever, necessary to move them, as all adjustments are made by means of hand wheel marked "B" in cut.

INK DISTRIBUTION.—Another important feature is, that when the impression is thrown off by means of the lever "A," a simple device causes the movement of parts that prevents the Ink Rollers from touching the form, and the press may be run indefinitely for the distribution of ink.

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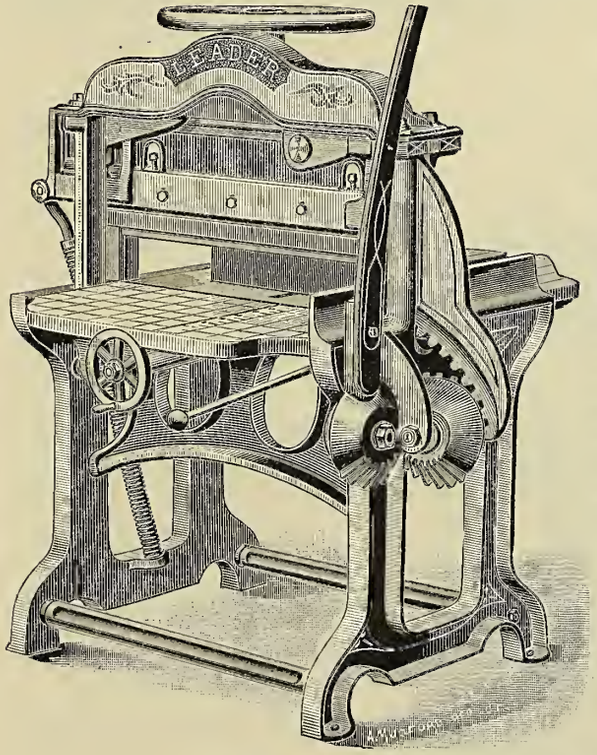
THE DUPLEX FOUNTAIN.—The Duplex Fountain is a great advance over anything heretofore used for the distribution of ink on a disk press. The distributing roller passes down and back twice, or four times over the surface of the upper part of the disk at each impression.

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Second.—The back gauge, which in all other cutters must be changed for every cut, may be instantly moved any distance up to the whole length of its travel, say two feet or more, by a lever, shown beneath the front end of the table. To illustrate the advantage of this arrangement, suppose it is necessary to move the back gauge of an ordinary paper cutter twenty-four inches, it will be necessary to turn the wheel shown in front forty-eight times around, an operation involving considerable labor and time. The wheel and long screw in the LEADER are only used for slight adjustments.

Third.—The octagonal stick and recessed sides, which admits of passing the stick through the side to its place, and renders it impossible for the stick to be drawn out by the knife, giving sixteen cutting faces on the stick.

Fourth.—The lever is hung in the most convenient position, midway between the floor and the top of machine, making it unnecessary in making the cut to get down near the floor.

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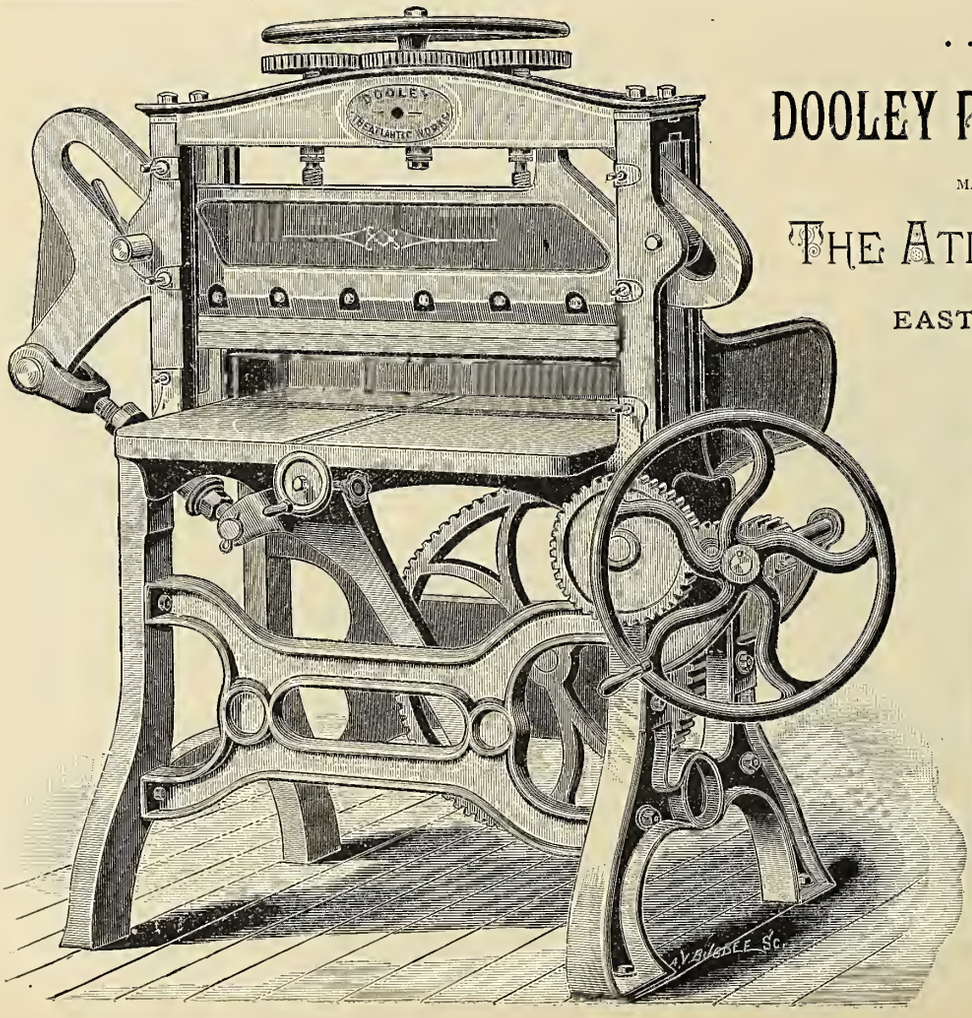
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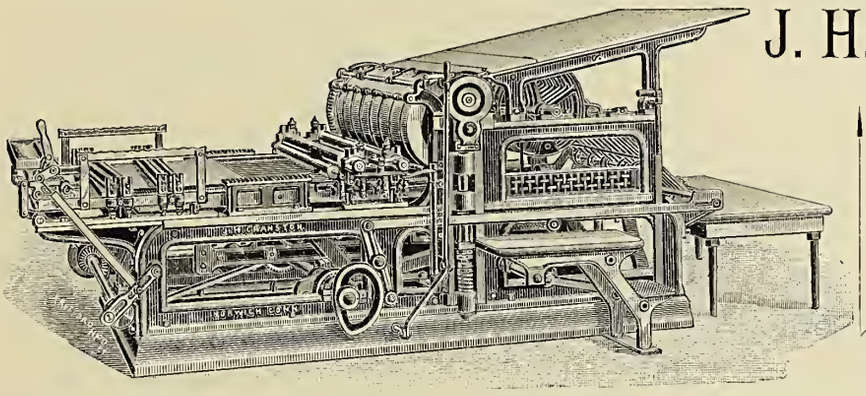
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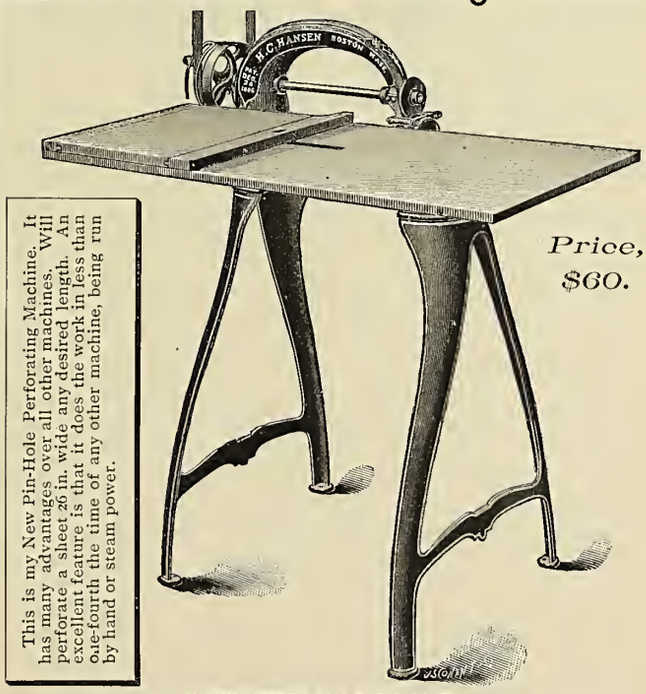
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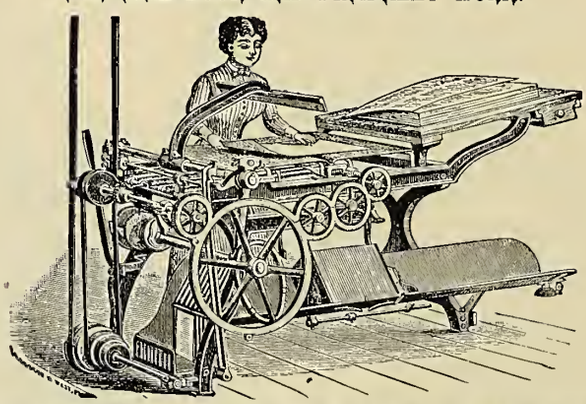
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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, JUNE, 1889.

INDORSED BY THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

RESOLVED, That the Illinois Press Association recognizes in THE INLAND PRINTER, of Chicago, a technical trade journal of the craft, eminently worthy of its indorsement, and takes pleasure in recommending it to the support of the printers of this state.

COLOR.

NON-UNIFORMITY of color destroys the beauty, even if it does not seriously injure otherwise creditable work. The term "off" is applicable to it as well as diamonds and human character. Many a book, job and paper becomes an eyesore because of carelessness to supply, distribution and fountains; one page being as black as the possibilities of ink can make it, and the next pale to difficulty in reading. For this there is not even a plausible excuse. It is within the power of every pressman to produce uniform color. It is his duty to do it; it is as much a part of the labor for which he is paid as making ready forms and running off the required number of impressions.

Even in the most ordinary newspaper work, color is an important factor, and can easily be regulated. The attachments of every modern press leave nothing to be desired. They give as absolute control of ink as they do of the number of revolutions, and can be governed with as much exactness as the beat of a pendulum. All that is necessary is care and watchfulness; the attention every employer has a right to demand, and the knowledge that should imperatively be required. To the good printer, one who honors the craft and looks beyond and above than merely his daily wages, there is nothing more obnoxious than the disgraceful use of ink, the too much and too little. Errors of type, even if glaring, will escape eyes if not severely critical; the excess or lack of color, never. The most casual reader notices and comments upon it sneeringly; the "bad dog" as applied to one office, is very soon enlarged into "mad dog," and applied indiscriminately to all; the many made to suffer for the sins of the few.

"Color blind" might with propriety be applied to many who boast of the name of pressmen, even in large offices with all that is perfect in machinery. Minor concerns are not expected (why not we cannot understand) to turn out as good specimens of printing. They have many excuses behind which to shield themselves, but want of uniform color admits of none. To secure this is just as easy, in fact, more so, than justification or register. Yet papers come to every office (exchanges) spotted as Joseph's coat and looking as if the "devil" had just returned from a circus and was endeavoring to reproduce the costume of the clown. To a certain extent at least, the greater the better, every pressman should be an artist in white and black, though, strictly speaking, they are revealed by solar beams through the prism. To the printers they are so known, and black is the most essential of all, and his eyes should be so trained as to instantly recognize the proper shade, heavy or light, to produce the most tasteful and pleasing impression. In fact, common sense ought to teach every man this, and attention to the press (of pressman and feeder) will prevent the "zebra" effects now so common.

Color is a matter in which the best pressmen take great pride. Page after page, signature after signature, show no variation. From first to last the printed volume

is of one hue, a pleasure to examine and creditable to the worker. Why should it not be so with all? Want of care is the only answer that can be given, and the excuse is worse than the offense.

A TRUE HERO.

IT was a "newspaper man" who, while fighting for life amid whirling sand that stung and blinded as so many needles; amid the shrieking of winds, the roaring of water, the wrecking of stout ships and the going down to death of brave men, prepared and sent the wonderful account of the Samoan disaster. Apparently no civilian or sailor was equal to such an undertaking, and the nerve, brain and daring required challenges belief. Even more, the modesty of the man—only twenty-eight—stamps him with the signet of greatness. Not one word is to be found in type of what he personally passed through, of the danger to life and limb, the privations from even the most ordinary comfort, the mental and physical suffering that would have broken down one of less brave heart and iron resolution. Many were the heroes during that terrible elemental war, but none can claim more of honor than the special agent of the associated press. Who was he? Set in "display" type and print in gold the name of JOHN P. DUNNING.

WHICH IS CORRECT?

A CORRESPONDENT in Brockport, New York, under date of May 9, writes as follows:

In looking over THE INLAND PRINTER and the various other trade journals, I see considerable fault found with the way various foundries "put up" their fonts, and also considerable is said in the various catalogues received as to how each "put up" their type, and each one claiming theirs the best scale. Just reading this calls to mind the way my new font of —— script is put up. It was bought for a 6-A 40-a font. There are 6 A's, and the rest of the font at the rate of only 3 A's. There are two kinds of A's, 3 of each kind. There are 40 lower-case a's and e's, 22 d's, 18 c's, 24 n's, and at this rate all the way through, except h's. This letter was so notoriously short that I had to send for extras, and now have 61 of them. The worst of the whole business was, there were a big lot of points sent with the cap font. Who ever heard of anyone using points with a cap font of *script*. There are 50 periods (.), 48 commas (,), 15 semi-colons (;), 13 colons (:), 16 exclamations (!), and 10 interrogation points (?), making 152 points for a 50-a font. Just think of it, printers! we who have to pay $3 a pound for this type, receiving as many periods or commas as a's or e's; almost as many of any other point as c, d, o, n, s and g. Is this not imposing on us? But what can we do about it?

The grievance complained of is of too common occurrence, and one which has given general dissatisfaction. We think our correspondent has just cause for grumbling, and that his objections are well taken. Investigation proves that despite all which has been said to the contrary, a uniform system does not prevail among the several typefounders, even when putting up virtually the same fonts, as the following tables prove. Table A is the scheme for job fonts adopted by MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Marder, Luse & Co., etc.; table B is the scheme adopted by James Conners' Sons and others; and table C that adopted by Farmer, Little & Co.

A.—CAPITALS.

A	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
B	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	8	10	12	16	20
C	2	3	4	4	5	7	8	10	12	13	17	20	27	33
D	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	21	27
E	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	18	22	24	30	36	48	60
F	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	9	9	12	14	19	23
G	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	9	9	12	14	19	23
H	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	21	27
I	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
J	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	12
K	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	12
L	2	3	4	4	5	7	8	10	12	13	17	20	27	33
M	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	21	27
N	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
O	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
P	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	21	27
Q	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
R	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
S	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
T	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
U	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	21	27
V	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	12
W	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	8	10	12	16	20
X	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
Y	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	8	10	12	16	20
Z	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
&	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
Æ	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
Œ	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
$	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
£	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	8	8	10	10	12	15
2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
3	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
4	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
5	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
6	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
7	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
8	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	10	10	12	12	15	18
9	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
0	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	10	10	12	12	15	18
.	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
,	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
-	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	12
'	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	9	9	12	14	19	23
:	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
;	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
!	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	12
?	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8

LOWER CASE.

a	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
b	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
c	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	13	16	21	27	32	40	53
d	3	4	5	7	8	9	12	15	18	24	30	36	45	60
e	6	8	10	13	16	20	27	33	40	53	67	80	100	133
f	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
g	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
h	4	4	5	7	8	10	13	17	20	27	33	40	50	67
i	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
j	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	13	15	20
k	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	13	15	20
l	4	4	5	7	8	10	13	17	20	27	33	40	50	67
m	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	13	16	21	27	32	40	53
n	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
o	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
p	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
q	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	16
r	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
s	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
t	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
u	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	13	16	21	27	32	40	53
v	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	13	15	20
w	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
x	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	16
y	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
z	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	16
æ	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7
œ	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7
ff	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	9	12
fi	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	9	12
fl	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7
ffi	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7
ffl	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7

B.—CAPITALS.

A	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
B	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	20	24	16	20
C	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	27	33
D	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	21	27
E	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	48	60
F	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	20	24	19	23
G	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	19	23
H	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	21	27
I	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
J	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	10	12
K	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	7	7	8	10	10	12
L	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	27	33
M	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	21	27
N	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	20	24	40	50
O	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	20	24	40	50
P	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	21	27
Q	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
R	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	20	24	40	50
S	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	18	22	24	30	36	40	50
T	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
U	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	7	7	8	10	21	27
V	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	7	7	8	10	10	12
W	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	16	20	24	16	20
X	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
Y	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	7	7	8	10	16	20
Z	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
&	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
Æ	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
Œ	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
$	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
£	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	8	8	10	10	12	15
2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
3	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
4	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
5	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
6	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
7	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
8	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	10	10	12	12	15	18
9	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
0	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	10	10	12	12	15	18
.	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
,	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
-	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	12
'	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	9	9	12	14	19	23
:	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
;	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
!	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	12
?	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8

LOWER CASE.

a	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
b	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
c	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	13	16	21	27	32	40	53
d	3	4	5	7	8	9	12	15	18	24	30	36	45	60
e	6	8	10	13	16	20	27	33	40	53	67	80	100	133
f	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
g	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
h	4	4	5	7	8	10	13	17	20	27	33	40	50	67
i	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
j	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	13	15	20
k	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	13	15	20
l	4	4	5	7	8	10	13	17	20	27	33	40	50	67
m	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	13	16	21	27	32	40	53
n	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
o	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
p	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
q	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	16
r	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
s	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
t	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
u	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	13	16	21	27	32	40	53
v	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	13	13	20
w	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
x	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	16
y	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
z	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	16
æ	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7
œ	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7
ff	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	9	12
fi	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	9	12
fl	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7
ffi	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7
ffl	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7

C.—12 A, 24 a.

A	12	O	12	Æ	1	.	24	f	8	t	24
B	8	P	10	Œ	1	,	24	g	8	u	14
C	10	Q	5	$	5	-	8	h	20	v	8
D	10	R	12	£	1	'	8	i	24	w	8
E	15	S	12	1	6	:	5	j	6	x	5
F	8	T	12	2	5	;	5	k	6	y	8
G	8	U	8	3	5	!	4	l	20	z	5
H	10	V	7	4	5	?	3	m	10	æ	1
I	12	W	7	5	5			n	24	œ	1
J	8	X	5	6	5	a	24	o	24	ff	4
K	7	Y	7	7	5	b	8	p	10	fi	4
L	10	Z	5	8	6	c	14	q	5	fl	4
M	10	&	5	9	6	d	20	r	24	ffi	3
N	12			0	6	e	40	s	24	ffl	3

"TRUSTS."

THE tendency of capital, when governed only by unscrupulous greed of accumulation is to form combinations, and by monopoly largely increase profits. The sole end and aim is money—the how acquired being of little moment. But neither the motive, the working, nor the results are within the scope of this article. Yet there is one species of "trust" in which we are largely interested, though more for others than ourselves. We refer to the habit of doing work upon credit, of furnishing paper, ink, composition, presswork, etc., and being compelled to wait an indefinite period for payment therefor.

"Cash in advance" may not, except in extreme cases, be properly demanded; but, as a general rule, it can, and should be, on the completion and delivery of the order. In many of our larger cities it has become the rule to require all rents in advance, leaving the tenant to take the risk of fire or of the building becoming otherwise untenantable. With equal justice the printer may insist upon payment for labor and material before the security therefor passes out of his hands. Equally with the landlord he suffers from loss, and generally is less able to sustain it.

Business transacted on a cash basis is always a safe one. There are no "lame ducks" to be looked after, and when the labor of the day is finished, one knows just where he stands financially. For cash everyone can afford to work cheaper than if not knowing when payment will be received; for cash stock can be purchased cheaper, there being no interest to pay. The margin upon printing, with the present intense competition, is not great at best; is altogether too small to equalize losses, and the necessity for self-protection is forced upon all engaged in it. Consequently, the rule of cash should be imperative (so far as practicable), and its inauguration will prove beneficial alike to him who buys and him who sells.

We trust, and in the near future, to see this system the absolute basis for all transactions connected with the printing business. It may work discomfort in some cases in the beginning, but the end will more than justify the means. Credit has been the ruin of many an office; cash never; credit is a seductive pit-hole; cash the firmest of rocks upon which business can be built. Union will easily accomplish the much to be desired results, and the day when the end is obtained will prove a bright one for the craft.

THE GREELEY MONUMENT.

AFTER seventeen years of neglect it is now an assured fact that Horace Greeley will have a public monument in City Hall Park, New York. A formal contract has been entered into with Alexander Doyle, the sculptor, for the production of a handsome and suitable memorial, to be finished within three years.

Soon after the decease of Horace Greeley, in 1872, energetic action was started to collect means to erect a monument to perpetuate the great printer's memory. A very influential committee was formed to carry out the movement, comprising many representative names. W. W. Niles was president, and other members were Whitelaw Reid, Samuel J. Tilden, P. T. Barnum, Clarkson N. Potter and John Bigelow. The first appeals of the committee received a lively response, and several thousand dollars were subscribed. Besides this, $4,000 were contributed through the New York *Tribune*, which are now in the hands of Mr. Reid, subject to call. Two years ago, interest in the project was revived by the Horace Greeley Post, G. A. R. This, in combination with New York Typographical Union, No. 6, made a new committee, with George N. Moore as president and Hon. Amos J. Cummings as secretary. The two committees are now earnestly working in conjunction for the success of the project. Ten thousand dollars have already been secured, and the desired amount, $25,000, is certain to be obtained. An earnest appeal has been dispatched to all the typographical organizations throughout the United States, and it is the desire of the committees that no printers' association in the country be omitted in the contributions. It is desired that it be a national tribute.

In referring to the project, the sculptor, Mr. Doyle, said: "The sculptor's aim will be primarily to produce a portrait statue. The figure will be represented seated in a large arm chair, one foot resting on a hassock, the left arm placed negligently upon the left leg, while the right arm holds an open newspaper. The statue will be 18 feet high. It will be in standard bronze, and the pedestal will be of granite. The location selected will be opposite the Tribune building, overlooking the scenes of his life work. The statue is to be ready for unvailing within three years' time." The treasurer of the committee reports the monument an assured success, and it is certainly gratifying to know that the printers throughout the country are playing an important part in making it a success.

LAID OVER.

THE July issue of THE INLAND PRINTER will contain a continuation of the series of illustrated articles on wood versus photo engraving, which have recently appeared in its columns, by Mr. Thomas W. Elliott. Also, a number of articles on practical subjects from the pen of practical printers, as well as an interesting synopsis of the proceedings of the thirty-seventh annual session of the International Typographical Union.

"SCHEMES."

THE following address on "Schemes" was read by Mr. H. Henrichsen, of Quincy, before the Illinois Press Association, at Danville, February 13, 1889. It will well repay perusal:

When the assignment of this article was made a discussion arose over its title. The words fakes, snaps, and schemes were suggested by different members of the committee, the last being finally accepted as being the least objectional in sound, and being broadest in its meaning. Its broadness makes it somewhat difficult to handle, for it may be understood to cover the whole field of newspaper business. Even were the ability at hand it would be impossible in a single article to cover the ground contemplated by all, and in the present instance the subject will be narrowed down to a relation of personal experiences in planning and executing schemes outside of the usual order for increasing the advertising patronage of a newspaper, and incidentally of increasing its circulation.

There may be something egotistical in this style of article, and it may be offensive on that account, but the writer feels that if his article is to be productive of any good to the members of the association he must not attempt theoretical generalization, except as based upon his personal experience, and a relation of this experience is necessary to prove the correctness of his theories.

With this explanation of the object of the article I will at once take up my subject of schemes.

Several years ago when I had just taken charge of the Quincy *Herald* my attention was attracted to newspaper schemes in the following manner: The plans for the Soldiers' Home in that city had been accepted, and through the kindness of the architect I was able to secure drawings, from which I had a cut made which I published. It attracted some attention, and gained for my paper some compliments; it may have added a few names to the subscription list, and so on, but the effect was not extraordinary. A few days after the appearance of the cut, a man called to borrow it, saying he wanted to use it in a directory. Supposing he referred to a city directory, I loaned it to him and a few days later was surprised to see the picture on a card surrounded by advertisements of merchants, most of whom had declined to patronize my paper as an advertising medium. Of course, I was provoked, but I held my temper and when the faker returned the cut I was in a good humor and drew out of him his method of doing business.

"You will notice," he said, "that my patrons do not advertise in the newspapers, so there is no competition between you and me. When I get up a card I make my plan and go around soliciting advertising, promising to put up one of them in each of the prominent places in the city and in all the neighboring villages. Say I get fifty ads, I put up a card in the business house of each advertiser and in a few prominent places in the city; then I distribute a few among the neighboring villages, and the job is done. Two hundred cards are enough if I propose to work the town again, otherwise a card for each advertiser is sufficient. I get a price they would not pay you for the same sized card in a newspaper of two thousand circulation, and they seem perfectly satisfied."

I gathered as many more details as possible, and determined to go into the fake business myself. I soon had an opportunity to make a trial of my plan. A new public building, I think it was the postoffice, was completed, and I procured a cut of it. I made a dummy the size of a page of the paper, put the cut in the center and laid off the remainder in squares for ads. My advertising solicitor taking this dummy visited such business men who had refused to advertise in the usual manner, and the result was that every square was taken at a good price. In addition to this, many of them ordered papers to send to their friends.

This was a scheme and it proved profitable, while the publication of the first cut, which was enterprise, brought no perceptible profit.

I laid plans for another scheme. A new city hall, a very fine building, to cost $50,000, was to be built. I stood in with the

architect, and secured drawings from which I had a cut made of the proposed building. This was done quietly, so as to prevent my plans being overturned by the opposition papers. It may be mentioned that the new city hall had been a subject of municipal dispute for some time, and the people were greatly interested in it. On the day the plans of the building were accepted I had a fine proof taken of my cut and started out to work my scheme. I would enter a place of business, exhibit my picture and ask, "What do you think of our new city hall?" Of course, it was admired, for it was a good picture, and few people had any idea before how the building would appear. After it was admired I would say, "We are going to print that in the *Herald*, Sunday morning, don't you want a few of the papers to send to friends to show how our city is growing?" Certainly they did. Some only wanted three or four, and some wanted a hundred, but not one man to whom it was shown refused to take some. Following me came my advertising solicitor, suggesting that it would be a good issue in which to advertise, as a large number of extras had already been ordered, and that the paper would attract great attention. The argument was irresistible, and the result was that in two days' time advertisements to the value of nearly three hundred dollars were obtained, while the extra papers sold paid for the extra expense of the issue, including the cost of the cut. To have published the cut without saying anything about it in advance, would have been newspaper enterprise, but there would have been no profit. Publishing it as I did it was a newspaper scheme, and was extremely profitable.

I followed out these schemes, using as a groundwork different public buildings as they were erected, thus utilizing the new hotel, the public library, churches, etc. They did not follow each other rapidly, but were executed months apart. In the intervals I had other schemes at work. A balloon ascension and parachute jump was to be made in our city by the famous Baldwin. I had a page of balloons and a page of parachutes made, each balloon and parachute mortised to receive an ad. The spaces sold readily. This scheme was gotten up at a small expense. My advertiser, Mr. Hynes, is a very fair draftsman, and on a cherry board he drew the outlines of the balloons and parachutes. A wood carver for $3 cut the surplus wood away from the lines as drawn and sawed out the mortises; the board was dressed to make it the size of a page and type-high and the job was done, except selling the ads in the mortises. I followed up this lead, utilizing every holiday with our cherry boards. We had our Christmas bells and New Year's cards; our page of hatchets for Washington's birthday, and flags for Fourth of July, turkeys for Thanksgiving, a page of eggs for Easter and hearts for St. Valentines. Men who would not advertise in the usual manner were eager to purchase places in these special pages, and paid fair prices for them.

Right here I must mention the enterprise of a contemporary in a neighboring city. He seized one of the pages I had published, had it copyrighted, and offered to sell me the right to use it the next year. I declined for I aim never to use the same scheme twice.

Besides schemes of the kind mentioned, I used others in the intervals. A description of one of these will be sufficient to show the process. I determined to publish a list of the pupils in the public schools, together with the names of the teachers, description of schoolhouses, cuts of the same, and a general review of the city school system. It was a pretty large undertaking. The city contains ten public school buildings, fifty or sixty teachers and between twenty-five hundred and three thousand pupils. The school board had cuts of the buildings which they were ready to loan, so this expense was provided for. Two trusty reporters visited the schools during school hours and obtained the necessary information, including a list of pupils from each teacher. The teachers and pupils were informed of the object and, of course, the children carried the news home, and the whole city was compelled to talk about the *Herald* and its enterprise. I called it a scheme. It was announced in the different schools that each pupil would receive a copy of the paper, and that all their names would be in it. This was during the dull season for advertising, but merchants when approached to advertise in the school issue consented readily, for they had learned from their own children and from common report that the paper would go into nearly every house in the city and would be examined with interest. The expense of getting out this edition was considerable, but the extra advertising yielded a fair profit, besides which an increase of circulation was noted, consequent upon getting the paper in a favorable light before people who had never yet seen it.

Over a year ago I inaugurated my largest scheme and carried it to a successful completion; but the labor connected with it still makes me tired through recollection. I refer to the bird's-eye view of Quincy, which was published last May. For some time we had contemplated publishing a view of the city as a supplement to the *Herald*, simply as a feat of newspaper enterprise, but having talked the matter over it was determined to make a scheme of it. The plans were all carefully laid and the magnitude and risk of the undertaking as contemplated was appalling, but we could not give it up. As in all other schemes we had handled, I determined that the work should be good. Contracts for making the sketch and plate were entered into with a Chicago engraving house and the artist was sent down and set to work in December, 1887. He sketched the city house by house, block by block, and street by street. It took him about three months to complete his first rough sketches, and he found some difficulty in putting them together, so as to make a symmetrical picture. He wanted a general view from an elevation, and as an elevation was not at hand we determined to provide one. Baldwin, the aeronaut, was engaged to take the artist up in a balloon held captive by a rope, and although it was almost midwinter and very cold this difficult feat was successfully accomplished. Up to this time the scheme had been kept a secret, and none of the other papers had gotten onto it, but I judged that the occasion of the balloon ascension was a good opportunity to spring it on the public. Of course, the ascension in such weather attracted attention and the whole city was out to see it. After several unsuccessful attempts, the balloon carrying the artist rose to a height of five hundred feet, where it was held until he had made such notes as he wished. I am not an artist and do not know that it was absolutely necessary for him to make that ascension, but I was glad of the opportunity to advertise my scheme. The other papers of the city had to notice the event, and, of course, my own paper puffed it up in the most approved fashion. For the next week our office was thronged with people desiring to see the picture; but they were refused, as the artist could not be disturbed. They were informed that the picture would be on exhibition at the room of the Young Men's Business Association at the next monthly meeting, where all could see it, and this fact was mentioned in the paper.

At the meeting, the picture, far from complete, but still showing what it would be, was admired by all, and being called upon to explain its object, I did so, saying that it was intended as a supplement to a mammoth edition of the paper, which would consist of twenty-four pages, or 30 by 40 inches in size. The association at once passed a resolution to purchase twenty thousand copies of the bird's-eye issue for distribution in the East as an advertisement for the city. This was the first successful step, but much remained to be done. While the work on the sketch went on, solicitors scoured the city for orders for extra papers and advertisements. We promised an issue of fifty thousand copies, and the twenty thousand ordered by the Business Association proved that our promise was not wild. Nearly everyone took papers, and nearly everyone took advertising; it was the popular thing to do. The city contains about two hundred manufactories, fifty or sixty wholesale houses, and three or four hundred retail establishments of all sizes. Over five hundred of these took advertisements of some kind, and over twenty thousand more papers were sold to firms and individuals. Every possible device in advertising was used — the ordinary local, the write-up, and the display, while a handsome sum was realized from merchants and others by putting their signs on their buildings in the picture. We even put bill-boards in the picture and sold them. In short, we threw out a drag net and pulled in everything from the whale to the minnow. While this was going on,

the work of preparing the material for the paper was progressing. Special writers were employed to produce a short history of the city, a description of its industries and advantages, with numerous articles intended to convey a proper impression of its importance as a city. Extra printers were engaged, who put this matter in type as fast as written, and as fast as a page was completed it was sent to the pressroom. The picture was finally completed and turned over to the engravers, who, after several failures, produced an excellent plate, ready for the press. The work in the different departments had gone steadily forward, and were completed nearly at the same time, so that by the last of May, nearly six months from the inception of the scheme, the press was at work on the last side of the paper. The supervision of all this work, together with the labor of getting out a good paper every day, is what makes me tired up to this time. Fortunately, our supply of type was ample, having recently purchased a new dress, but our press facilities were not equal to the job. We engaged the presses of two other offices, and by keeping them and our own running constantly, when not otherwise engaged, completed the presswork. We issued, as we promised, fifty thousand copies; seven impressions to each copy made three hundred and fifty thousand impressions. We sold about all our papers, and secured all the advertising there was to spare. The total cost of the enterprise was about $5,000, and the receipts were about $7,500, so the profit was about $2,500—little enough, when the labor and risk are considered.

Although it may make this article too long, I cannot forego mentioning another scheme which I have always regarded as a masterpiece. In Quincy there are five daily papers, two morning, two evening, and one German evening paper. Besides this, there are a dozen or so weeklies, monthlies, etc. Mine is the morning democratic paper, and the *Whig* is the morning republican paper, so, of course, we are in direct opposition. However, we are on excellent terms, and we made an agreement to solicit advertising in company. We drew up a paper for signature, in which the proposed signers agreed to advertise in both the *Whig* and *Herald* $50 worth for one year, and we divided a page in each paper into two inch squares, each of which was to be sold for $50, or $100 in both papers. Then, arm in arm, we visited the manufacturers and jobbers who were not in the habit of advertising regularly, and showed them the advantage of advertising in a solid block in each of the principal papers. We did not pretend that it would help them individually, but we pointed out the advantage it would be to the city if a full page of such business cards from representative business houses were thrown broadcast on the world. Some signed without hesitation; others had to be talked to for hours; but we finally filled our pages, having secured forty-eight names. Our arguments may have had some effect, but I am inclined to think that our success was due mainly to the novelty of the scheme. It was a new thing to see opposition editors working so harmoniously together, and it created a good feeling toward us. It took about three weeks to secure these ads, and they brought us $2,400 apiece, from firms not in the habit of advertising.

I could continue for hours, perhaps, with a relation of personal experiences, but enough has been told to show what I know about schemes.

Now, then, the following questions arise:

Is the scheme legitimate?

Is it profitable?

I would answer yes to both questions. I regard the scheme as perfectly legitimate, provided, always, you give the advertiser what you promise. To do otherwise is legitimate in no business. Many men have many ideas and few ideas are alike. In nothing do men differ more than in their ideas on advertising, and the shrewd newspaper man should be prepared to satisfy all tastes in that direction as he does in matters of news. The scheme furnishes certain business men an opportunity to get before the public in the way they like best, and it also teaches them the value of advertising as a regular thing.

As to the second question, my experience leads me to believe that the schemes are profitable if honestly and judiciously handled. The scheme may be called newspaper enterprise turned to immediate profit. Not only is there an immediate return in dollars, but the paper gets the vague benefit always derived from being enterprising. Of course, they can be worked to excess, and thus be made to interfere with regular business, and I would advise everyone to have some excuse for bringing a scheme before the people, otherwise it will fall flat. I would also advise perfect candor with the advertiser. It is not wise to give your business secrets away in advance, but I have always found it advantageous to talk freely with my patrons about the scheme after it was executed. To tell them how you did it gives them an interest in the next one, and you get many a valuable suggestion from them which may be used in the future.

I have always adopted this open course, otherwise this article would not have been written. This reminds me that this article is in itself an enterprise, not a scheme, for there is no immediate profit in it. It is intended to advertise the city of Quincy, and I believe it has proved a success. I have placed upon your minds an impression you cannot get rid of. You will think of Quincy as a city containing magnificent public buildings, numerous factories and business houses, a noble school system, a liberal class of business men, and, above all, enterprising newspapers. I assure you that the impression is a correct one.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REMINISCENCES.

BY JAMES BARNET.

THERE are few compositors or pressmen who have been half a century at the printing business but can say that they have worked on Sunday, however detrimental to their conscience it might feel at the time. Extra work to a steady employé is not desirable, and the few instances in which I have observed compositors employed seven days in a week, I came to the conclusion that it did not pay the man nor his employer. These instances might, however, have been exceptional, but they were none the less real.

To help along a work on which were two companionships in Savill & Edwards' office, London, the foreman, Mr. Lennurd, who said little, but did much, ordered the hands to work on a Sunday. Each one received half a crown over what he managed to set up, as extra pay. About ten o'clock, the foreman, on his way to church, called at the office to see who was there, according to order. He made his rounds, and departed for the day. The most of the jours were not in the mood for working, and their sticks were often lying on the case, while the owners were resting on the crossbars of their frames below. At the end of the week the bills were no greater than before, excepting the extra pay, so that actually six days' work was only done in the seven. This was not repeated while I was there.

During the stock excitement in 1845, when Hudson was railway king, I heard it stated that in a certain office near the board of trade (Nichols, I think), a jour had not taken off his clothes and gone to bed for two weeks, and at the finish he received £60 sterling, or $300, as his pay. Rumor also added that it did not take him any longer to spend this large handful of gold. Only one day, along with three others, did I have the opportunity of earning $5 on fat railroad work. The reception of bills by the parliamentary committee ceased on a Sunday at noon, and to make a few corrections, the four of us were ordered to come on Sunday morning. In two hours the job was finished, and six copies struck off. Seven and sixpence to each was added to our bills at the end of the week, thus showing that correcting fat work paid fully more than the composition, even on Sunday. There was a necessity to have the two hours' work done on the railroad bill; but it broke the day of rest, and the beneficial result of the extra pay was unobservedly frittered away.

In Chicago I applied for work to a foreman of a job office in which the *Prairie Farmer* had been given to print. He said he could place me on the paper if I wished. "All right," I replied; "I'm not particular." He then "handed" me over to the one

in charge of the paper, who gave me cases and copy. Solid bourgeois, at 30 cents a thousand ems, was the pay at the time. For a book and job hand to set up seven thousand ems in eight hours I thought was pretty fair; at least, that was the best I could do. At the end of the week, a little over $12 was made. The foreman of the paper then came to me on Saturday night, after being paid, and asked if I would come tomorrow, as they were behind in the day of publication. The others were to be on hand. He also stated that as soon as the proper day was reached no more Sunday work would be required. "Very well," I replied, "I shall help you out until the day is reached, but no more after that." In three or four weeks, the publication day was attained, and I looked forward to a day of rest with feelings of satisfaction. On the Saturday evening the paper foreman asked me if I was coming tomorrow, as the others had agreed to come. "Certainly not," I replied, "you know the bargain that was made about that when I commenced work on the paper. I see no necessity, nor is there any, for this stupid arrangement of passing time on Sunday in the printing office. I'm not a nigger, and I will not come for you nor for anyone else." These might not be the exact words I said, but it is the purport of them. The word stupid may have been left out. On the Monday morning on reaching the office and getting to my case, I noticed a slip of paper with a few lines written thereon, such as "your services are no longer required." To be summarily disposed of in this manner for not working on Sunday, with no extra attached, was not agreeable, so I took the paper to the foreman who hired me and asked him to clear it up for me; but he did not seem to be man enough to do it, however religious he may have felt on the subject. All the parties in authority I asked if they knew anything about the writing, and each and all denied the responsibility as well as the implication. It was an effectual stopper on my progress, for I could get no more copy. Disgusted I left, after shaking the dust from off my feet. In that office men went to work on Sunday for no other purpose than that they might spend a few hours during the week, in contravention of the Typographical Union rules. Whether the practice continued, or was dropped, I forget, but I know that the subject did not come before the union. With me, it was as one door closed another opened, and I was the gainer of a steady sit at jobwork.

The matter of Sunday meetings of the union instead of Saturday night began to be agitated and discussed. A. C. Cameron, John M. Farquhar, Sam Beach and others, besides myself, had something to say in keeping Sunday as a day of rest, and when the vote was taken we were triumphant.

THE ORIGIN OF PAPER MAKING IN AMERICA.

PREPARING TO CELEBRATE THE BI-CENTENNIAL OF THE EVENT IN 1890.

THE first paper mill in America was built in 1690 and went into operation in September of that year. Wilhelm Rittenhouse introduced paper making into the country, and he, in company with William Bradford, the printer; Samuel Carpenter, merchant; Thomas Tressa, iron manufacturer; Nicholas Pearse and others, representing various business interests, erected a paper mill and started manufacturing.

The establishment, which was constructed of stone, was located on the bank of the Wissahickon creek, near Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, the district now being in the twenty-second ward of Philadelphia. The dismantled and ruined old mill can still be seen, and what remains of the building has been kept intact by Henry H. Houston, the present owner of the property. The dam that furnished the water for power to propel the wheels in the mill is also standing.

Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, of Philadelphia, is said to own the only complete historical account of the industry. The paper on which it is written was made by the parent company. The volume is handsomely bound, while the title page is beautifully embellished with the Rittenhouse mark—a three-leafed clover—and the subjoined quotation from Shakespeare's "Henry VI":

> "Contrary to the King, his crown and dignity,
> Thou hast built a paper mill."

Ex-Senator Jones is actively engaged in gathering the necessary data for a truthful and interesting narrative of paper making in America from its commencement to this period. The information already collected about the important industry would make a large and valuable work, but Mr. Jones will not publish the book until it is complete and authentic in every feature and detail.

A movement has been projected to celebrate the bi-centennial of the building of America's first paper mill in September, 1890. George W. Childs, the publisher of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and Mr. Jones have had several conferences in reference to the movement, and while the arrangements for celebrating the memorable event in America's industrial history are merely outlined, it can be definitely stated that the inception of the industry will be appropriately and creditably observed. It is intended, in the first place, to form an association of paper makers, printers, publishers, newspaper men and others. On the day of the proposed celebration a historical sketch will be read and an oration will be delivered by some representative journalist, after which other interesting exercises, showing the progress of the paper manufacturing interest in America, will follow.

PRINTING ON GLAZED PAPER.

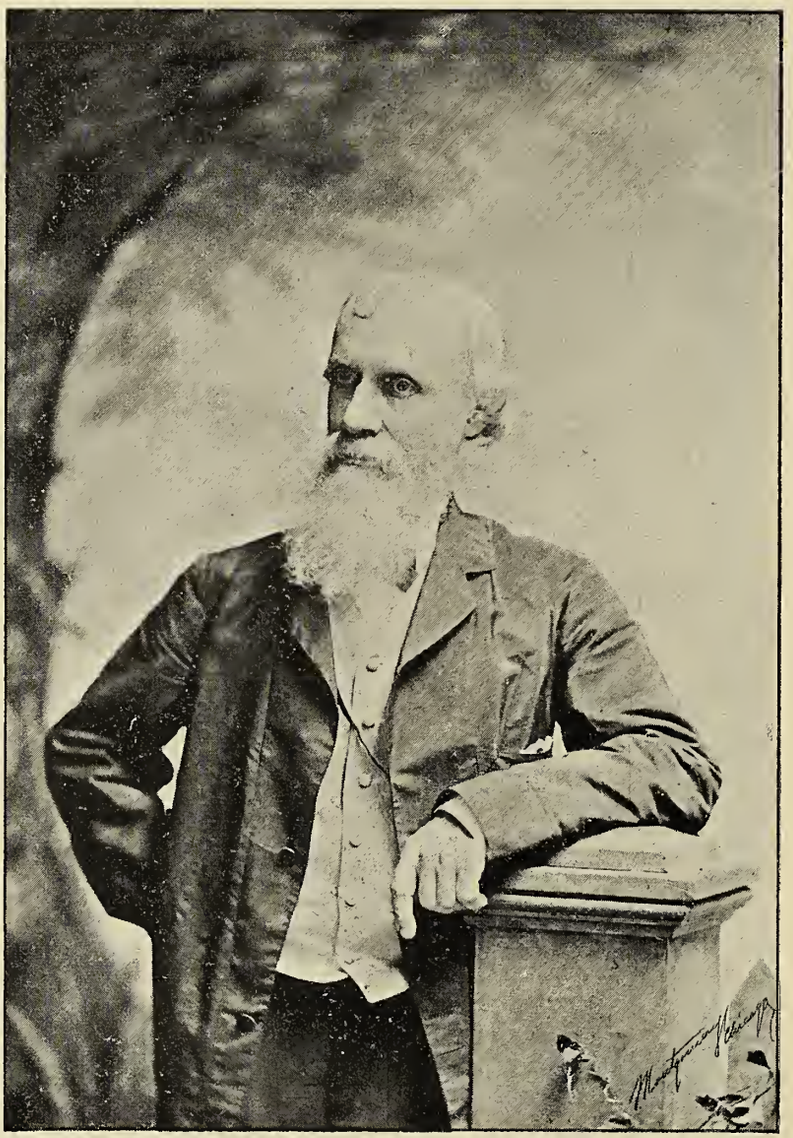
The *Papier Zeitung* has a communication with regard to printing on glazed papers which contains some useful information. Everyone who has had to do printing on highly glazed printing paper will have encountered difficulties with regard to the adhesiveness of the ink, as well as in obtaining a clear imprint that retains the glaze. Quite contrary to the general opinion that a very good black ink should be used for such papers, the writer has arrived at satisfactory results by other means. Let us first consider how to obtain a good black print on calendered orange paper. The common printing ink will not appear black to the eye on such paper, but rather green; in the next place it does not adhere to orange, but can be easily rubbed off after drying. His recipe for an ink that will suit every requirement is as follows; 500 grams Prussian blue powdered in varnish, 50 grams German black, 100 grams strong varnish, 200 grams linseed oil, 50 grams copal lac, 50 grams drying powder. To get a fine, handsome black on calendered carmine, use a mixture of 500 grams German black, 500 grams powdered Prussian blue, 200 grams copal lac, 100 grams linseed oil. It is especially hard to obtain an adhesive print on glazed chamois paper, as there is always a coating of fine dust on this kind of paper, which may arise from too fatty a coloring or too hot glazing. Jahn recommends the following: 500 grams German black, 200 grams Prussian blue, 100 linseed oil, 100 grams copal lac, 50 grams dryer. To obtain a fine red on the same paper, Jahn uses simply geranium red (iodide of mercury). To obtain a good black on glazed dark blue paper, the following mixture will be found to answer the purpose: 500 grams of Prussian blue, 250 grams German black, 100 grams copal lac, 50 grams drying powder. If common printing ink is used it will appear quite pale. A sample of glazed light yellow, with black and red printing seemed especially successful. The red color was obtained by geranium lac, while the black was composed as follows: 500 grams German black, 500 grams Prussian blue, 200 grams copal lac, 50 grams drying powder, and 100 grams linseed oil. The quantity of the latter cannot, however, be exactly determined, and in printing two colors on glazed paper particular attention must be paid to the relation of one color to another. The colors must be very weak, especially in printing tickets, where as many as possible must be printed from the same sheet. A very deep black on glazed blue paper was obtained from the following: 250 grams German black, 500 grams Prussian blue, 100 grams copal lac. A splendid bronze print on colored papers was obtained by having a first print with equal parts of mordant and terra de sienna, ⅓ linseed oil, and ⅙ copal lac.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

JOHN HENRY—PRINTER.

BY R. P. YORKSTON.

THE announcement in the New York *World* of May 14 that John Henry had died, on the day previous, conveyed the intelligence to us that one of the greatest typographers the art of printing ever knew had quietly passed over the silent river to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. Only a few noticed the simple announcement. Only a few paid their last respects to the mortal remains of an immortal spirit that, for years, had been toiling for the elevation of his fellow craftsmen, when even the gray-beards of the present were but pupils sitting at the feet of this solon of the printer's art!



John Henry dead? Sorrowful times! John Henry dead? Great men must die, and the roll is still unwound; but no name, however great, can ever be dearer to those who knew him than that of this humble worker who has just passed away. A noble spirit, whose every aim, whose every ambition was for the advancement of a profession and its votaries with which his lot through life had been cast. Great men have died on every branch of the tree of life, but very few have passed away so single-minded, so pure in thought, with such breadth of humanity, or with a heart so large and open for those who from frailty or weakness were seeking succor or comfort by the wayside.

John Henry was born in 1818, and was of gentle birth. His father was a gentleman of scholarly attainments—the son of a noted surgeon of the British navy—and designed his son John for the ministry. At the age, however, of fifteen, John Henry disappointed his father's wishes and desires by going into a printing office. The church lost a neophyte, the art of printing acquired a disciple who was destined to play no small part in its history.

Between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years nothing especially striking marked the career of John Henry other than that which development does for the young. In 1843 we find him as a job printer in New York, making every effort to improve the then existing methods for producing jobwork. This decade was the parting one between the clumsy work of the hand-press, the gothic display letters of the ancients and the dawn of the platen job machine and the ornate letters of the present. New York was not ready for reformers in typography. So, after a few years of unrequited toil, the artist printer tried Philadelphia. His efforts in the latter city received little or no recognition. Disgusted, therefore, with the lack of appreciation, he went back to New York, determined to abandon job printing.

The year 1851 found John Henry launching a new journal on the sea of literature from No. 18 Spruce street, New York. It was called the *Railway and Steamboat Guide*, and was the first publication of the kind ever issued in this or any other country. It was designed and carried to completion by him, but the financial aid was supplied by Charles Parker, a gentleman interested in railway iron, etc. The success of this venture was immediate and pronounced, and Mr. Parker amassed a snug sum from its publication. He forgot, however, in his prosperity, the skillful printer who had conceived and developed the journal. Henry severed his connection with Parker in 1856. Not long after, Parker sold the *Guide* to a Mr. Dinsmore, and by him the first railway and steamboat directory was merged in what was afterward known as *Appleton's Railway Guide*.

The next and most important enterprise in which John Henry embarked was in the publication of a magazine devoted to the interests of printers and printing. It was called the *Printer*, and, so far as we can learn, was the first publication of the kind ever issued. Mr. Henry's acquaintance with the wants of the trade—the press makers and kindred industries; the great faith and confidence these manufacturers had in the projecture of the journal insured its success from the start, which began in 1858. Probably no paper ever flourished for a space as did "John Henry's *Printer*," as it was familiarly called. The magnetism and scholarly attainments of its editor drew about him a galaxy of the brightest literary and scientific stars that ever scintillated on a venture of the kind. During its first two years, Horace Greeley always found time to contribute something of value to each issue. Dr. J. W. Francis, one of the most eminent surgeons of the time and a graduate from a printing office, wrote regularly for it. Dr. Dolby, an eminent physician, writer and old-time printer, also contributed. Bright, erratic, but enthusiastic Henry Clay Reynolds sent in his charming morsels to swell the feast, while the entrées came from such wits as Clancy, Clapp, Halpine and others. Laurenz Wallazz was associate editor, and a brilliant young man he was. Harry Earnes set type there. Thomas H. Senior was canvasser for subscriptions. R. P. Yorkston and Thomas McIlroy

ran the presses. "Bob" Menamin, of Philadelphia and *Printer's Circular* fame, learned the tricks of the trade in that office. The fight between the flat bed and platen system for producing fine work, represented by the Isaac Adams Company, of Boston, and the cylindrical system represented by R. Hoe & Co., of New York, was brought to an amicable conclusion by the purchase of the Adams patents. This important consolidation was conceived and carried out by "John Henry's *Printer*," aided by George P. Gordon. In that office, the first book press manufactured by the Ruggles Company, of Boston, was erected. In the *Printer*, Charles Potter, Jr., made his first public announcement that he was in the market with a printing press. Andrew Campbell first announced his advent as a manufacturer in the same paper. As all roads were supposed to lead to Rome, so all interested in the art of printing, whether as buyers or sellers, went toward the *Printer* office. In addition, therefore, to its value as a publication, its warerooms became a grand market place between the manufacturer of printers' tools, machinery and type, and the users of the same.

In 1860 Mr. Henry took into partnership Mr. John Greason. The fame of the *Printer* went upward and onward. The war of 1861–65 did not materially impair its remarkable prosperity, but a fatal mistake was made in 1865 when the well-remembered strike of Typographical Union No. 6 took place. From the fray the union emerged weakened, disfigured, beaten and with only its pluck left. Horace Greeley, who had been honored by the presidency of No. 6 upon its organization, was compelled to take issue against his fellow craftsmen on the ground of "presumptuous and arbitrary measures," to use his own forceful language. John Henry took up the quarrel of the printers and advocated their cause with all the warmth of his nature. Thus two almost lifelong friends became estranged; one a great editor, loving the art from which his greatness sprang; the other a great printer and scholar also loving the art for itself alone. It was the old story, "bitter contests engender bitter hates."

The close of the fight between union No. 6 and the employing printers left the *Printer* in a weakened condition. A difference of opinion between its editor and his partner, Mr. John Greason, as to the policy of the paper, resulted in a dissolution of the firm, and John Henry retired. With his retirement, and the injuries it received in the battle, the *Printer* never recovered its former prestige, although it lingered for a few years.

In 1866 Mr. Henry was employed by James Conner's Sons, the well-known typefounders of New York, to conduct a magazine in which they could exhibit their new faces of letters. They gave him full authority to spare no expense in its publication. The result was the *Typographic Messenger*, which, from its beautiful and artistic appearance, was hailed with delight by the fraternity. It displayed all the matured skill and careful work of a great master, and even at this date it would not appear to disadvantage alongside of the very beautiful periodicals devoted to the "art preservative," etc., and published in this advanced age.

For two or three years before Mr. Henry became connected with the *Typographic Messenger*, he had become a convert to the cylindrical system for producing fine work. Hoe & Co., A. B. Taylor & Co., and other builders of cylinder presses had been approached by him in relation to a better or more complete distribution of ink for artistic work. They, however, turned a deaf ear to his entreaties. Determined to do what others would not, he severed his connection with the *Messenger* in 1868, and began the manufacture of printing presses, in which he embodied his ideas of distribution. Strange as it may appear, the printers were not prepared for anything out of the common, and the excellencies of the "Henry" press were virtually the most objectionable features to the printers. The roller bills were too high to suit the owners. The pressmen objected to the adjustment of so many rollers, and, worst of all, the feeder boys were opposed to the machine on account of having so many rollers to wash.

A great many presses were sold, however, and the builder and improver soon found a partner with ample means to push the enterprise. For a short time the future looked bright, but in a moment of anger Mr. Henry and his partner quarreled over a trivial affair, and a dissolution took place, Mr. Henry retiring with the snug sum of $25,000 for his three years' service in the cause of progress.

The "Henry" press, after its inventor's retirement, went through many vicissitudes, and at last fell into the hands of a mechanic named Whitlock, who, from the foundation left him, evolved the very popular "Whitlock" press of today.

After the connection with the "Henry" press was severed, its inventor passed some years of "innocuous desuetude" free from the cares and toils of business. From 1874 till the time of his death he appeared only at rare intervals on the marts of trade, and then only to sell some device which his fertile brain had evolved. Among the many things which John Henry devised, very few are known individually as his. His system of ink distribution now in universal use by nearly all the makers of presses, has become common property. His front delivery for taking sheets from the cylinder is now the property of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, who purchased Henry's patents in order to complete their own delivery. His proof press is the only invention that bears his name, although his handiwork is visible to those who know the facts, on many of the tools used by the printer of today.

For a short time Mr. Henry published the most beautiful of all his many artistic journals, which was called the *Chromatic Art Printer*. This periodical made its appearance in 1879 and attracted much attention, but it did not live very long, and with its death the active life of John Henry, it may be said, ceased.

Mr. Henry was not an inventor. He was a great printer and designer, and as such he could grasp possibilities and situations which an inventor would overlook. The worker in iron or the mathematician wielding the compass and square rarely, if ever, comes from the printing office. The composing room is the incubator of the ideal, the pressroom the mother of cold, stern fact. We cannot look for invention to breed in the composing room, nor would conception be fostered in the pressroom. Invention is an education. There is a germ of device in every animate thing. Humanity has this germ to a great degree, but it can only be developed by warmth. The machine shop and drawing room give development where the printing office chills and kills germination. Hoe, Potter, Campbell, Cottrell, and others do the inventing for the printers, and have nurseries for that purpose. A printer suggests. The inventor (?) completes the suggestion by producing the fact. Printers, therefore, have very little time to suggest, and be referred to the inventor of his house, as no glory awaiteth him. John Henry suggested until he grew weary and then branched for himself, and thus he became an inventor without really knowing that he was running toward such an end. The germ sprouted, much to his amazement, and he found himself one day marked up among the inventors, although he never imagined he was one. His greatest recommendation is that he never posed as a designer of printing machinery, but his wonderful knowledge of the wants of printers, both in the composing room and pressroom, served as a guide to a naturally quick mind, and thus John Henry contrived to place many useful tools in his fellow craftsmen's hands.

The natural character of John Henry was a beautiful one. His heart was a well of love for his fellow men. He had no narrow prejudices, but was open, bold and fearless. He was born a gentleman. By education he was a scholar. With these advantages, and the greatness of the profession he selected for life service, he became a marked man in his business. To his friends he was lovable; to those in his service he was monitor and parent combined. He had but one enemy, and when they closed the eyes of this noble gentleman for the last time and crossed his hands upon his breast that enemy also ceased to exist. It was himself—a too generous heart was that enemy.

MAJOR HUDSON, of the Topeka (Kan.) *Capital-Commonwealth*, has furnished a room in the Capital Block in splendid style and supplied it with magazines, books, papers, writing material, etc. The room is for the benefit and use of the Topeka printers.

LIBERTY.

From Bedford Leno's "Last Idler" and Other Poems.

O, darling, darling wife of mine,
Why art thou jealous of me?
The love that I loved is far away,
In a land beyond the sea,
And the love that I feel for the absent one
Should make me dearer to thee.

Why art thou jealous, my bonny bride,
Of her I have loved so long,
Of her I would paint with a magic touch
And sing with a poet's song—
Of one who has followed the steps of Christ
And never did mortal wrong?

I have worshiped her from my early youth,
When she set my heart a-glow;
And fain would I follow the faultless one
Who tempted me long ago,
When I thought her an angel fresh from heaven,
As pure as the virgin snow.

I swore to love her, and love her still,
With a love that no tongue can tell;
In ecstasy I would give my soul
Could I in her presence dwell,
And no earthly mandate has power to break
The force of that magic spell.

I would to heaven I could see her now
Return, like the mystic dove,
With the olive-branch of immortal Peace
And everlasting Love,
And power to drag to the light of day
The long-lost treasure-trove.

There's a track of light as she moves along,
Like the sheen on the moonlit sea—
A star she follows that leads the way
To an unfound Galilee,
With a burning glow that melts the chains
Of slaves and sets them free.

Shall I tell you the name, dear wife of mine,
Of her I loved so long?
'Tis the name that has sharpened the keenest sword—
The name that true minstrels sung—
And filled the martyr-mouths of old
When Freedom's knell was rung.

'Twas shouted aloud at Marathon,
'Twas the cry at Thermopylæ,
The name that lit the fiery cross
That passed from sea to sea,
And gathered the clans whom gallant Bruce
Led on to victory.

'Tis a name that fires the souls of men,
And teaches them to dare;
Inspired the brave Von Winkelried
To rush on the foeman's spear,
And struck the tyrant, Gesler, down
With palsy and with fear.

'Twas breathed on the Mayflower's crowded deck
When she sailed from old England's shore;
It cheered on the braves of Commonwealth
When they conquered at Marston Moor,
And rang when the patriot Hampden fell
At the height of the battle's roar.

It sounded on Warsaw's blood-stained walls,
On Italia's broad campaign,
On the marshy soil of the Netherlands,
'Mid the vine-clad hills of Spain;
And rang aloud when France was swept
By a blood-red hurricane.

'Twas heard when Venice was pressed in fight,
When the Croat and Magyar met,
When the red shirts conquered in Sicily,
When the sun of Austria set—
The name of my love resounded loud
To the beat of the castanet.

'Tis a name well-known as a rallying cry,
And blessed with a magic spell;
A name that rose from a shattered host
When Kosciusko fell—
The name of the shrine where Hofer knelt—
The beacon-light of Tell!

LEAVE IT TO THE PRINTER.

There is nothing more annoying to a printer who considers himself the possessor of at least average sense and judgment than to have a customer sit down and instruct him how every line of a certain job or jobs shall be set—just the description of type and, usually, with no regard for, or knowledge of, style or typographical custom. An instance is related where the patient printer was compelled to hunt the city over in order to find a series of letter used in country papers thirty years ago. Strange to say, he secured it; and battered and worn as it was, it proved "the very thing." This eccentric customer was a prominent business man. The printer's imprint, however, will not be seen upon this card, nor will anyone be able to find a trace of it in his establishment. He even thanks his lucky stars that he escaped without loss of his reputation. The sensible patron, who has any faith in his printer, will leave all technical matters to professional judgment; and in nine cases out of ten will be largely the gainer thereby, for the careful workman is ever anxious to please, and will strive, if left to himself, and where occasion offers, to present new and pleasing features in his work that one unacquainted with the art—for it may well be considered that—would never think of. It is expected that the patron will select his own stock, and decide as to size and like particulars. But, aside from these details, the judgment is unnecessary until the type is set. Then, of course, after a proof has been furnished him, he is at liberty to make whatever changes he sees fit.—*Exchange.*

THE PLEASURES OF EDITING.

Editing a paper, says a provincial editor, is a pleasant thing. If it contain too much political matter, people won't have it; if it contain too little, they won't have it. If the type is too large, it doesn't contain enough reading matter; if the type is too small, they can't read it. If telegraphic reports are published, some folks say they are nothing but hashes up; if they are omitted, they say there is a want of enterprise. If we put in a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but a rattle-head; if we omit jokes, they say we are an old fossil. If we publish original matter, they condemn us for not giving them selections; if we publish selections, folks say we are lazy for not giving them what they have not read in some other paper. If we give a man complimentary notices we are censured for being partial; if we do not, all hands say we are a great boor. If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, men become jealous; if we do not cater to their wishes, the paper is not fit to be in their houses. If we attend church, they say it is only for effect; if we do not, they denounce us as deceitful and desperately wicked. If we speak well of any act, folks say we dare not do otherwise; if we censure, they call us a traitor. If we remain in our office and attend to business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows; if we go about a bit, they say we had better stay at home and get on with our work. If we do not pay all bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted; if we do pay promptly, they say we stole the money.

Mr. Printer! Do you wish to make money? If so, there is no better way than by handling our line of

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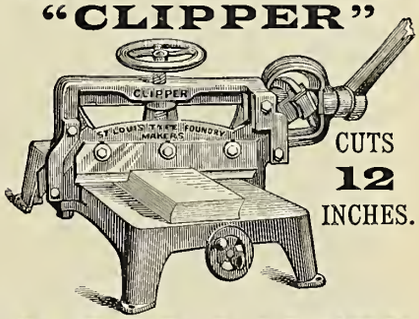
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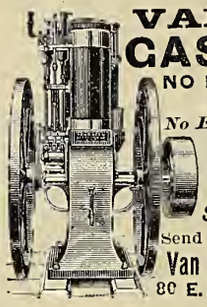
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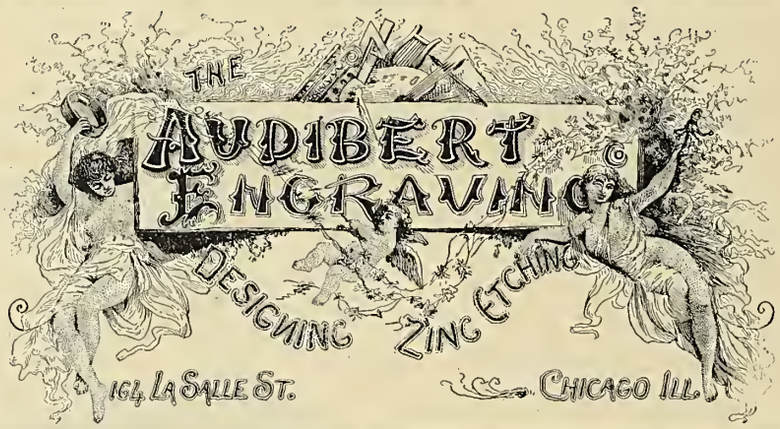
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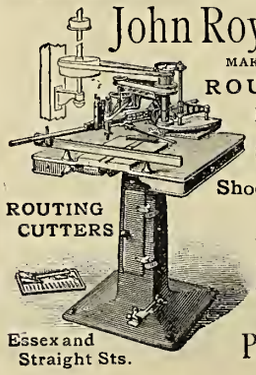
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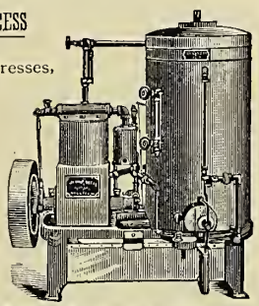
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Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street; office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

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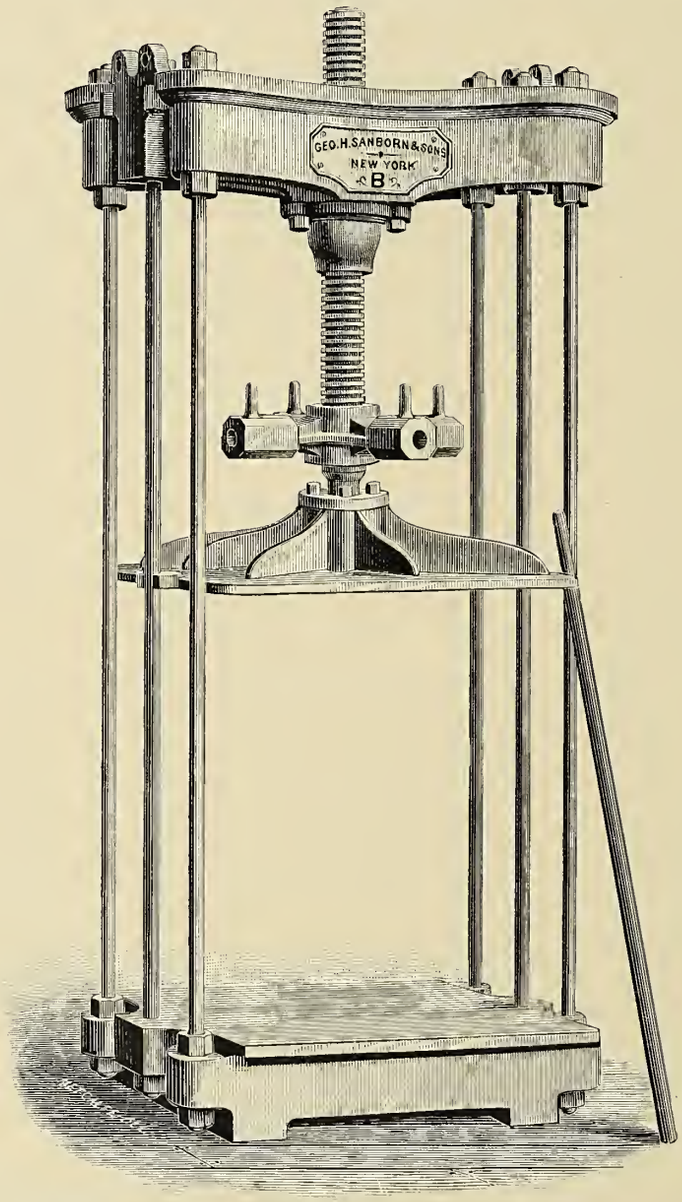
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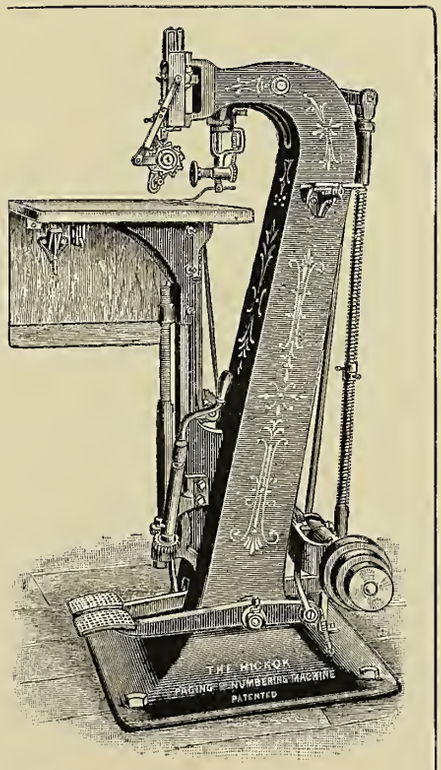
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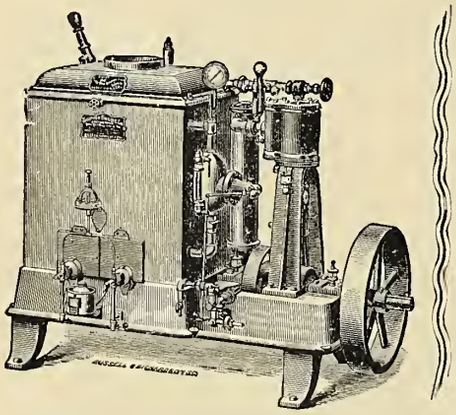
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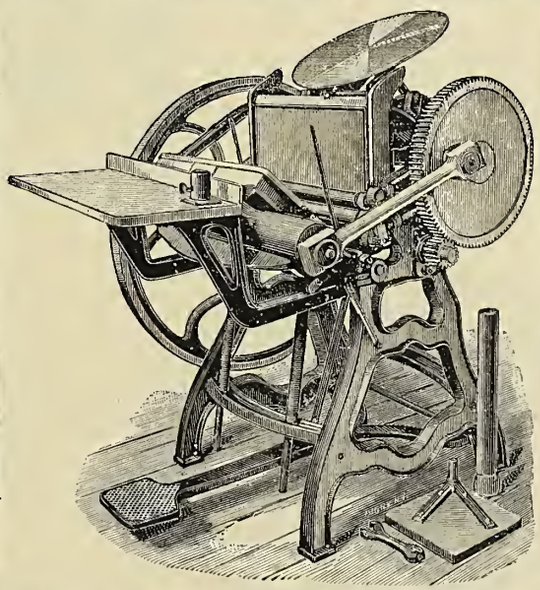
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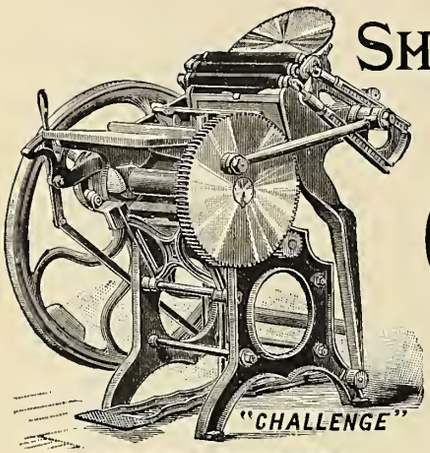
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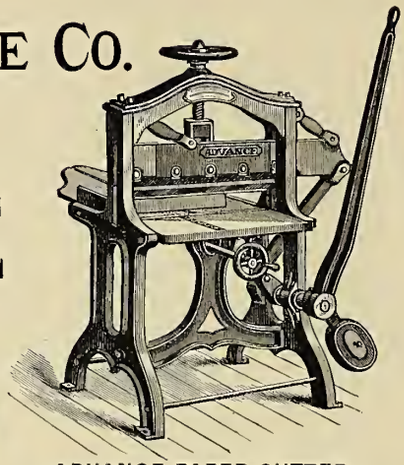
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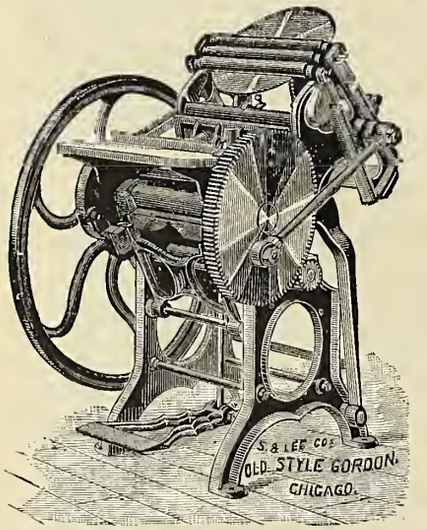
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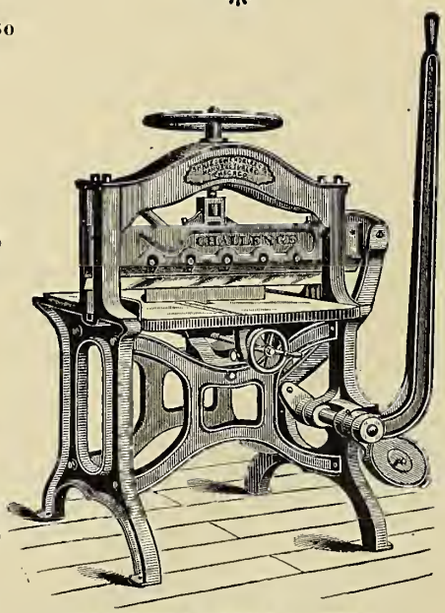
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BOXING EXTRA.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

NICKED TYPE FOR AUTOMATIC DISTRIBUTION, ETC.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, May 27, 1889.

So far as I have been able to discover, the first inventor to employ specially nicked type, that is, type with nicks varying in position or arrangement for each type, for use in connection with automatic distribution, was a Frenchman named Etienne Robert Gaubert, a professor of mathematics at Paris. A description of his invention may be found in his specification for "Improvements in Machinery for Distributing Types," English patent, A. D. 1840, No. 8,427.

The very next patent issued in England after the one to Gaubert, namely, No. 8,428, for the same year (1840), was for "An Improved Mode of Setting up Printing Types," and was granted to James Hadden Young and Adrien Delcambre. The invention of Young and Delcambre seems also to have been a pioneer one, in that it appears to have been the first of the "gravity" typesetting machines. Their first and broadest claim is for "the use of an inclined plane for setting up printing types, by the inclination of which plane the types placed thereon in whatever manner are caused to slide by their own gravity to a given point, whether such point be the required position in the composing box or receptacle, answering the purpose of a composing stick, as shown in the drawing, or any other required point."

Both of the specifications I have mentioned were "enrolled" September 12, 1840. JAMES E. MUNSON.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, June 3, 1889.

Very little, if any, change for the better has occurred in the printing trade since I last wrote you. Winter weather in May has had the effect of retarding business some. Preparations are now being made for a big time during September by the Satellites of Mercury, which organization has our annual fall celebration in charge. The prospects are that the doings this year will be of such a character as to make the mardi-gras celebration in New Orleans appear as a mere pigmy.

The assignee of the Rogers-Tuley Company has advertised an auction sale of the effects of the defunct corporation, to take place June 12. It is understood that Mr. W. B. Rogers will endeavor to buy it in, he having, it is said, the promise of sufficient backing to justify him in doing so. From what I can learn, there will not be much interest manifested by the printers here in the sale.

The sad death of Colonel W. H. Chilton, who was for twenty years commercial editor of the *Courier-Journal*, occurred last Sunday at the Anchorage Asylum for the Insane. An aged mother is the only surviving relative to mourn his loss. The funeral took place from the Walnut Street Baptist Church last Tuesday. His former editorial associates acted in the capacity of pall-bearers.

The effects of the Branham Printing Company, which made an assignment several months ago, have at last been disposed of. Moore & Stark were the purchasers, and they in turn disposed of it to the Star Printing Company, which, combined with their former outfit, has given them a pretty complete office. They have about concluded to make an afternoon daily out of their weekly *Republican Star* in the event of President Harrison making up his mind how to parcel out the "official pie" in this state. I size it up about this way: No pie, no afternoon republican daily.

Colonel R. M. Kelly has again resumed control editorially of the *Commercial*, succeeding Mr. Dan. E. O'Sullivan, who has been at the *Commercial's* helm for several years.

Mr. Clarence L. Clark, who, previous to the late lamented strike, was foreman for the Rogers-Tuley Company, and who has been seriously ill for a long time, became sufficiently convalescent to make the trip to Washington and New York during the centennial ceremonies. He has returned to the city, but the condition of his health is such that a print shop is far from agreeable to him, and his numerous friends are endeavoring to secure for him an easy berth under the government. Success to him.

I heard today that the Louisville Lithographing Company would resume business shortly, provided they succeed in securing the services of a competent lithographer to manage the business for them. They have found that to dispose of the property as they originally intended they would have to do so at a very considerable decrease from the price they paid for it less than two years ago, and the former step is taken to protect themselves.

Mr. Will R. Hickman has assumed the foremanship of Morton Brothers' office, succeeding Mr. Lee Johnson, who has served the firm faithfully and well in that capacity since they began business. Mr. Hickman has been with the Bradley & Gilbert Company for several years, where he earned the reputation of being one of the best jobbers in town.

The luckiest printer in this town is Mr. William F. Brewer. Less than two years ago he purchased the building and ground where his office is located for $5,700. One year afterward he was offered $10,000 for the same property, which offer he refused and to get even with him his next door neighbor took advantage of him by removing six feet of Mr. Brewer's building as it happened to encroach upon his ground that much. Nothing daunted he sailed along satisfied that his day would come. And sure enough it did come last Monday in the shape of an $18,000 offer for his $5,700 purchase. He accepted it and today he is kept busy straightening up his shoulders after each friend gets through patting him and saying, "great head, Billy."

The Courier-Journal Job Printing Company will not be able to begin on their new building until about the first of the year, owing to the tardiness of the present occupants in vacating the premises.

Mr. Odell Wilson representing Sigmund Ullman and Mr. S. P. du Laurans of S. P. Wright & Co. were in town this week.

Mr. W. S. Sterrett has begun the publication of the *Colonel* at Whitesburg, Daviess county, this state.

Associate Editor Chisholm, of the Franklin *Favorite*, has taken the editorship of the Adairsville *Times*.

Colonel E. C. Colgan, of the Pineville *Messenger*, has begun the publication of a newspaper at Middleborough, Kentucky.

Colonel Urey Woodson, editor of the Owensboro *Messenger*, was in the city yesterday arranging the details of the convention of the Kentucky Press Association, which is to be held in Owensboro, at an early date. C. F. T.

NEW BRUNSWICK LETTER.

To the Editor: ST. JOHN, N. B., June 1, 1889.

Between local government and civic politics, electrical exhibiting, and a summer carnival, we are having a stirring time in St. John. Of course, there is "nothing" in being an alderman, but just now the present incumbents are button-holing everyone, and telling them how well civic matters were managed during the year. "Do they want to go back?" Well, there is nothing in it, and it is a waste of time, and "my" business suffers—but "good government is needed," and the incumbent is willing to sacrifice everything for his country. Business may go to pot, and time is of no consequence when serving one's country. There is a wonderful number of "patriots willing to sacrifice themselves upon their country's altar"—for what? a "shave off a contract"; of course not—well, I have never been at the board; but if I ever do, why I will be a "patriot" too. At present, however, my opinion differs materially from most of the "martyrs" holding power. I pen the above for the information of the numerous St. John prints who are sojourning in Uncle Sam's domain, and who no doubt read THE INLAND PRINTER, so that they may know what is stirring the body politic in our city by the sea.

The printing trade is booming in St. John at present. In fact, I don't remember a time when work was so plentiful. The *Globe* job department is running several extra hands, and still the cry is for more. The other offices report business good, and how long

the rush will continue is a question, but the indications are that times in the printing trade will continue good for some time.

Mr. R. E. Armstrong's new paper, the *Beacon*, has made its appearance, and is a readable and lively sheet. Mr. Armstrong is bound to boom St. Andrews, and also his weekly. The paper looks well mechanically, while the selections are first class.

Yours, WIDE AWAKE.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, May 31, 1889.

Business is slow. At last the effects of summer weather, with its inevitable slackening of business, has been generally felt, and quietness reigns. Commencing with next month many of our book and job offices will close on Saturday afternoons, and those that are left will probably follow suit during July and August. It is fast becoming a recognized fact by employers that there is nothing to be gained by running their places of business on Saturday afternoons, and each year adds converts to their ranks. This year the custom will be more general than ever before.

Those printers who have served their time at the case, and, later on, been advanced to the position of proofreader, had better look to their laurels, and at the same time keep an eye open for other employment. This word of caution is given after due deliberation over the following advertisement, which appeared a few days since in the columns of the Boston *Herald*:

WANTED—Pupils in proofreading; bright, educated young men taught in a few lessons, personally or by mail. Address "N. 116," *Herald* office.

If proofreaders can be made by the giving of a "few lessons," what earthly use is there in an employer paying $18 to $25 each week for such work? There are hundreds of "bright, educated young men" in this city (and probably there are a few elsewhere) who would be glad to accept such a position for half the salary a good proofreader commands. The old stagers have clearly been imposing upon the ignorance of the men who employ them, and it is a shame that such a thing should be allowed by the typographical union. Of course, this organization is to blame for this state of things, for having aided and abetted them, and as a measure of self-protection should legislate upon this subject at its forthcoming meeting in Denver. It surprises me exceedingly to think of the many years the ignorant master printer has fostered the belief that a thorough knowledge of composition and the various faces of type were the *necessary* equipment of a good proofreader; that this knowledge was necessary in enabling him to determine whether a strange looking character was a bad letter fit only for the hell-box, or a wrong font to be returned to its proper receptacle; that this knowledge was necessary that he might know whether a piece of work had been set in "Nonpareil," or "Long Prymer," as called for on the order; that other rules or technical instructions, equally essential, had been followed. All this is to be changed, however. By many people (presumably not natives of this section, and, therefore, lacking in perception), Boston and the "bean-eaters" are considered "small pumpkins"; but these knowing ones forget that the West and Southwest has largely been built up through her energy, and that to accomplish this she has furnished many millions of dollars. To this and much more is now about to be added the honor (?) of giving to the trade proofreaders to order. Send in your orders early, and be careful to state concisely whether you want them to come by freight or express. As we do not believe in depreciating values, we adhere to the old terms of ten per cent for cash in thirty days, with two per cent extra if paid in ten days.

A gentleman who is prominently connected with the printing industry of Boston, and who is eminently qualified to pass his opinion upon the subject, estimates that forty per cent of the job presses in use here are some style of Gordon.

Messrs. Geo. H. Morrill & Co. have recently made an extensive shipment of inks to the *Imprensa Nacional*, which is the Brazilian government office, located at Rio de Janeiro.

Exactly as the sun reached meridian on Saturday, the 19th instant, a very pleasing event transpired in the composing room of A. Mudge & Son. The occasion was the presentation of an elegant gold watch (one of the Waltham Watch Company's best) to their fellow worker, Mr. Charles L. Sparks, by the men of that department. Not an inkling of what was on the tapis had Friend Sparks received, and it is needless to say that his astonishment was great. Mr. M. P. Bearce presented the watch in a neat speech, which was feelingly responded to by the recipient as soon as he had recovered his breath. In the afternoon the ladies presented Mr. Sparks with a group picture of themselves, the foreman and the "make-up." Mr. Sparks, who that evening severed his connection with Mudge & Son, had been in their employ for seventeen years, and can now be found at Sparrell's, 41 Arch street. Mr. Sparrell opened his office last fall with an entirely new outfit, and has been turning out a nice class of work. It is safe to say, however, that it will be improved under the skillful hands of his new assistant.

I have always pitied the poor "comp," whose misfortune it was to get hold of some of my writing, and my sympathies are with the man who set up my last communication in this hour of his affliction and distress. The gentleman whom I meant to say was about to open a repair shop for printing machinery was Mr. William Tarbett, not Torbett. The firm name is Denner & Tarbett, and they are located at 138 Pearl street, where they have secured desirable quarters, and are now ready for business. Mr. Denner is a practical printers' machinist of many years' experience, and has been in the employ of R. Hoe & Co., the Campbell Press Co., and other well-known houses.

Golding & Co., not satisfied with their already extensive business, have commenced the manufacture of inks. S.

A REPLY TO "M. A. M."

To the Editor: COHOES, N. Y., May 26, 1889.

While anxiously awaiting the arrival of THE INLAND PRINTER it sometimes comes to hand at so busy a time that it must needs be laid aside for a more convenient season, when my whole attention can be given to a careful perusal of its brimful pages. This was the case with the April number, which has just been taken from the table, and I fear this will reach you too late for the May issue. This morning my eye fell upon a communication signed "M. A. M.," of Weavertown, New York, which I think calls for a brief reply, with your permission. I will say first of all that I have no desire to enter into a controversy with our friend, "M. A. M."

After carefully reading the communication I have arrived at the conclusion that the amateur printer, as we know him in this section, is not an affliction at Weavertown. I infer this from the fact that among your correspondent's acquaintances there does not appear one of these creatures. I make this positive statement because the average embryonic printer must be known to be seen in his true light, and I am sure that if "M. A. M." was "posted on that subject," he would not write anything in his (the "printer's") defense.

Now, as regards the definition. The boy, or young man, who has "worked" in a printing office for a short time only, say six months or a year, and then opens a one-horse print-shop of his own, even though he may have a taste for the arts, etc., has for years been known to the fraternity as an amateur; and if it be a misnomer, it is the duty of the persons who may at some future day find it necessary to revise Webster's dictionary, to add another word to the many thousands already contained therein. It should be a compound word: amateur-printer, and the definition should read something like this: "An incompetent professor of the art preservative!" or we might define the word by using "M. A. M's" own language, thus: "A professional printer who does not know how to print."

"M. A. M." continues in this strain: "The professional workman has no time and but little inclination to work out new processes or designs, while in that the true amateur finds his chief pleasure." I do not believe that this statement holds good in printing. A printer who will not attempt something new in his line of duty

now and then, is not a professional workman by any means, and if he has no inclination to reach a higher plane, we may as well class him as an amateur (not Webster's) at once. On the other hand, the office devil dare not attempt much in the line of rule twisting and other wrinkles, because he may destroy considerable material and surround himself with a mess of pi in a very short time. True it is that the imp who, in the beginning, destroys something, generally advances in the lead of the drone, who will say, "I don't know how." I must say that I admire the boy who will industriously whittle a hair space with a jackknife, to fill a line, but suppose that same boy, with all his ambition, should start out with the idea that he had learned enough, because that space "got there!" Why, in the eyes of all printerdom, he would be an amateur of the first water. Our friend, "M. A. M.," might pat him on the back and say, "My dear caterpillar, you are an ugly worm, etc., today, but when you begin to learn how to reduce your ink without the use of water; or when you can empty a whole stick of matter; or when you stop using a long line of periods for leaders, then you will blossom as a gorgeous butterfly."

The amateur photographer may at rare intervals produce the gorgeous butterfly, and the millionaire's son may improve as a match-case and monogram engraver, but the young and inexperienced printer-man has never been known to come forth from his caterpillar shell.

The fellow who ordered from a typefounder "one pound of sixty pica leads (six-to-pica) and about a handful of brevier spaces to use with italic type," may not be ignorant as to general matters, but how is he to succeed without the slightest knowledge of even the rudiments of his calling. "M. A. M." will find that the above-mentioned individual does not know his case.

In conclusion, I am happy to say that at the present time there are no amateurs in Cohoes, but here is a butterfly which will bear inspection, produced, I think, in Lansingburgh, a suburb of Troy.

O. MAYNARD,

——MANUFACTURER OF——

FINE HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS

61 OLMSTEAD ST.

COHOES NEW YORK.

I do not use tobacco, so I can say nothing anent Maynard's productions. "M. A. M." may infer from this, if he chooses, that this is one of the specimens which were "grasped."

Business is fair here; all the offices in town are moving about at a lively rate W. E. SEAPORT.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

To the Editor: ROME, May, 1889.

Ignorance and superstition may not in these enlightened times be as prevalent now in Rome as only in a few years past, but there is yet such evidence of their existence, that one is led to exclaim almost involuntarily "can such things be possible?"

A printers' journal might be considered as hardly the place for a letter on such topics, yet from my general knowledge of printers, I am led to believe that they occasionally care to hear and read about things other than *new faces*, *tympans* and *shooting sticks*, hence, this letter may seem a little *off color*.

Being in Rome, of course, one commences at once the rounds of sight-seeing, and taking in the numerous legends with which Rome is so prolific. Many of these legends are so interwoven with much that is truth, that it is scarcely to be wondered at, that so many of these people believe in them as implicitly as they do in the Madonna and Child.

The Mamertine prison is especially interesting and historic. From this old prison, dating back 700 years before the dawn of the Christian era, there come many legends, wild and strange. That this was the place in which Peter and Paul were imprisoned, there is abundant evidence, and among the earliest of noted prisoners confined here was Jugurtha, king of the Numidians, 104 years before Christ. These prisons were excavated from the solid rock under the Capitol, and were constructed of huge blocks of tuffa without cement. Originally, there was no staircase, and the prisoners were let down or thrown down through a hole in the second floor, to the dungeon at the bottom. Here, there is believed to be the origin of the words "cast into prison." This dungeon was called the Tullianum and was 6½ feet high and 19 feet by 9 feet. Prisoners who were condemned to be strangled or starved to death were thrust down into this horrible prison. The church of *San Giuseppe dei Falegnani* is now built over the prison, and there is a flight of modern stairs leading to the Tullianum dungeon where Saints Peter and Paul were confined. On the wall near the stairs, there is shown, and carefully guarded by iron bars, an indentation resembling a human face. Roman Catholic tradition says this was caused by the jailer beating Peter's face against the rock. If so, the jailer must have used a strong *impression wrench*, or Peter was probably a hardshell Baptist.

Tradition further says that after the jailers' conversion—there were two of them—and when Peter and Paul had been in the dungeon nine months, sentence was passed on them and they were condemned to death. Paul, being a Roman citizen, was exempt from the ignominy of death by crucifixion, was to die by the sword. Peter was to die on the cross. The night before the day when the sentence was to be executed, the two prisoners were lying awake and restless. Suddenly the jailers stood before them, and, unloosening their chains, said, "Fly! the doors are open! Tomorrow it will be too late. In the name of the Lord, ye are free, even now."

Peter needed no second invitation, but, bewildered and dazed, fled. When he realized his situation, he was on a deserted street far from the prison, while a storm of rain and wind raged around him. He called for Paul, but his friend was not with him. Still on he went, for life and freedom. When Peter had passed through the city walls, the rain had stopped; he was on the Appian Way. Soon he thought he perceived a strange light moving along the road and approaching him. It formed a half-ring, like the glory around a hallowed head. As it drew nearer it lost its brightness, and the outlines of a human form appeared going toward the city. It was clad in a mantle, and strode a few steps past, but on the opposite side of the road from that on which Peter stood. Then it turned and looked at Peter with the same look that Jesus had given him on that night when Peter had denied his Lord for the third time. Again he realized the weakness of humanity, and, catching the mantle of Jesus, he cried, "*Domine, quo vadis?*" (Lord, whither goest thou?) Jesus answered, "*Venio iterum crucifigi*" (I go to be crucified again). Peter sank at the feet of Jesus, saying, "Forgive me, Lord, thou knowest my weakness. This night I have again denied thee. Lay now thy hand upon my head, and let me weep myself out at thy feet. Then shall the horror of death, that overwhelmed me, vanish, and I shall show myself worthy of the crown thou of thy grace will give me."

Peter, kneeling and penitent, was allowed to weep and feel upon his head the hand of Jesus, giving peace, blessings and strength. When he rose Jesus was no more to be seen. The storm without once more sprang up anew, but within Peter's breast all was calm. He turned back to the city—to the prison, and knocked at the iron doors, saying to the jailers, "Friends, give me my chains again. It is not for me to fly from the reward of victory."

A little distance out on the Appian Way there is a small chapel, said to have been erected on or near the spot where Peter, when

escaping from Rome, met the Savior. In this little chapel, called *Domine yuo vadis*, is preserved a marble impression of two footprints, shown as they were left by the feet of Jesus when Peter knelt before him in the Appian Way. It would seem, then, that *impressions* were given at that early day of the world, which still exist.

The church of *S. Pietro in Montorio* is erected on Mount Janiculum, the highest piece of ground near Rome. To this spot Peter was taken, and begged that he might be crucified with his head down, not deeming himself worthy to die in the same position as his Lord and Master had died. Peter's *form* therefore was *locked up* in the same position in which many people think printers place type in form — upside down.

While Peter was suffering the terrors of martyrdom on the cross, tradition says angels floated down and stood about him whispering consolation, and, when his spirit was freed, passed up with him to eternal joy. And there is *now* in the church *St. Maria in Trastevene* a marble slab (built in the wall) which shows marks similar to footprints, which the sacristan says were made by the feet of angels as they stood around Peter's cross. In the court of the monastery — *S. Pietro in Montorio* — there is a small temple said to have been erected over the spot where stood the cross on which Peter was executed. At the bottom there is a round hole in the pavement, and gathered about it I found several believers on their knees, devoutly gazing into this hole.

The grave of the apostle Paul is under the high altar of the church of *San Paolo fuori le Mura*. It is just outside the walls of Rome, and is probably the most magnificent church in the world, shining with gold, mosaics and polished marble. Past this church is the road in which Paul was taken for execution and to martyrdom. When the executioner's sword had descended, Paul's head fell to the ground and rebounded three times. On this spot three springs of water are said to have gushed forth, and the Trappist monastery *Abbadia delle tres Fontane* with its three churches now stands over this consecrated spot.

In any country or among a people where such superstition prevails, printing and kindred arts are at a low ebb. There is none of the vim, the energy or enterprise put into the journals here that we see in those of our western cities. The newspapers of Italy, with but few exceptions, are mean, dirty-looking sheets, as much like our cheap poster work as anything else with which they can be compared.

It is not an easy matter for one who does not understand the language of the country to step into an Italian printing office and ascertain the condition of trade. In such cases one must judge from general appearances, or obtain the desired information through the medium of an interpreter. And frequently it is as difficult to succeed in getting your ideas before the interpreter as with the other party. In company of an old friend, who has lived many years in Rome, I visited an office said to be one of the largest in the city. It had much the same general appearance of many printing offices in America, except that the machinery seemed to be of a past age and very dirty. There were six cylinder presses for book and job work, and two presses for printing newspapers. There are at least fifty better printing offices in Chicago than the one here referred to.

From this office I went to the establishment called "*Tipografia Poliglotta della S. C. di Propaganda Fide.*" This is the office where the Catholic literature is printed. It is a clean, well-conducted office, and sends out some good work. The presses are clumsy, awkward pieces of machinery, built somewhat after the fashion of the old Northrup and Gurnsey presses, that were long superseded in America by so much superior presses. This office has also a small typefoundry, and when I presented the superintendent with a specimen book from a Chicago typefoundry, all work ceased, so that they might admire its beauties.

Wages are quite low. I inquired how much an intelligent pressman was getting and was informed that this one received 35 lires per week — about $7 — but that the usual price was 24 to 25 lires per week. Feeders on cylinder presses get 16 lires per week. Compositors on manuscript receive 1 lire per thousand — reprint less. Composition by the week receive 24 to 25 lires — about $6. Foreman receives 250 lires per month.

With such a scale of wages, we need not expect a rush of printers from Chicago to Rome. *Au revoir.* A. P. L.

THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INTERESTS IN THE QUAKER CITY.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 2, 1889.

There is but little change in the state of trade since my last letter. The printing industry continues moderately active, while all interests directly or indirectly connected with the typographical business are moving along easily and pleasantly. Notwithstanding all rumors and reports of a possible open rupture between certain employers and employés, no aggressive movement upon the part of either master printers or hands is apprehended.

The leading job and book houses usually experience a slacking up of business in all departments at this season of the year, and some piece men have been laid off, but it is understood that the "furlough" will continue but a short time. The paper makers and manufacturing stationers, as well as the bookbinders, appear to be unusually active, and it is stated by very reliable representations of these interests that the activity is destined to be maintained uninterruptedly for an indefinite period.

The pressmen of Philadelphia regard with great favor the movement to organize an international pressmen's union, and the project will have the earnest and hearty support of the union men here. A prominent member of Philadelphia Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 4, said to the correspondent of THE INLAND PRINTER, "The Adams and Cylinder Press Printers' Association and the Empire City Printing Pressmen's Union, of New York, have started an enterprise that must, if carried to a successful issue, redound to great advantage and benefit to the pressmen of the country. The establishment of an international pressmen's union is a thing that has long been wanted, so certain irregularities and abuses can be remedied, and which the local unions are almost powerless to adjust satisfactorily to all parties concerned. The New York convention, when held, will be well attended by delegates from all sections of the country, if any reliance can be placed upon the intelligence received from well-informed sources. Philadelphia pressmen are deeply interested in the important movement, and will send delegates who will work energetically for the success of the international association."

The bi-centennial celebration of the introduction of papermaking in America creates much attention throughout the United States, and the event promises to be attended with great success.

The competition among the daily newspapers at the present time is terrific. The *Press* is doing its best to divert the "want" and "for sale and to rent" advertising from the *Ledger*, and the *Ledger* has canvassers going from house to house, asking citizens to subscribe for it. The other dailies have squads of advertising solicitors on the streets rushing business, who tell men monumental yarns about the big circulation of their respective papers and the low figures of their rivals, than Baron Munchausen ever dreamed of.

Thomas B. Pennochs, of this city, has been appointed by Public Printer Palmer to be chief of the folding room of the government printing office. Mr. Pennochs has held this position for a number of years prior to the advent of Mr. Benedict, by whom he was removed for political reasons. He was a very efficient officer and was restored to his former position by Mr. Palmer entirely upon the record he made during his many years of service in the office.

The fourth annual meeting and banquet of the Reporters' Club of Philadelphia have been held. The table was magnificently decorated, and much enthusiasm prevailed. It appeared from the report of the retiring president, Peter Bolger, that the membership had increased to one hundred and fourteen. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: William C. Ruch, of the *Evening Telegraph*, president; George T. Jones, vice-president;

John T. Spurgeon, secretary; Henry F. Burns, treasurer; Peter Bolger, George W. Beatty, J. Hampton Moore, William R. Ash and Benjamin H. Gordon, managers.

The Philadelphia Typothetæ have elected the annexed officers: President, Clayton McMichael; first vice-president, J. R. McFetridge; second vice-president, William H. Hoskins; recording secretary, John W. Wallace; corresponding secretary, W. M. Potter; treasurer, William B. MacKellar.

Sheriff Shaw has seized the Tushmore Paper Mills, at Bridgeton, N. J., owned by Walter Moorehouse. The foreclosure was made by the West Jersey Railroad Company, which the mill, it is stated, owed $300 for freight. The proprietor left Bridgeton, recently, and went to Pittsburgh, and, it is reported, will remain permanently. The liabilities of the concern are placed at about $5,000. Over one hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

William White Harding, for many years proprietor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who died here Wednesday, May 15, was, during his life, engaged in many enterprises. During his long business career Mr. Harding introduced many improvements in printing machinery and in 1863 put into successful operation in this city the first Bullock press. In 1864 he established a paper mill at Manayunk, which supplied material for his various publications, and a few years ago he entered into the manufacture of wood paper, having purchased from the inventor the sole right to manufacture. He was the first newspaper proprietor to introduce into Philadelphia the present extensively used system of stereotyping newspaper forms, by which the wear and tear of the presses upon movable types is done away with, and heavy daily editions are printed clearly and legibly. Mr. Harding had other business ventures which he conducted successfully, notably the publication of bibles, a business commenced by his father, Jasper Harding, and which developed to large proportions, over 2,000,000 copies with the Harding imprint having been sold. At the Centennial Exhibition, Mr. Harding was awarded a medal for paper-making, printing and binding, he being the only exhibitor at whose establishment the paper was made, printed and bound in book form.

"The Printers and Mr. Childs" is the title of a neat brochure that has just appeared. It gives a particular account of the banquet held in honor of the birthday of Mr. Childs, the printers' friend, May 12, 1888, at Dorner's Hotel, by the Association of Ex-Delegates to the International Typographical Union, of this city. It contains also an excellent portrait of Mr. Childs, some account of his great benefactions to the working people, and a view of the Printers' Cemetery, a gift from Mr. Childs.

Barton D. Evans, proprietor of the *Record*, West Chester, has been confirmed by the Pennsylvania Senate as superintendent of public printing.

J. Henry Edmunds, publisher of the *Wave*, Cape May, New Jersey, has secured the lease of the *Daily Star* for the season of 1889. It has been assigned to him by Upton S. Jeffeys, of the Camden *Telegram*, to whom the publication was recently let. The paper will either be run by Mr. Edmunds, or arranged for the season with the *Wave*.

H. L. Ruhlman has purchased Dr. T. W. Woodruff's interest in the *Daily Independent*, Bordentown, New Jersey.

The Philadelphia Reporters' Club is going to have its legacy from the old Press Club, the fine lot in Mount Moriah Cemetery, West Philadelphia, put in good order. There lies all that is mortal of the talented Walter Rose, the quaint "Deacon" William Jones, the virile and accomplished Ben Davis, and the railway reporter and general genius, Charley Reddy. They were all brilliant marks of the profession, and were all cut off in the heyday of their careers.

The University of Pennsylvania is about to inaugurate another marked step in advance by the publication of a special organ, the Pennsylvania *Monthly*, for which it is now completing its plans. Dr. A. T. Hummell, the successful manager of the *Medical Journal*, published under the auspices of the university, will be its business manager, and he has already secured the coöperation of a large staff of accomplished writers, representing the various branches of the university, whose contributions will be edited by Talcott Williams, one of the ablest members of the Philadelphia newspaper staff. The new monthly will fill a place for the Pennsylvania university that is now occupied for Columbia and Princeton and other leading colleges. It is in no sense a rival of the magazine published by and for the undergraduates, but it will be from the outset a vehicle of communication between the university teachers and the public, which is always ready to give support to journals of a high character dealing with important and interesting topics.

The recollections of George W. Childs, publisher of the *Ledger*, in the June number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, are a bright example to young men starting out in life. He says he owes his success to "industry, temperance and frugality," and is not ashamed to acknowledge that he worked for $2 a week when a boy, swept out the store, washed the pavements and made the fire in the store stove. He was a self-reliant youth, and his success in business was due more to that than to any outside assistance. His "recollections" are amusing in one respect, the pride he feels at being on intimate terms with the great men of the nation, warriors, statesmen and men of letters.

The foundation of a large building, to be used as a printing and publishing house, by R. C. Robinson, publisher of the *Sentinel*, has been laid at Ocean City, New Jersy. The structure will be completed about July 10.

H. Canfield and Rudolph Minzer have commenced the publication of the *Amateur World*, a journal devoted to outdoor sports, especially to those in which amateurs are interested.

A statement is made that the splendid machinery hall of the Paris Exposition, in which is located "Printing House Square," where the American printing machinery exhibits are displayed, is "the largest building ever constructed under a single roof." This is a mistake, unless it means that the building is the largest under a single span of roof. The main building at the centennial, held here in 1876, a single structure, was sixty per cent larger in the area it covered than machinery hall of the French Exposition. Our main building was 1,880 by 464 feet, the machinery hall at Paris 1,400 by 370 feet. These are almost exactly the dimensions of our own machinery hall, which was 1,402 by 360 feet. From this comparison can be got a good idea of the magnificent proportions of the Paris exhibition building, which no doubt gains an impressive effect by the immense arched roof, which ascends to a height of 170 feet and is almost unobstructed, save by galleries extending the length of the building. ARGUS.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, June 3, 1889.

The Scripp League, which embraces the *Evening News*, of Detroit; the *Press*, of Cleveland, Ohio; the *Evening Post*, of Cincinnati; the *Evening Chronicle*, of St. Louis, Mo.; the *Echo* (weekly) and the *Sunday News*, Detroit, Mich.; in its fold, has formed the Scripp's League American Workingmen's Expedition to the Paris Exposition. This expedition has been organized for the purpose of sending forty American workingmen to the Paris Exposition.

The British government having determined to send one hundred British workingmen to the Paris Exposition, it had been hoped that the American government would do the same, but congress did not make any move in that direction. The Scripp's League of leading western newspapers have determined to do the work which congress omitted to do, and are perfecting all details involved in sending forty representative American workingmen to the industrial centers of Europe, and more particularly the World's Exposition. The league intends to pay all the expenses of the expedition of its members, both in this country and abroad, from the time the members leave their respective homes.

The details of this expedition, as being arranged, are as follows: As all trades are to be represented by actual workingmen accompanying the expedition, the various labor organizations of the country have been invited to suggest the names of candidates

to accompany the party. The trades to be represented are printers, molders, machinists, car builders, engineers, ship carpenters, shoemakers, ironworkers, etc.; the desire being to have as many trades as possible represented.

The ocean steamer City of Rome has been chartered for the purpose of taking the expedition abroad, and the start will be made from New York on July 24 next. The route of the party will include among its main features a visit to the cities of Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, London, and other great manufacturing points in England; Glasgow and the shipbuilding industries of the Clyde in Scotland; Rouen, Paris, and the great lace and silk centers of France; Essen, Dusseldorf, Antwerp, and other leading iron and industrial centers of Germany and Belgium. The central point, however, will be Paris, and the facilities which the World's Exposition will afford for observation of mechanical art in all its branches.

The main purpose of the expedition will be to accumulate information concerning the advance of industrial art from the standpoint of actual workingmen. While experts, scientists and theorists have been making observations abroad, the opportunity has never been afforded the workingmen themselves to investigate the advance of their various trades. Each member chosen to accompany the party will, therefore, be especially selected for the knowledge he has of the trade, his capacity for observation, and his ability to convey to others a fair idea of what he has seen abroad. So far as possible the actual notes and writings of the workingmen accompanying the party will be utilized, but aside from this, the expedition will be accompanied by a staff of unusually competent and skilled correspondents, artists and photographers.

The progress of the party and the results of observation will be sent to this country by means of an extensive cable service and correspondence now being arranged. The purpose is to ultimately place the whole in substantial book form, in order that it may be of permanent value to the working masses.

The magnitude of the work involved, and the cost of working it out to a successful conclusion, will make this expedition the most expensive one that has ever been sent out from this country.

The qualifications required of those selected are: First, men who are sober, honest and industrious; actively engaged at their trade in the capacity of journeymen, foremen or superintendents; having a thorough knowledge of their trade; who are intelligent and have a good capacity for observation, and an ability to convey to workingmen in plain but exact English, a fair idea of what they see; they must be American citizens, and, if naturalized, have attained their majority in this country.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, head of the Labor Bureau, known throughout this country and Europe as a foremost economist and statistician of labor, has also personally interested himself in the expedition, and has offered some valuable suggestions as to places which the expedition might profitably visit. Mr. Wright, in a letter to the *News*, says that he will suggest the names of one or more artisans specially fitted for observing important branches of trade. These will be quasi-representatives of the government.

A circular, an outline of which is given in the foregoing, was read and discussed at the meeting of No. 18, on Sunday, and very favorably received, and three persons named for candidates, to be selected by the league, namely, Joseph A. Labadie, George W. Duncan, and Thomas McCann, any one of whom, if selected, will fill the bill.

This undertaking on the part of the Scripp League is one which cannot be too highly commended, and is one which should be favorably received by all labor organizations, who are requested to name representatives, for the benefit to be derived therefrom will be very valuable. It also shows the characteristic of enterprise of the *Evening News* and its sister papers who are engaged in this undertaking, and it is the wish of all that it will be crowned with success, and that its promotors will have the satisfaction of showing the public what newspaper enterprise can do, and more so in asking the intelligent workingmen to assist them.

Another commendable act, and one which was very gratefully received by the union from Mr. Scripp, was a tender of a bed in the Harper Hospital of this city, for members of our union who may be overtaken by illness.

Mathew Kramer, founder, editor and publisher of the Michigan *Volksblatt*, the leading German democratic daily of this city, died on the 30th ultimo. Mr. Kramer was a native of Germany, and came to Detroit forty-three years ago, starting as a newsboy on the *Free Press*, and was at one time foreman of the composing room, and later founded the above journal. His paper was very influential among the German democrats. The local press adopted resolutions of condolence. He was fifty-six years of age. The paper will be continued under the management of his sons.

A change has also taken place on the staff of the *Evening Journal*. Mr. Frank E. Robinson, managing editor, has been compelled by ill health, to relinquish his post he so acceptably filled to his credit and the paper for several years past. Mr. Robinson has also been on the staff of the *Free Press* and the late *Times*. The esteem in which Mr. Robinson is held by his associates on the *Journal* was shown last Saturday. While attending to his duties he was called to an adjoining room, where he found all the *attachés* of the paper assembled. He was presented with an address expressing regret that ill health had caused him to resign his position, and earnest and unanimous hope for his future welfare. The address was neatly bound in cover, on one side of which was a perspective view in water-colors of the Detroit river front, while on the other side was a view of Mr. Robinson's home. Inside were the autographs of all his office associates and friends. This address was presented by Mr. Brearly in a few well chosen remarks, and before Mr. Robinson had time to respond, Mr. C. F. Leidy, telegraph editor, interrupted him by presenting him with a small package containing a very handsome gold hunting-case watch, at the same time telling him the esteem in which he was held by his associates. Mr. Robinson feelingly responded. The end was not yet, however, for later in the evening he found delivered to his address, as a token of esteem, a handsome gold watch-charm from William Livingstone, Jr., ex-proprietor, and D. J. McDonald, ex-business manager, respectively, of the *Journal*. Mr. Robinson will go South.

The firm of Lozee & Morrison has been dissolved, Mr. Morrison retiring. Mr. Lozee has associated with himself R. Y. Ogg, H. E. O'Brian, T. E. Robinson and T. Richards. New quarters have been selected, and the business will be removed to Jefferson avenue.

Messrs. Raynor & Taylor have removed to the Strellinger Block on Bates street, where they have large and commodious quarters. On the second floor is the composing room, third press-room, and the fourth will be occupied by the bindery. The place vacated by Messrs. Raynor & Taylor will be occupied by the Peninsular Printing and Publishing Company, of which F. H. A. Backus is president; J. H. Gould, vice-president, and Charles F. Backus, secretary-treasurer.

W. W. Stewart, late of the *Christian Herald*, and W. H. Hess, of the Western Newspaper Union, respectively, have also branched out as a new firm of job printers, and are located at 56 Grand River avenue.

The contract for printing the council proceedings has been let to the *Tribune;* all the other city printing will be done by union offices, in accordance with a resolution passed by the common council.

The Free Press Printing Company will do the city directory.

Detroit union instructed its delegate, George M. Knox, to favor the sending of a weekly journal to every member of the International Typographical Union, holding annual sessions, officers holding office for two years; a general amnesty to all members of the protective fraternity covering a period from July 1, 1889, to December 30, 1889; against establishing the sub-list; and favoring legislation for an eight-hour work-day. P. A. L.



THE HUNT BALL.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, by the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE DULL BUSINESS STATE IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, June 1, 1889.

The advent of the first summer month finds the typographical industry in rather a depressed condition, although it seems to be generally agreed that the dullness prevailing is no more extended or general than is customary at this period of the year. Of course, it is but natural that the activity occasioned by the influx of orders caused by a great spring trade should subside now. The rush has ended, and a lull will now follow, possibly for several months at least, and probably until the opening of the fall trade. The lethargy is not confined only to the job houses, but all kindred interests are experiencing the unpleasant and almost demoralizing stagnation. The leading newspapers do not appear to show any diminution in advertising patronage; but, on the contrary, some of them exhibit a larger number of columns of advertisements than ever before. The *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Times* and *Tribune*, are doing an enormous business. The *Star*, under its present management, is apparently prosperous.

It is rumored here that James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *Herald*, has departed to Khartoum, the capital of the Mahdi. He left Paris some time ago, went to Marseilles, from there to Alexandria, and was afterward at Cairo. Two explanations of the journey have been cabled. One to the effect that Mr. Bennett made a wager that he could enter Khartoum and leave alive, a statement doubted by an officer who had served in the Egyptian army. The other reason assigned is that a correspondent at Cairo sent a long dispatch to Mr. Bennett, in which it was stated that Chinese Gordon was still alive, but kept a close prisoner, and that the new Mahdi had agreed to ransom Gordon for one million francs in consequence of his recent reverses at Kordojan and Bahr-al-Ghazal. It is stated that Bennett made all arrangements for the payment of the sum mentioned, and started at once with an intimate friend. At the *Herald* office it is stated that dispatches from the proprietor have been received from Marseilles, Alexandria and Cairo, but nothing is known of his prospective movements.

There may be an extended strike of printing pressmen at no distant period. Before the split occurred in the Central Labor Union there were several pressmen's unions represented in it. They were Pressmen's Union No. 9, Pressmen's Union No. 34, Web Pressmen's Union No. 1, and the Franklin Association. When the trouble took place the web pressmen bolted and went with the German unions, which immediately organized the Central Labor Federation. Union No. 9 remained with the Central Labor Union. Secretary Blomacher, of Pressmen's Union No. 9, has issued a notice, saying that its members would be called out of every office in which members of the Web Pressmen's Union, No. 1, are employed, should such a movement be rendered necessary. Secretary Blomacher gives as a reason that union No. 1 is in affiliation with a socialistic organization. The web pressmen are employed in newspaper offices.

Henry E. Erdtmann and Gustave Vandmann, composing the firm of W. & H. Erdtmann, importers and manufacturers of colors, lithographing and printing inks and bronze powders, at Nos. 252 and 254 Pearl street, have made an assignment to Clement J. Kracht, giving preferences for $8,952. The business has been established about four years, and the present firm was formed in July last. It is said they had trouble with a foreign creditor, to whom they owed $24,000, and about two months ago made a settlement, giving notes of $1,000 each, extending over twenty-four months. The last schedules published show the liabilities to be $74,144; nominal assets, $17,723; actual assets, $2,229.

At the last regular monthly meeting of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, held at No. 116 East Thirteenth street, the delegates to the general convention of the International Typographical Union, at Denver, received their final instructions. They were ordered to insist upon the pro rata system of representation. To pay the expenses of the four delegates, Robert Costello, William Ferguson, David Kells and Charles M. Maxwell, it was agreed to use $1,000 of the reserve fund for that purpose, and $1,600 for the per capita tax said to be due the International Union. There was some talk about the alleged financial discrepancies of ex-Secretary Wildman, but no definite or positive action was taken.

David Kells, of "Big Six," will be banquetted before he goes to Denver.

The wrapping-paper men from every state between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains, excepting Pennsylvania, have held a meeting here for the purpose of bettering the present depressed condition of trade. It was reported that the failure of the organization to control the product was owing to the great number of new mills that are in process of erection. The meeting instructed the secretary to request the proprietors of these mills to join the association. Another special meeting will be called soon to see what response the proprietors will make.

Secretary Glackin, of Typographical Union No. 6, is opposed to the continuance of the "House of Call" at his office. It is a room set apart for unemployed members.

It seems as if the scheme to start a weekly labor paper in this city had fallen through. The last labor paper that was started, the *Leader*, sunk nearly $75,000.

The proposed convention of pressmen's unions, which is to be held here either this month or in July, will be largely attended, estimating from the number of favorable responses received from the various representative bodies of pressmen throughout the country. Letters acknowledging the receipt of the circular issued by the Adams and Cylinder Press Printers' Association and the Empire City Printing Pressmen's Union of New York all state that the inauguration of this important movement will certainly eventuate to the great and mutual advantage of all pressmen and associated interests throughout the United States. The proposition to organize an international pressmen's union is hailed with unfeigned manifestations of approbation and satisfaction, and, in many instances, the representatives of local pressmen's unions say that every method it is possible to adopt will be pursued to accomplish the end in view — the formation of an international association of pressmen. It can safely be predicted that every American city will send a full delegation to the New York convention, while the delegates will be composed of men of intelligence and pronounced practical ability. Empire City Pressmen's Union, No. 35, and the Adams and Cylinder Press Printers' Association, the agitators of the movement, will make ample and proper arrangements for this national gathering of machine men, and, with the promised action and strong coöperation and assistance of the pressmen's unions, and the fraternity generally throughout the country, the programme of business and other details for the successful and satisfactory operation of the convention will be appropriately and promptly managed. It is certainly indicated that the pressmen of America are on the eve of a movement that is destined to become mighty and invulnerable after being once firmly organized.

The recent statement of Theodore L. De Vinne in regard to machines attracts much attention. He says: "There seems to be an uneasy feeling among compositors about typesetting machines. It is true that only three of the many recently invented are at practical work, but all of them give a promise of usefulness, if not in all fields at least in some fields of composition. It is certain that the machines have come to stay. Compositors fear that they will reduce the price of labor, and will indirectly drive them out of business. Much of this disquietude is unnecessary. That typesetting machines may or will reduce the cost of the work on reprints and cheap books and papers is probable. That it will ever drive any large body of good workmen out of business is absurd. The machines will surely make more work for workmen. So far from decreasing the standard of workmanship, they will elevate it. This conclusion is warranted by a review of the changes in the trade made by inventions in another department — that of presswork. It is really amusing to reflect on the cheerful, short-sighted stupidity of the earnest trade union men who so violently opposed all improvements in typography. Surely meaning to benefit the trade, they were actually doing their best to destroy

it. If they had carried their point, if they had suppressed all labor-saving devices, if they had kept the trade in the same narrow rut it was fifty years ago — what would be the present condition of most of the men who are now earning fair wages in pleasant situations in our trade? It is plain that, if these improvements had been prevented, they would not be in the trade at all. There would be no place for them. The limited amount of work that could be done on hand-presses would have kept them out. They would have been obliged to find employment in other fields. Most of them would have had to do hard manual labor or accept inferior situations in which they could with difficulty earn $9 a week. In view of the enormous blunders then made by sincere men, a thinking compositor may now well question the wisdom of the policy that opposes typesetting machines."

Another prominent authority says: "I am gratified to say that the amateur printer is not so much abroad as he used to be. The writers of lying advertisements in children's story papers and in journals of large circulation are no longer so numerous. Legitimate printers have no objections to boys having type and printing presses as toys. What they object to is having these boys hunting around a neighborhood for all the printing they can find, and then doing it at rates below what it is worth. The amateurs have discovered that it does not pay. Their presses, which were just as good as those for $250, broke down after a few weeks' wear; their type could set up only a line or two, and the entire product looked like an extremely miserable botch."

David G. Croly, an old and well-known journalist, has passed to the great unknown. He was a man of whose career in journalism much might be written. Under Manton Marble he was managing editor of the New York *World*. He founded the *Graphic* and the *Real Estate Record and Guide*, with which last publication he was connected during the latter years of his life. At the time of his death he was aged sixty years. He was a newspaper man in every sense of the word. As a writer he was strong, original and brilliant, and in the gathering and presentation of news he had few equals.

In a very interesting letter to the Associated Press, giving a description of the American exhibit at the Paris Exposition, Margaret F. Sullivan furnishes the following relative to the display of American printing machinery. "Printing House Square," in the American exhibit, will be run by electric power, supplied by Pickering for the special accommodation of the presses, which are not easily connected with the shafting. Neither Scott nor Hoe have any exhibit, but the plant, when ready, will be considerable. The Campbell and Golden companies' exhibits are the most important. Several typesetting machines are exhibited, including the MacMillan, the Thorne and the Mergenthaler linotype machine. The last named presents the most striking feature, as it does away with movable type. Instead, it uses matrices, and casts a solid bar for each line, the matrices being then returned automatically to their proper places. The machine is furnished with a phonograph, which dictates copy to the operator. The only other country exhibiting novel improvements in printing machinery is Great Britain."

Allen Thorndike Rice, who died just after being appointed Minister to Russia, was born in Boston, June 18, 1853. At the age of nine his parents visited Europe, and for five years he lived abroad. In 1867 he returned to this country, but went back to England in 1871 to study at Oxford, where he graduated in 1875. In 1876 he purchased the *North American Review*, which he has since edited with brilliant success. In 1879 he organized an expedition to examine systematically the ancient mines of Central America and Mexico. In 1884 he purchased *Le Matin*, a daily journal published in Paris. He was nominated in 1886 for congress by the republican convention in the tenth district of New York, but was defeated, as his friends allege, by the trickery of local politicians. He succeeded in having them expelled from the republican organization, and has since devoted much time and energy to the subject of ballot reform and the system known as the Australian system of voting. He has edited "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln," and contributed to "Ancient Cities of the New World," besides making many minor contributions to literature.

Many of the inland newspaper proprietors have discarded "plates," and are doing all their composition at home. In several places, where wages have been low, an increase has gone into effect, and there is much rejoicing thereat among a number of industrious and worthy printers. PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, June 4, 1889.

It would appear that the recent May number of THE INLAND PRINTER has eclipsed all its predecessors in general excellence of make-up, that is, if the opinion of the craft hereabout counts for anything in such regard. In a connection of the kind it may be that THE INLAND PRINTER is the only trade journal of its class that I discover in this locality preserved by the bookbinder's art, and the verdict is, that it makes not only a handsome volume but one wherein the printer, the typefounder and the publisher can find, in handy, collated form, much valuable information of a practical kind.

Messrs. A. Hoen & Co., lithographers and printers, whose imposing business structure looms up on Lexington street, opposite the city hall, were this week awarded the contract by the postoffice department for furnishing post-route maps for the next fiscal year. They were the lowest bidders. These maps are for use in making postal contracts for carrying the mails. There are six editions in a year, and they are issued every two months and corrected up to date. Each edition comprises 2,500 maps. This firm is also preparing a special lithograph, showing the new exhibition building, together with the Pimlico grounds, where the state fair is to be held in September.

D. W. Glass & Co., now located on Baltimore street, west of Charles street, have been awarded the contract to furnish paper fasteners for the postoffice department for the next fiscal year at $1.87 per thousand. This is a renewal of last year's contract. Mr. Glass, the head of this firm, about three years ago took quite a prominent part in an agitation which led to a reduction of the long hours of labor exacted at that time of the street carmen. But this gentleman and the Baltimore Typographical Union have never been in accord as to whose jurisdiction the firm's printing office should be worked under; in a word, all the efforts made to unionize the establishment of D. W. Glass & Co. have proved barren of results, all of which has led some of the members of the typographical union to intimate that Mr. Glass is not possessed of that virtue said to be a jewel, and commonly called consistency.

But, speaking of contracts, reminds me that the printing of the city registry list was not awarded this time to the highest bidder as was the case a year ago, when, in some mysterious manner, the job was given out at 15 cents per name, while responsible bidders, with good bond, who prepared to do the work for 5 cents per name, were ignored. Wells & Co. may be mentioned as among the latter class. It is estimated that the city treasury was robbed by this "job" of not less than $8,000. On the authority of reliable job printers, there is a fair profit in printing the registry list at 5 cents per name. The contract for the present list, which embraces only five thousand names, has been awarded at 12 cents per name, when it is stated that the previous list comprised eighty thousand names, and for the printing of which 15 cents per name was paid — the highest bid — it is not at all surprising that the award was openly pronounced a "deal."

Pressmen's Union No. 38, of this city, lately reorganized under a new charter. One among other objects for doing this was to get the stereotypers and feeders out of the organizations. As organized at present none but pressmen are eligible to membership, and the candidate, moreover, must have served five years as an apprentice and have worked one year at least as a journeyman.

A movement is on foot, according to circulars sent out from New York, to get all the pressmen's unions to withdraw from the International Typographical Union, with the stated object to form an independent organization, to be free from all entangling

alliances. To the projected new departure, the pressmen's union here is said to be decidedly opposed.

Frank Daffin, late compositor on the New York *World*, who committed suicide recently in that city, was well known among the craft in Baltimore, and also as a printer who had few, if any, superiors, both as to skill and speed, in manipulating type. Daffin was employed on the Baltimore *Sun* at the time of the assassination of President Garfield. This lamentable affair occurred on the day upon which Daffin was to enter upon his two weeks' vacation. Would he defer his holiday until the rush in the composing room was over? But Daffin, though remaining in the city, as is said, steered clear of the office, nor could he be found that he might be notified of the pressing need for his services. At the expiration of the "two weeks off," Daffin "showed up," and he was then and there discharged. Immediately after this turn in affairs, he left Baltimore for New York, where he resided until he rashly determined to take a holiday without any limitation attachments, and in a country from which tourists never return.

Messrs. Hitchcock and Riggs, delegates to the Denver convention, were, on the eve of departure, instructed by Baltimore Typographical Union to vote against any measure that would give the International Typographical Union power to compel subordinate local unions to declare for the proposed eight-hour day, which some of the labor organizations will attempt to inaugurate, it is said, on May 1, 1890. The delegates were also instructed to vote against the insurance scheme. Of course, by the time the next issue of THE INLAND PRINTER appears the convention will have adjourned; but it may be stated in this correspondence what the sentiment of the majority is in the Baltimore Typographical Union as to these important questions.

Mr. Adolph Sutro, of San Francisco, paid a visit a few days ago to his brother, Mr. Otto Sutro, a public-spirited citizen of Baltimore. There is nothing remarkable, perhaps, in one's having a brother visit him, but Mr. Adolph Sutro is not a common, every-day brother. He is a man famous as the projector and successful engineer of the great Sutro tunnel. He is also a man of large fortune, accumulated by his own skill and industry. Mr. Sutro proposes to erect on his own property, at the Golden Gate, San Francisco, a great library, to accommodate one million volumes on scientific subjects. He has personally collected in his travels through Europe 200,000 volumes, and among them he has gotten together a rare library of works relating to the art of printing from its invention to the present day. The library building and its contents will be given to the city of San Francisco.

"Nacirema" is a word not to be found in any dictionary, and yet Gen. Felix Agnus, publisher and manager of the Baltimore *American*, contends that it is a good word. "Nacirema," interpreted, or spelled backward, reveals simply the term "American," and it stands as the name, given by General Agnus, of that gentleman's country seat, distant some twenty miles from Baltimore. Nacirema, on a certain day, about two weeks ago, is said to have been in its glory; the occasion, a public dinner given on the place by General Agnus to Mr. Frank Thomson, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Five hundred invitations were sent out, principally to newspaper correspondents and politicians, the great majority of whom responded promptly and in person to the epicurean summons. As the publisher and manager of the *American* is something of a statesman himself, he could not well have overlooked in making out his invitation list such shining lights in the political world as Secretary James G. Blaine, Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy and Secretary J. M. Rusk, and these distinguished gentlemen of President Harrison's cabinet were all present. General Agnus said at the feast it was the happiest day of his life. He barred, it may be presumed, the nuptial hour in which he led to the altar the daughter of the late lamented C. C. Fulton, who was editor and proprietor of the *American* at the time of his death. And yet some inquisitive people are asking why General Agnus should give a dinner to a first vice-president of a railroad company, and especially one that must necessarily include, as would seem, so large a contingent of newspaper scribes and politicians. But there are carping critics here as elsewhere, who are tinctured with that same jealousy which prompted Brutus to stab, and then to exclaim, "Cæsar was ambitious, and I slew him."

The publishers and proprietors of the *Sun* on Saturday treated the staff, editorial and reportorial, to a regular old-fashioned outing, which consisted of a jolly run from Baltimore to Washington on the top and inside of large coach, *à la* tally-ho, with relay of horses, etc. The party traveled over the old historic Washington road, famous as being the route journeyed over between this city and the national capital by Washington, Jefferson and many more of the immortals, before an iron pathway for the steam horse was dreamed of in the philosophy of primitive days. The *Sun* of the following Monday contained over a column of interesting detail anent the trip, and as a fine bit of descriptive writing the article in question might well be set down as a masterpiece in its way.

The expressions of sympathy extended by this community to Mr. James R. Brewer, editor of the *Evening News*, in consequence of the recent untimely death of his young wife, are sincere and heartfelt. Mrs. Brewer was about twenty-two years of age, beautiful in form and feature, and possessed many amiable traits of character. She leaves a son a few weeks old.

As hinted at in a previous correspondence, as to what would soon follow the election of new congressmen from Maryland as regards the government printing office, I notice that these recently elected representatives of the republican faith are bringing a strong pressure to bear upon Public Printer Palmer in order to secure places for their typographical constituents.

Printing, both as to book and job, and in the newspaper way as well, may be quoted as fair to middling. FIDELITIES.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, June 1, 1889.

The state of trade is not much better than last month; many printers are still idle. One place in particular, Rouse's Point, New York, better known to the craft as "The Plug," does a great deal of harm in the way of manufacturing botches of all descriptions. They make printers, such as they are, in short order and set them afloat, many of them coming this way. Some endeavors are being made by Typographical Unions 176, English, and 145, French, to make that place come into the fold, and with the coöperation of our American brothers we no doubt will succeed.

A new office has been started by the Waters Brothers at 751 Craig street. All their material is new, and being good printers themselves, Montreal expects to see some fine worked turned out at the above place.

The *Journal of Commerce* have moved from their old stand at 305 St. James street to the more commodious quarters at 171 and 173 St. James street, occupying the upper three flats of the building for the pressroom, composition room and bindery. A new web press will be purchased at no distant day.

J. Theodore Robinson has moved his printing establishment from St. Francis Xavier street to 674 Craig street. The place formerly used had to be lighted up by gas all day long and every day in the year, while the place now used is the third flat, which is well provided with light and is well ventilated. The composition room, pressroom and bindery are all on this floor, while the office is on the ground floor. Several guide books are published at this office, besides many cheap editions of novels. About fifteen hands are employed the year round.

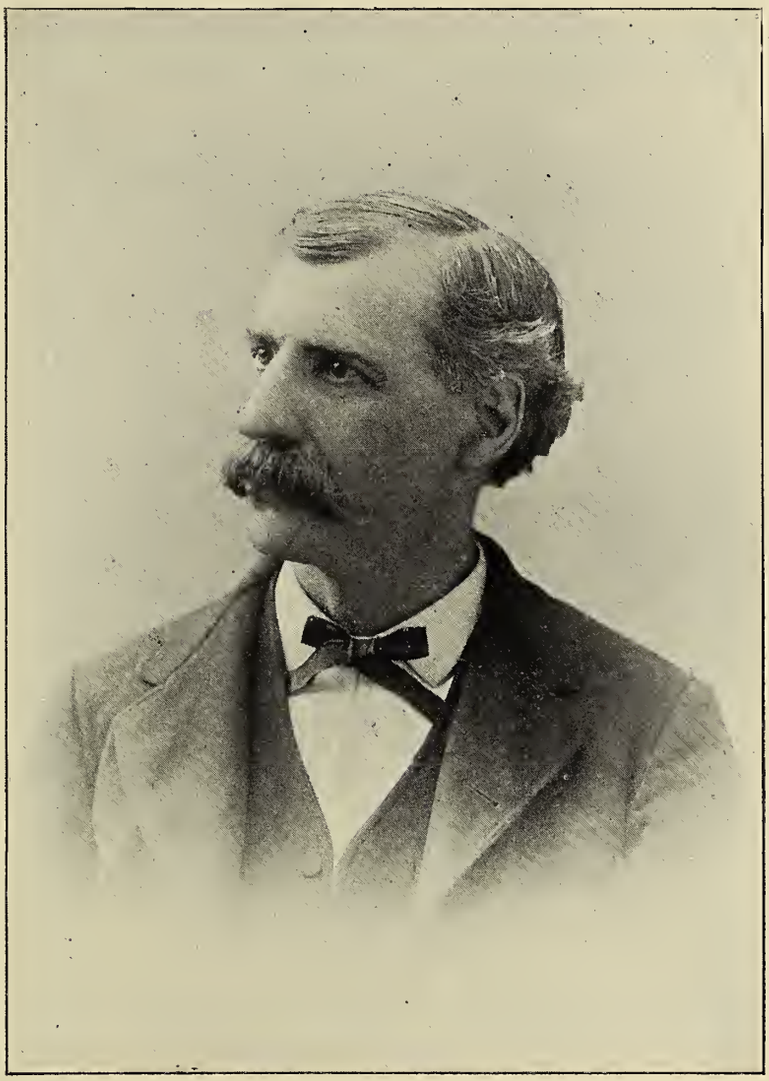
W. H. Eaton has also moved his office, though only a short distance. Considerable small work is done there. He also publishes *Eaton's Advertiser*.

Though Montreal is overprovided with girl comps and many rodents, there is no such thing as "boiler plate" or "frozen matter" used in the city, nor has there been any attempt to try typesetting machines.

The time has now come for the principal game to be played. Lacrosse is the prevailing game in Canada. The printers generally get up several base ball clubs, but none will play on the diamond this summer. Lacrosse is quite a game when one gets accustomed to it. J. P. M.

EDWARD T. PLANK.

The present president of the International Typographical Union, Edward T. Plank, is a native of the State of New York, having first seen the light of day in the town of Catskill, over a half century ago. He received such education as could be obtained in the public schools of his state, being a constant attendant until about fifteen years of age, and a year later entered the office of the Catskill *Democrat* (soon after merged with the *Recorder*) as an apprentice. Close application and hard work soon undermined his health, and thinking he knew how it could be best restored, he went to sea in a whaleship, sailing around the world on his first voyage and passing a season in the Arctic ocean. After a few years of sailing he reached California and again went into a printing office to learn the business. Something over thirty years ago he became a member of the union, and in 1863 was one of the charter members of Washoe (Nev.) union. The next year he went to Montana and assisted in getting out the first number of the Montana *Post*, published at Virginia City. Having a disagreement with the proprietor, who objected to paying $1 per thousand ems for composition, Plank quit setting type and turned his attention to mining, which he followed for about two years, on Alder Gulch, which was then yielding a large amount of gold dust and gave employment to a great many miners. After nearly two years of faithful and hard work upon his own claim (which afforded a bare living), in the spring of 1866 his prospects brightened and the claim began to pay well, but before the fortune was secured and when it seemed almost within his grasp, the melting snows on the mountain sent down a volume of water that broke over its banks, plunged into the pits, filled the drifts, and in a short time flooded the surrounding claims, and submerged in an hour his pay-streak and his hopes of wealth. Almost penniless and with impaired health, he was sought by the foreman of the *Post*, and helped them out in donning a new dress and enlarging the paper, as there were no other unemployed typos in the country. After three or four weeks on the paper, during which time the price of composition was advanced from 90 cents per thousand ems to $1.25, and settled to $1.15, he sold his claim for a small sum and went to Fort Benton, where a syndicate was formed, a Mackinaw boat was purchased, and the party started down the Missouri. They reached Omaha in about twenty-five or thirty days, gave the boat away and scattered in different directions, Plank visiting St. Louis and Chicago and finally halting in Detroit, where he went to work. During the next eleven years he was in Detroit most of the time, though working in New York two or three times for short periods, and several times in Lansing, Michigan. While in Detroit he held several official positions in the union, and represented it in the Montreal session in 1873, and was reëlected in 1884, but resigned before the convention met in St. Louis, that year. In 1876 he went to the Black Hills, but failed to get a mining claim, and worked for some months in the office of the *Pioneer*, at that time a weekly paper in Deadwood. Leaving the Hills in the fall, he went west to Nevada and California and returned in the spring. The following fall saw him again in Nevada, where he held cases on the *Gold Hill News* until late in 1881. While there he held office in the union, which he had assisted in forming years before, being its presiding officer for a term or two. While its president the union became a part of the Mechanics' Union (which was composed of the different trades, the miners not being affiliated). He became a vice-president of the Mechanics' against his wish, and the duty of presiding at the meetings (which were held weekly) largely devolved upon him. In the political canvass of 1880 the printers wished members of the craft in the legislature to guard the state printing office, which had been established by law two years before, and he was one of the two nominated and elected. The printing office remained a fixture, and the following summer he again stampeded to the mining section of Wood river, in southern Idaho, where argentiferous galena had been discovered. Usual ill-luck in mining attended him and he returned West and brought up in California. In the summer of 1882 he went to Victoria, Vancouver Island, and amused himself setting solid bourgeois on the *Colonist* for a few months. While here an invitation reached him to visit Kalakua's dominions, and he went to Honolulu, where he remained until the summer of 1883, when he returned to San Francisco. It was not a good time for a printer to reach the city, but joining the turfites he worried along, took an active part in union matters, attended its meetings regularly, and in 1886 was one of its representatives on a board of arbitration in the settlement of some matters between the union and a couple of newspaper offices. In 1887 he was elected president of the union and one of its delegates to the session of the International Typographical Union, at Buffalo. At that session he was elected vice-president. The following year he was reëlected president of San Francisco union and returned as a delegate to the Kansas City session of the International



Typographical Union, and at that session was elected to the presidency of the latter organization. Headquarters were established at Indianapolis, and in that city he has resided for the past year, though he retains membership in San Francisco, and this year is again returned as one of San Francisco's delegates.

A NOVEL ENTERPRISE.

The Detroit *Evening News* and the associate papers of the Scripp's league, the Cleveland *Press*, the Cincinnati *Post* and the St. Louis *Chronicle*, have decided to send at their joint expense a delegation of forty American workmen to the Paris exposition to return the visit of the French workingmen's delegation to the Centennial exposition. The men will be nominated by the leading labor organizations and from these will be chosen at least forty representative men and possibly some women, selected with regard to their respective trades, their sobriety and reliability to convey to their fellow workmen in plain but clear and exact English, a fair conception of what they have seen and studied in Paris and throughout Europe.

The delegates selected will be assembled at some point of rendezvous to receive instruction and they will depart for New York in palace cars, where they will take first-class passage for Europe. Arriving in England they will first visit the leading industrial centers of that country, including London, Birmingham and Sheffield, and then cross the channel to France. They will remain at least two weeks in Paris studying the exposition, each delegate making a special study of his own trade and the exhibits which illustrate it. They will next visit the great manufacturing establishments in the neighborhood of Paris and afterward take a flying trip to Lyons and possibly some other great industrial city of the interior. From each point of interest, and especially from Paris, each delegate will write a carefully prepared report of his observations in his own special trade. The reports will deal not only with mechanical improvements that may be observed, but also with the relations of employer and employé as they are illustrated by the observations of the delegates in Europe as compared with their knowledge of the relations of the corresponding classes in America.

STRANGE USES OF PAPER.

Paper is now made to serve for steel and iron. When strong fiber is used it can be made into a substance so hard that it can scarcely be scratched. Railroad car wheels are made of it, more durable than iron. A store in Atlanta, Georgia, has been built entirely of paper. The rafters, weather boards, roof and flooring are all made of thick compressed paper boards, impervious to water. On account of the surface of the paper being smooth and hard it cannot catch on fire as easily as a wooden building. It is found warm in cold and cool in hot weather. The Breslau fireproof chimney has demonstrated that cooking and heating stoves, bathtubs and pots, when annealed by a process that renders it fireproof, becomes more lasting than iron and will not burn out. Cracks in floors around the skirting board, or other parts of a room, may be neatly filled by thoroughly soaking newspaper in paste, made as thick as putty and forced into the cracks with a paste-knife. It will soon harden and can be painted.

Black walnut picture frames are made of paper and so colored that no one can tell them from the original wood. A paper piano has lately been exhibited in Paris. The entire case is made of compressed paper, to which is given a hard surface, a cream-white brilliant polish. The legs and sides are ornamented with arabesques and floral designs. The exterior, and as much of the interior as can be seen when the instrument is open, are covered with wreaths and medallion painted in miniature. An Italian monk has succeeded in constructing an organ where the pipes are made of paper pulp. It has 1,400 pipes of various sizes. The American Cotton Seed Oil Trust are now running a mill for making paper from the hulls remaining after all the oil has been squeezed out of the cotton seed. They are contemplating the erection of a 100-ton mill for the same purpose. These hulls have heretofore been considered worthless. It has so far proved so successful that the trust propose erecting mills at different points in the cotton-raising country. Of course, this will somewhat revolutionize the paper trade.

A new mill for the manufacture of paper from moss has been recently established in Sweden. Paper of different thickness and pasteboard made of it have already been shown, the latter even in sheets three-quarters of an inch thick. It is as hard as wood and can be easily painted and polished. It has all the good qualities but none of the defects of wood. The pasteboard can be used for door and window frames, architectural ornaments and all kinds of furniture. The ceiling of the assembly chamber at Albany, New York, is made of papier-mache. It is a model of its kind, and appears so like marble as to deceive the most expert eye. The latest idea is to use paper instead of wood for lead pencils by using a patent preparation by which it can be cut as easily as the softest wood.—*St. Louis Stationer.*

THE COPY CUTTER'S DESK IN A BIG DAILY.

"Do you think you paid sufficient attention to my desk?" inquired J. H. Symmons, copy cutter in the *Times* composing room, of the reporter who wrote the description of that department of the paper. The reporter being one of the craft who had not risen or fallen from the case, had noticed that the desk in question was a solid and handsome bit of oak furniture, and had supposed he was doing his full duty when he said so. Five minutes' conversation with Mr. Symmons convinced the reporter that his knowledge of the copy cutter's desk was of a most superficial character. Every printer knows the ordinary copy cutter's desk, it and everything on it being perfectly open to the observant typesetter. The new desk is not one of that kind. The desk itself is just the right height, and gives the copy cutter all the room he wants. While he stands at this desk, the copy cutter cannot see the compositor, neither can the latter see him, nor can the compositor see that portion of the desk where the copy is placed. The back of the desk, from the compositor's standpoint, or the front of it, as it seems to the copy cutter, rises to a height of about 6 feet. In the middle of this barrier is an aperture, the bottom of which is about 3 inches from the top of the desk. Near this aperture, which is large enough to admit a No. 10 hand, is placed the copy. The compositor who wants a "take" puts his hand in and takes the "take" on the top of the pile. He hasn't any idea whether it will be fat or lean; he hopes it will be fat, but knows that the chance is in favor of lean. If it be lean, he hopes for better luck next time, or perhaps he may grit his teeth, but he won't, as formerly, throw the blame for his ill fortune on the copy cutter and accuse him of so placing the copy as to get into the hands of favorites. Formerly, when the desk was in full sight of the compositors, the slyest of these were fairly well able to tell at a glance when the fat was on top, and they acted accordingly, the copy cutter being more or less warmly objurgated by the rest of the room. The new desk makes it an even thing all around. It was coldly received at first because it was an innovation, and innovations are looked upon with unfriendly eyes by typesetters the world over.—*New York Times.*

A San Francisco newspaper offered $200 to the one who would correctly guess the number of types in a jar exhibited in the exposition there. Two men were successful, naming the correct number, 34,200. How they came to hit on that number is interesting. One of them once guessed the number of shot in a jar about the same size as the one containing the type. There were 95,000. He thought there were one-third as many type as shot, and so divided 95,000 by three, and he said, "added a little to make it even." The other man saw a crowd around the jar, and felt in his pocket for a pencil with which to write a number. He couldn't find one, and moved on; but afterward, feeling strongly impelled to make a guess, felt again for a pencil, and found an old lottery ticket, on which was the number 34,200. He borrowed a pencil, put down the number, and won $100.

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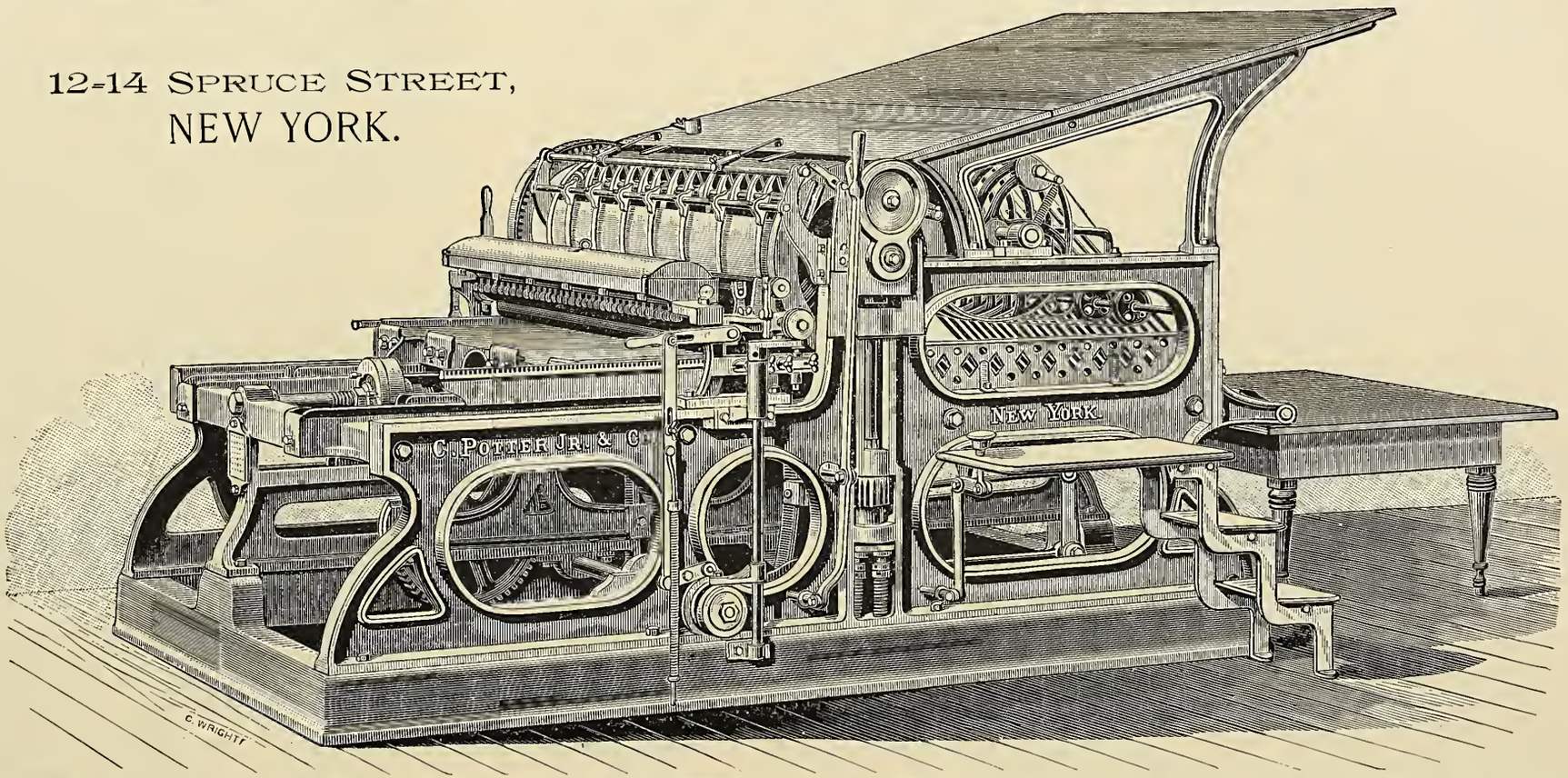
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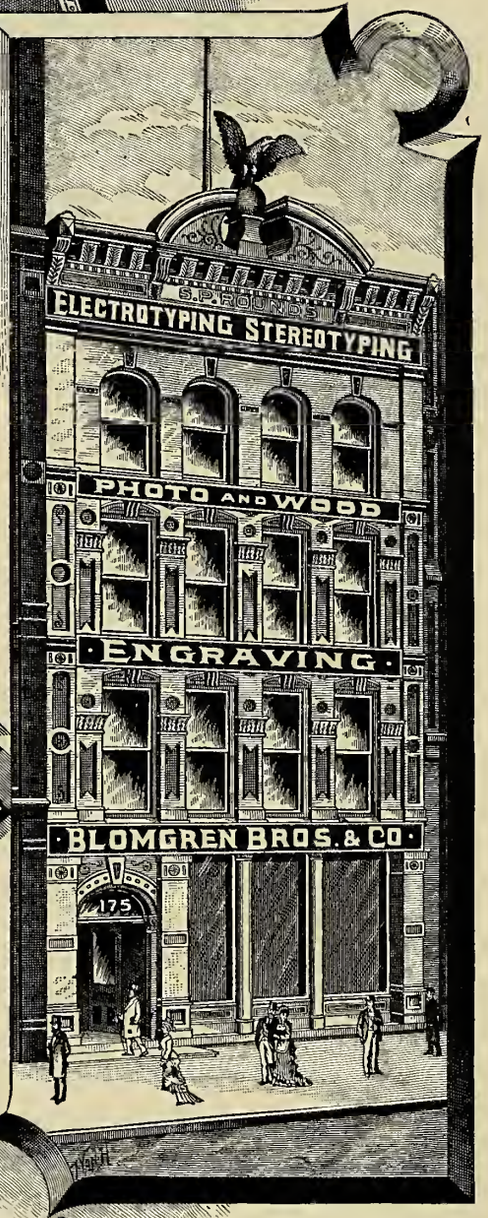
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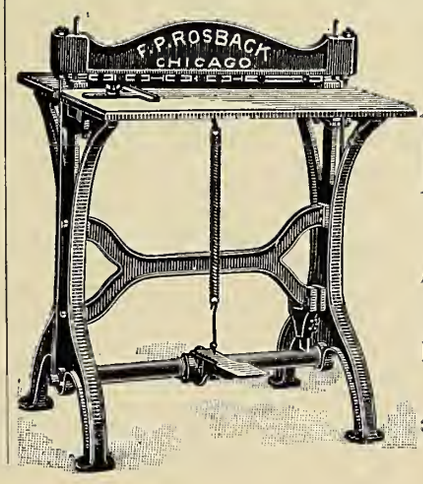
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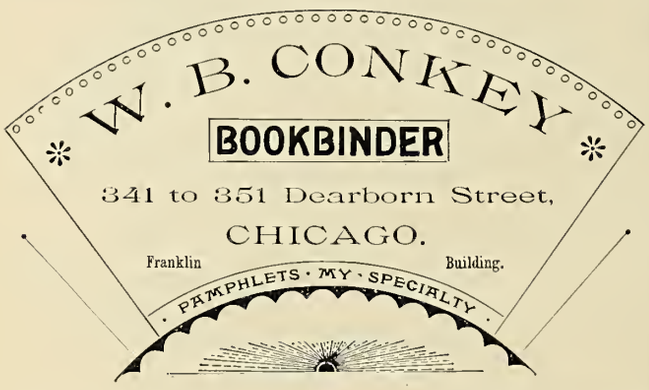
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9-col. Drum Cylinder, good as new, price $1,200, for	600.00	" "	8-col. Washington, *nearly new*, fine	165.00	" "
8-col. *Power Press*, new, splendid	550.00	" "	8-col. Washington, *nearly new*, fine	175.00	" "

Army Presses, Job Presses, etc. Great Bargains!

WRITE QUICK! NOW IS YOUR CHANCE. We have a German Office, almost brand new—CHEAP; ENGLISH OFFICE too.

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The Largest Establishment in the United States.

Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition.

D. J. REILLY & CO.

324 & 326 Pearl Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Equipped with all the latest improved appliances for casting Rollers, we produce strictly first-class work.

Rollers cast in our patented "Peerless" Composition, or in our standard "Acme" Composition, are guaranteed to work satisfactorily in any climate.

"PEERLESS" COMPOSITION, in Bulk, 40 cts. per lb.

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Rollers and Composition carefully packed for transportation.

By the use of our PATENTED APPARATUS for facilitating the casting of Rollers, we are enabled to claim PERFECTION in QUALITY and DISPATCH in PRODUCTION *unequaled* by any other establishment.

Estimates for casting Rollers furnished on application.

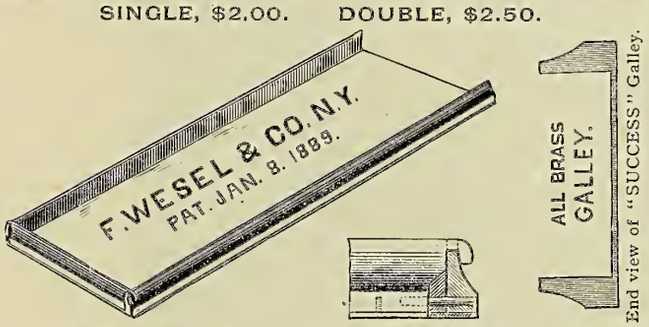
"SUCCESS." "SUCCESS." "SUCCESS."

Buy our "Patent All Brass Galley!" None Equal in the Market!

Thousands and thousands of our Patent All Brass Galleys, "SUCCESS," are already in the market. Pronounced a sueeess wherever in use.

The "SUCCESS" Galley is worth fifty per eent more than any other Galley in the maket.

SINGLE, $2.00. DOUBLE, $2.50.



End view of "SUCCESS" Galley.

JOB GALLEYS.			NEWSPAPER GALLEYS.		
Octavo	6	x 10 inside...$2.00	Single	3¾ x 23¾	inside...$2.00
Quarto	8¾	x 13 inside... 2.50	Single	3¾ x 15¾	inside... 1.75
Foolseap	9	x 14 inside... 2.75	Single	3¾ x 11¾	inside... 1.50
Medium	10	x 16 inside... 3.00	Medium	5 x 23¾	inside... 2.25
Royal	12	x 18 inside... 3.50	Double	6¼ x 23½	inside... 2.50
Super Royal	14	x 21 inside... 4.00			
Imperial	15	x 22 inside... 4.50			
Republican	18	x 25 inside... 5.00			

MAILING GALLEY, 6¼ x 23¾ inside $3.00

Other sizes made to order.

F. WESEL MANUFACTURING CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' MATERIALS,

Patent Stereotype Blocks, Brass Rules, Wrought Iron Chases, Galley Racks Composing Stieks and other Printers' Materials. A large stoek of Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Stands, Cases, etc., always kept on hand. Complete Outfits for Job and Newspaper Offiees.

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☞ "Success" Galleys for sale by all Type Foundries and Dealers in Printers' Materials.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

The Smyth Book Sewing Machines,
The Elliot Thread Stitching Machines,
The Chambers Book Folding Machines,
The Thompson Wire Stitching Machines,
The Acme Paper Cutting Machines,
The Semple Book Trimmer,
The Jones Signature Press.

GENERAL AGENTS, U. S., FOR

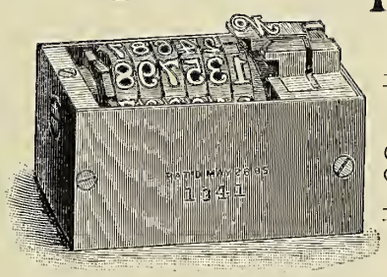
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41 BEEKMAN STREET,
NEW YORK.

345 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

"THE WETTER"

Consecutive Numbering Machine.



• PATENTED •
May 26, 1885.
October 16, 1888.

PRICE
$25.00

The increasing demand for the WETTER NUMBERING MACHINE from the general printers throughout the United States proves the usefulness of them. It is the only Numbering Machine made that can be locked in a form and work consecutively at each impression of the press. They can be used on any style or make of printing press. All machines guaranteed. For circular and prices address

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28 & 30 MORTON ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

SPECIAL.

We have the best equipped Numbering Maehine Faetory in the United States, and are prepared to furnish estimates on all manner of Numbering Maehines, partieularly those used on eoupon presses.



"SUMMER."

"Haftone" process, by F. D. MONTGOMERY, 359 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the ensuing month: R. L. Patterson, Toronto, representative of Miller & Richards, Edinburgh, Scotland; A. Senécal, superintendent government public printing, Ottawa, Canada; B. H. Howig, Marshall Printing Co., Marshalltown, Iowa; J. Blizzard, Blizzard & Co., commercial printers, Toronto; A. W. Croil, National Electrotype and Stereotype Co., Toronto.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C. G., Bothwell, Ontario: Will you inform me where I can get a small circular saw, say 4 inches in diameter, for cutting plates.

Answer.—C. B. Cottrell & Sons, New York, or J. W. Ostrander, 77 Jackson street, Chicago, can furnish what you desire.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Chattanooga *Morning Tribune* has suspended publication.

D. C. DUNBAR is now business manager of the Omaha *Republican.*

MR. GEORGE MCBRIDE has started the *Times* at Julesburg, Colorado.

GUS MAMER will issue a new weekly paper at Keyport, New Jersey.

THE Appleton (Wis.) *Daily Post* is to be furnished with a new dress of type.

A NEW Saturday paper, the *World*, has been established at Elmira, New York.

THE *Star* is a new daily twinkler in the journalistic firmament at Sayre, Pennsylvania.

THE Delaware *Twilight*, a colored men's organ, has appeared at Wilmington, Delaware.

KAUFFMAN BROTHERS are to establish an afternoon daily in Denver with a capital of $100,000.

THE La Grange (Ind.) *Standard* has entered upon its thirty-fourth year in the best of health and spirits.

A UNIQUE literary celebration will soon take place in China—the thousandth anniversary of the Pekin *Gazette.*

JOHN SWINTON has returned to daily journalism, and is now engaged as editorial writer on the New York *Sun.*

ONE hundred and twenty Kansas editors have been made happy by having been appointed postmasters in that state.

THE *Medical Times*, *Register* and *Dietetic Gazette*, Philadelphia, have been consolidated and will be published hereafter as a weekly.

EX-CONGRESSMAN FLOYD S. BRICE has been chosen editor of the *North American Review*, in place of Allen Thorndike Rice, deceased.

MESSRS. L. E. MCKAY and T. W. Turnbull have bought the Spencer (Ky.) *Courier* from the widow of the late Thomas Crutcher.

MESSRS. GEORGE H. DAINS and C. W. Metcalfe have bought the Cumberland Valley (Ky.) *News*, which is published at Barbourville, this state.

THE Logan County (Ky.) *Ledger* is shortly to appear at Russellville, with Mayor Duke Bowden in editorial charge and Vascoe D. Brown, manager.

THE *Union* of Philadelphia, published weekly for Typographical Union No. 2 is one of the most interesting exchanges which reaches our table.

FRANK W. JOSLIN, who has for some time been on the editorial staff of the Utica (N. Y.) *Observer*, has resigned to become associate editor on the *Herald.*

THE sale of the Des Moines *Daily Leader* has been consummated, the assignee accepting the bid of Henry Stivers & Co., of the Burlington *Gazette*, for the sum of $21,725. The politics of the paper will be democratic, and it is understood that Mr. Stivers will be the editor-in-chief. The new deal gives great satisfaction to the local representatives of that party at Des Moines.

W. E. HOSKINS will start a paper at Manarquaw, New Jersey, to be known as the *Star*, and he will also publish a paper at Spring Lake, which will be called the *News.*

THE *Saturday Star* is the name of a very interesting and neatly printed six-column, eight-page weekly, printed in Milwaukee by Ernest W. and Harry E. Dankoler. Price, $2 per annum.

Japi Oaye is the name of a very neat four-column quarto published at the Santee Agency, Nebraska. It is printed in the Sioux language, and is set up by the boys employed in the composing department of the training school.

MONTPELIER, Ohio, is to have a second paper again, called the *Republican.* Mr. Miller, of Zanesville, a gentleman of many years' experience, has moved an office there, and is making preparations to issue the first number in a few days.

Farmer's Alliance is the name of a readable, well printed, five-column, eight-page weekly, published by the Alliance Publishing Company at Ooltewah, Tennessee, and devoted, as its title implies, to the interests of the farmers of the state.

A STOCK company for the publication of a daily paper in Burlington, New Jersey, has been organized, with the following management: President, Dr. N. L. Woodruff; secretary, J. W. Gaskill; treasurer, Thomas Gifford. The name chosen is the Bordentown *Independent.* L. N. Prentiss, of Columbus, will be chief editor.

WE inadvertently failed to mention in last issue the receipt of the proceedings of the twenty-fourth annual session of the Illinois Press Association, pamphlet form, from Hayes & Fletcher, of the Morris (Ill.) *Herald.* The printing and compilation correspond—both are first-class. The secretary, Mr. E. B. Fletcher, knows his business, and the association has every reason to be proud of the services rendered by such an official. This is *not* flattery, it is the simple truth.

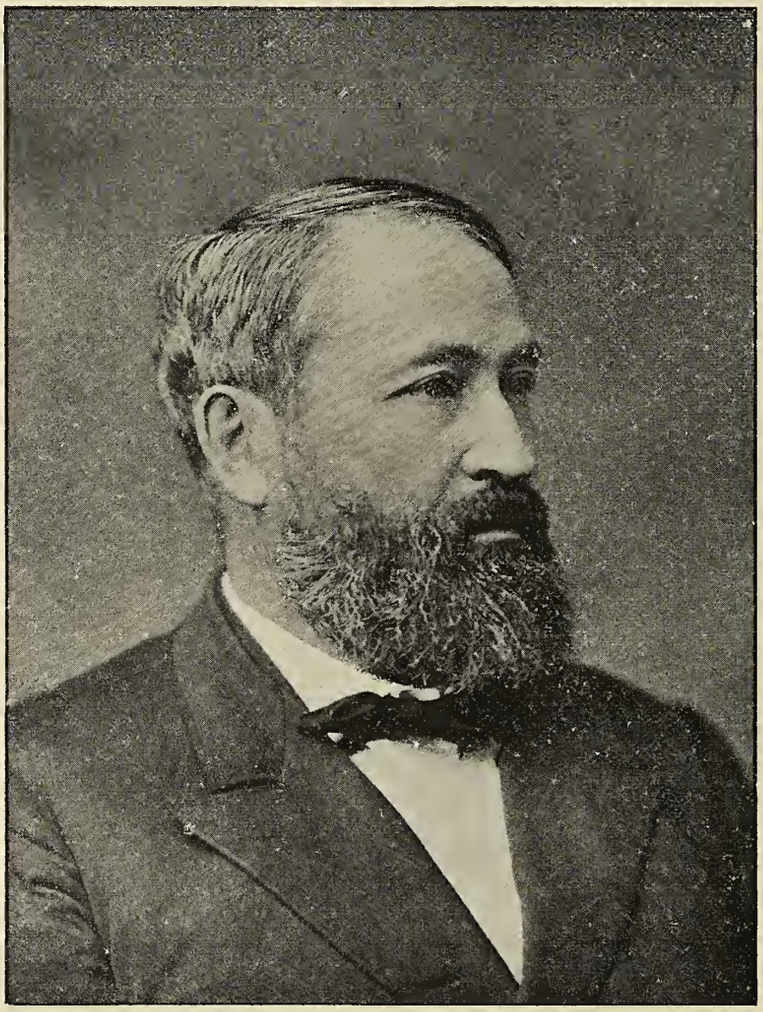
A PAPER MINE.

"I recently met Henry Palmer, an old California friend and one of the Argonauts, who told me he had abandoned the West and settled in St. Lawrence county," says a writer in the New York *Star.* "What are you doing up there?" I asked. He excited my curiosity by replying, "Working a paper mine." "What do you mean?" "I'll tell you. When I was a boy I worked in a paper mill at Camden and became familiar with the clays used for sizing and weighting paper. I concluded a short time ago to leave California and spend the balance of my days in the East. While on a visit to St. Lawrence county I was riding one day along a new road which had been cut for some distance through a peculiar formation of soft white rock. I examined it carefully under the microscope and found that it was fibrous, and seemed peculiarly adapted to paper making. I had tests made by manufacturers, who reported favorably, so I bought the land and began mining; we are now shipping over a hundred tons a day, and it is rapidly displacing the clays formerly used, as its fibrous nature makes it a part of the warp and weft of the paper, instead of sizing only. No other such deposit is known in the country."

A NEW composing machine is in course of completion at Berlin. It not only composes but also automatically justifies the lines, while the compositor may go on with his work. It is said to set and justify about 7,000 types an hour. Another great advantage it possesses over the old system of composing machines consists in its manner of guiding the types, which do not reach the stick through the canals on an inclined plane, but are taken up and firmly held by grippers, until they reach their intended place in the line they belong to, a system by which all the stoppages arising from the irregular progress of the types in their way down are avoided. The machine will shortly appear on the typographical mart.

THE NEW PUBLIC PRINTER.

Frank W. Palmer, the new public printer appointed by President Harrison, May 7, 1889, comes of English and Scotch stock. He was born in Manchester, Indiana, October 11, 1827, his parents having gone to that new country from eastern New York, subsequently returning to Jamestown, New York, near which city they died. His father, Rev. Z. M. Palmer, was a Baptist preacher, tall and spare, with a spiritual face, the head of a philosopher, wonderfully gifted in spiritual power, but poor in purse and broken in health. *His* treasure was not of this world. His wife, Selina Strong, on the contrary, was stout, energetic and practical. No one who met her genial welcome and sweet smile, ever forgot the good, motherly Mrs. Palmer. She came of Puritan parentage, and often modestly boasted that her father, Asahel Strong, was the leading selectman of his town, and greatly respected for his learning and many virtues.



Their boy, Frank, the youngest of seven children, was much like other boys of the town, playing truant some, helping his mother some, and attending the village school some, till at about fourteen years of age, when he bargained to learn the printing business in the office of the Jamestown *Journal*, the pioneer paper of the town, and one of the first papers in western New York. During his three years' apprenticeship, he had a stipulated amount of schooling at the village academy, still working in the office nights and mornings.

From the time Frank set the first type the whole nature of the boy seemed to change. He had no further boyhood, as boyhood is reckoned nowadays; he was a man in ambition, in purpose, and growing power. While other boys were kicking the foot ball, *à la* Yale, in the village streets of an evening, his dim light could be seen in the corner window of the old *Journal* office, where, in a little dingy room, he sat poring over some borrowed book, trying his hand slyly on an article for the *Journal*, or dreaming dreams of the future, with some congenial chum of his schoolboy days.

Completing his trade, Frank, at the age of seventeen, struck out for wider fields and a journeyman's wages. His first application, in Buffalo, for work, to a sleek, pompous employer, resulted in a cruel rebuff. Then and there the disappointed boy made a vow that if ever he became an employer, he would, at least, be kind to applicants for labor, and if he could not employ a boy he would not insult him. Possibly something of the public printer's pleasant smile and kindly greeting which make him popular now with applicants in the biggest printing office in the world, dates back to this mistaken man, who afterward obsequiously sought the printer boy's help while he was a member of the legislature at Albany.

As illustrating the progress of the age, it may be mentioned here that on his way to New York, he was seven days going from Buffalo to Schenectady, on a line canal boat—longer than it takes travelers now to cross the Atlantic or span the continent. But that was forty-five years ago, and that time measures much of American history and American progress.

After a year or so at the case in the big city, he was sent for by his old employer, and thereafter he had the main charge of the Jamestown *Journal*, till he became part owner of it in 1848, continuing thus for some ten years. As an editor, he had the courage of his convictions, and was a success from the first. Never sensational, his style was terse, clear-cut and vigorous, dealing largely in facts, figures, and convincing argument. The party managers of old Chautauqua soon felt his power, and sent him to the legislature two terms, where he took high rank.

But the wider field of the great Northwest attracted him, and he went to Dubuque, Iowa, taking an interest in the Dubuque *Times*, till 1861, when he removed to the capital of that state, and bought the *Weekly Register*, making it the *Daily Register* later on. Here, too, he was popular. He was elected state printer four successive terms, of two years each. Then he was chosen as congressman two terms from the capital district of Iowa, serving his people with great credit and satisfaction. In the house of representatives he was a member of the Appropriation and other leading committees, showing how highly he was appreciated by Blaine, Garfield, Kelley, Scofield, and other strong men of that day.

But his ambition was for a higher and broader journalism, and in 1866 he sold the *Register*, afterward so ably edited by J. S. Clarkson, the present model first assistant postmaster-general, and bought a one-third interest in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, continuing its editor in chief until 1876. In 1877 he was made postmaster of Chicago, serving more than eight years until displaced by Cleveland. He brought order out of chaos, and placed that office at a high standard by his untiring industry and executive ability. After his removal he did editorial work on the Chicago journals, latterly being editor of the *Industrial World*, a paper devoted to the metal industries, the tariff, etc. During the last presidential campaign he did good work for the republican cause for nearly two months in Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. As a platform speaker he is among the best, holding his hearers from start to finish. He has a commanding presence, being nearly six feet tall, straight, broad shouldered,

and the picture of health and manly vigor, with a musical, far-reaching voice, a pleasant face, and a happy faculty of saying something every time he speaks. Temperate in all things, he has a good, strong body, and is able and willing to do any amount of work. Personally and socially, Mr. Palmer is one of the most agreeable of men, as gentle and considerate in the social and family circle as the wife and children of his love.

One prominent characteristic of Mr. Palmer is his abiding faith in, and fidelity to, his friends. And this, in turn, may account for the tenacity with which his friends stick to him, and why the recommendations for his appointment were so earnest, cordial, general and voluntary.

That his selection was fortunate for the public service is already apparent. As postmaster of Chicago, he handled more than $200,000,000 of public money, without a breath of scandal, or the loss of a cent, and he has shown his honesty, ability and courage in doing what he thinks is right, in many ways. While he cannot be coerced by any man living, he will say NO if he must, so kindly to the many applicants for place, that no gentleman or lady can take offense.

If the president is equally discreet and fortunate in filling other important public trusts, his party and the country will have no just cause for complaint.

ST. LOUIS JOTTINGS.

R. P. STUDLY & Co. have put in a new Huber press, recently.

BUSINESS is very quiet in this city at the present time, and the prospects are not very flattering.

THE Little & Becker Printing Company have increased their capital stock from $5,000 to $30,000.

THE Central Typefoundry last month added a stereotyping and electrotyping department to their foundry.

THE St. Louis Typothetæ has passed a resolution to fix the rate of composition on bookwork so as to conform with the rates prevailing in Chicago for similar services.

THE F. O. Sawyer Paper Company, with a capital stock of $60,000, has been incorporated. This firm has been in business here under the above title for a number of years, but not until now incorporated.

J. E. MANGAN & Co., finding that their present quarters are entirely inadequate for their constantly increasing business, have secured elegant, commodious quarters on Locust street, near Tenth, and will soon remove to them.

THE St. Louis Printing & Stationery Company was sold to the St. Louis Label Works about a month ago. Both firms made a specialty of druggists' labels, and the consolidation gives the St. Louis Label Works a very large plant.

ONE of our republican congressmen, Hon. Nathan Frank, recently purchased an interest in the *Daily Star-Sayings*, and he will make it one of the stanchest organs of his party. Last week this paper was awarded the city printing for another year, it having already held the contract for the past year.

SINCE starting its daily edition, the *New Order*, the local workingmen's association's organ, has had it forcibly presented to them that the path of a daily paper is not strewn with sweet-scented roses. After having been attached and the office held in possession by the sheriff for some time, they succeeded in getting capital interested in their behalf, and the attachments were paid. The paper has now taken a new lease of life, but will appear only weekly as formerly.

WE are pleased to note that most of our printers here are doing a good business, taking it from one year's end to another, and most of them, I imagine, find the balance on the right side of the ledger; even if not very large, at least it is there or certainly not on the other side. This is evidenced by the many substantial improvements and increase of plants which have been made very recently by many of our printers. In spite of the prophesies and shakings of the head of the grumblers, and the printing trade has these as well as all other trades, men constantly are entering the business, and those already in it do not evince any great desire to retire from it. No, dear grumbler, the printing trade viewed simply as a means of gaining a livelihood, is as good as any trade, and besides, when we think of it as the art preservative of arts, the *real artist* a person may make out of himself in it, the never ending changes of fine effect he may produce — but I must desist. It would take a large book to record the thoughts and musings of a true lover of the art.

ANOTHER society organ has been recently launched upon the sea of journalism. By name, it is the *Recorder*, issued weekly, in the interest of the Legion of Honor, by the Recorder Publishing Company, Howard Scott being the editor, and Gottschalk Printing Company doing the printing. It is a very bright, newsy sheet, well edited in all its departments and well printed. It should have the substantial support of all members of the order which it represents. Good luck to it. THE PRINCESS.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

VAN BUREN county, Michigan, has formed a press association, comprising nearly every newspaper published in its limits.

THE women newspaper writers of New York are planning to organize a Women's Press Association. Mrs. Croly is talked of for president.

THE annual outing of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association will begin on Monday, June 24. Colonel R. H. Thomas, secretary of the association, was in Philadelphia recently making arrangements for the excursion.

THE West Michigan Press Association holds its annual meeting in the city of Muskegon, June 19, 20 and 21. The programme of entertainment embraces a banquet, a visit to two of the largest sawmills, a ride upon Lakes Muskegon and Michigan and an exhibition drill by the life saving crew, etc.

THE Pennsylvania Editorial Association will make their annual excursion this year to Cape May, New Jersey. From two to three hundred editors will participate. The programme comprises an excursion from the interior of Pennsylvania to Philadelphia, arriving there June 24, and reaching the seashore the following day.

THE National Editorial Association meets at Detroit, August 27, and will remain in session four days. It is now composed of delegates from thirty-nine state and territorial associations and other associations have signified their intention to send delegates to the Detroit meeting. A trip on Lake St. Clair, one to Put-in-Bay, and one to Mackinaw will compose a part of the entertainment.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for twenty-five cents each.

ISSUE OF MAY 7, 1889.

402,561—Printing and addressing machinery, combined. S. D. Carpenter, Carthage, Mo.
402,792—Printing in imitation of typewriting; apparatus for. C. E. Adsomson, Muncie, Ind.
403,001—Printing machine, calico. J. Sutherland, Philadelphia, Pa.
402,772—Printing machine set-off mechanism. W. Scott, Plainfield, New Jersey.

ISSUE OF MAY 14, 1889.

403,402—Printers quoin. S. D. Webb and S. C. Sweet, Washington, D. C.
403,082—Printing device. S. G. Adams and C. L. Leonori, St. Louis, Mo.
403,206—Printing machine, line. J. McAdams, Brooklyn, N. Y.
403,181—Printing machine, plate. M. and H. E. Eberhardt, Newark, N. J.
403,365—Printing press, platen. F. W. Museter, Fostoria, Ohio.
403,423—Printing machines, form cylinder for. J. C. Ford, Beverly, Mo.

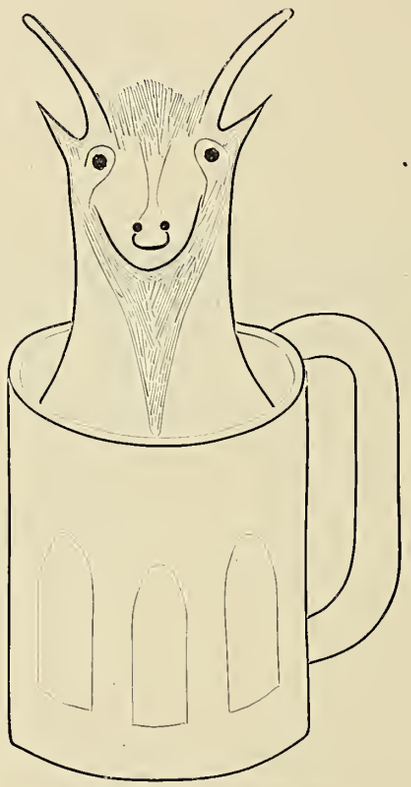
ISSUE OF MAY 21, 1889.

403,783—Compositors bracelet wrist protector. C. L. Smart, Los Angeles, Cal.
403,882—Hand printing apparatus. T. Bartholomew, Newark, Ohio.
403,513—Rotary printing machine. J. Brooks, Plainfield, N. J.

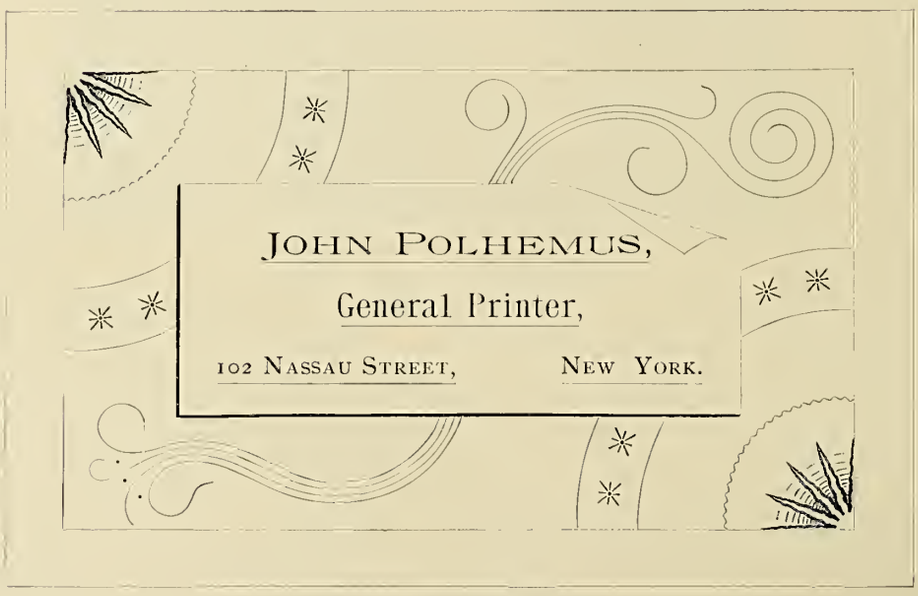
ISSUE OF MAY 28, 1889.

404,058—Printing machine. H. L. Snow, Reeseville, Wis.
404,250—Printing machine sheet-delivery apparatus. G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



No. 23.—A. H. H., Philadelphia, Pa.



No. 24.—R. L. S., New York, N. Y.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.

HARDWARE

TELEPHONE, 1067-2.

VAPOR STOVES,
GAS STOVES,
OIL STOVES,

= J. P. GRAY, = =

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Stoves, Furnaces,

REFRIGERATORS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

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No. 25.—A. L. M., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE GERMAN MEDICINE CO.,

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

No. 26.—A. L. M., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Rates,

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Absolutely Fire-Proof.

Rochester, N.Y. _____ 18___

Pays to the order of _____ $_____

_____ Dollars,

To the Merchants Bank,
Rochester, N.Y.

No. _____

No. 27.—J. P. S., Rochester, N. Y.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Chicago Coöperative Press Company has been licensed to incorporate with a capital stock of $50,000.

THE *Sporting Journal* has ceased to exist, and a base ball publication has been started in its stead, the name of which, however, we do not know.

MR. O. P. BASSETT has resumed the management of the Pictorial Printing Company vice J. F. Lawrence, who has had charge for some time past.

WALTER S. MARDER is enjoying a respite from work and spending the time in the East, where he has many friends to make the time pass most agreeably.

THE monthly meeting of the Chicago Paper Trade Club was held at the Palmer House, Thursday, May 16. A very interesting paper on the subject of "Credits" was read by Thomas Cratty.

GANE BROTHERS have in press a new catalogue, which will contain, when issued, about two hundred and fifty pages. It will be a very complete guide to purchasers of bookbinders' materials and machinery.

MR. N. R. BAKER, manager of the Kansas Newspaper Union, Topeka, Kansas, recently made a tour of the Wisconsin paper mills, and also spent a number of days in Chicago. He was accompanied by Mrs. Baker.

MR. V. C. CHASE, with C. B. Cottrell & Sons, was laid up for some time with erysipelas, but is convalescent. He celebrated his first outing after recovery by selling a large two-revolution press to parties in Janesville, Wisconsin.

THE W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company of New York have opened a branch office at Room 16, 417 Dearborn street, Chicago, where they will keep on hand a large stock of fine block, job and colored, and the various grades of cut and book inks.

THE Merchants Publishing Company have just issued a handsome catalogue of druggists' and other labels, the production of which they make a specialty. It is pronounced one of the finest and most complete catalogues of the kind ever issued in the city.

THE building at Nos. 73 and 75 Third avenue, Chicago, has been sold for $55,000. It is a six-story and basement structure, 50 by 100 feet, and is leased to the Empire Show Printing Company for twenty-five years at $8,000 a year. The ground is subject to a straight ninety-nine year lease at an annual rental of $3,000.

MR. LOUIS F. BRAUNHOLD, designer and illustrator, 81 Clark street, Chicago, announces his removal to this location in a neatly executed circular and specimen sheet of his work. The book contains specimens of original designs in heliotype, wood engraving, half-tone process, etching, and pen and ink drawing, and is a credit to the artist.

THE undersigned paper houses have agreed to close their stores on Saturdays at 1 P.M. during the months of June, July and August, 1889. F. P. Elliot & Co.; Bradner Smith & Co.; Illinois Paper Company; J. W. Butler Paper Company; George H. Taylor & Co.; Calumet Paper Company; Chicago Paper Company; M. J. Fitch Paper Company; W. D. Messinger & Co.

THE condition of the printing trade in Chicago at this time is somewhat of a medley. In some branches it is extremely dull, while in others it is reported quite brisk, even to the extent of being crowded. Offices doing principally commercial printing report business quiet, while the offices doing railroad printing are fairly busy and in some instances crowded to their capacity.

OUR old friend, Mr. Albert Auer, has been appointed foreman of the pressroom in the government printing office, by Mr. Palmer, the same position he held under the administration of the late S. P. Rounds. He is a thoroughly qualified workman, and we congratulate Mr. Palmer on his selection. His many acquaintances in this city and elsewhere will be pleased to hear of his success

MR. PAUL SHNIEDEWEND, of the Shniedewend & Lee Company, has been in poor health for some time past, and while not confined to his house, has been able to be down to his desk but a half hour or so daily. We are pleased to state that at this time his health is improving, and all his many friends will join us in the wish that his recovery may be speedy, thorough and permanent.

AT the annual meeting of the Typothetæ Mutual Benefit Association of Chicago, held May 10, 1889, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. McNally; vice-president, P. F. Pettibone; secretary, C. R. Hulett; treasurer, Thomas Day; librarian, C. H. Blakely; board of directors, W. P. Dunn, A. V. Willoughby, A. J. Crawford, R. R. Donnelley, D. P. Jackson, George B. Sweger, T. D. Parker, W. P. Gunthorp, C. E. Leonard, John Cross.

MR. RICHARD SULLIVAN, pressman of THE INLAND PRINTER and foreman of the pressroom of Henry O. Shepard & Co., was "under the weather," and took a trip to Mount Clements, Michigan, for rest and recuperation. Instead of regaining health, as he expected, he took cold and was prostrated by a severe attack of pneumonia, which confined him to his bed for a couple of weeks. We are pleased to note that at this time he is convalescent, and will, ere long, be at his accustomed post of duty.

THE Illinois Printing and Binding Company are well fixed in their new quarters at Nos. 65 to 71 Third Avenue. They have fitted up and furnished one of the handsomest business offices in the city. The furniture and trimmings of the office are antique oak, and the walls and ceilings are covered with latest styles of elegant gold papers and lincrusta-walton. Colonel Joe Sprague is now in charge there, and is ably seconded by a corps of assistants, of whom Jerry O'Donnell, H. C. Donohue and C. A. Rider are not the least efficient.

DIED.—It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mrs. Fanny Treloar, which sad event occurred at her home in Austin, a Chicago suburb, June 5, 1889. Mrs. Treloar was thirty-one years of age, and the cause of her death was consumption. She was the wife of Mr. Samuel H. Treloar, foreman of the job department of Henry O. Shepard & Co., and the many friends and fellow workmen of Mr. Treloar extend to him their sincerest sympathy in his loss. The remains of Mrs. Treloar were taken to Toronto, Canada, her former home, for interment.

AT a meeting of the Old-Time Printers' Association, held at the office of THE INLAND PRINTER, June 2, the following resolutions on the death of Mr. John Buckie, Jr., were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Death has recently removed from our midst one of our best known and honored members, Mr. John Buckie, Jr., a man who for many years has been prominently identified with the printing interests of the West, and who was universally respected in the community as a business representative, citizen, fellow-craftsman, husband, father and friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Old-Time Printers' Association, while deploring his untimely death, deems it both a duty and a privilege to bear testimony to the high esteem in which deceased was deservedly held as a member of this organization, and declare that his memory will always be kept in grateful remembrance by the members thereof.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our sincere condolence to the sorrowing widow and family, and assure them of our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the record book of the association, and a copy of the same forwarded to the widow and family.

THE *Daily News*, in referring to the experience of Mr. Charles Ross, Chicago's popular and handsome representative of Farmer, Little & Co., on his recent visit to New York, has this to say thereon: "Our valued friend, Charlie Ross, of Farmer, Little & Co., has just returned from New York, whither he went to see the centenary celebration. He speaks in terms of the warmest commendation of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, whom he pronounces the handsomest, most hospitable, and most gracious lady he ever met with. It seems that he happened to strike the big procession just in front of Mrs. Roberts' palatial residence, and he certainly would have been crushed to a jelly had not he crawled over the iron fence into the convenient grassy lawn. This happened to be Mrs. Roberts' lawn; the benevolent lady saw the handsome young Chicagoan's narrow escape and her sympathies went out to him. Ordinarily this audacious trespass would have cost the offender $5 and costs,

but Mrs. Roberts graciously sent out a chair to sit on and an umbrella to keep the sparrows off and told Mr. Ross to make himself at home. So Mr. Ross saw the procession from first to last. The little children in the house were good and kind to Mr. Ross, too. All day long they kept throwing cake out of the windows to him, and every now and then a servant in livery would come out with a tumbler of iced drink for the stranger. Mr. Ross was not insensible to these delicate courtesies; before he went away he sent his card in to Mrs. Roberts and conveyed to her the hope that she would let him know whenever she visited Chicago, in which event he would see that she had a good time."

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

SALISBURY, North Carolina, is to have a pulp mill.

THE paper industry of Holyoke gives employment to 3,867 persons.

NOTE paper having the grain of the cedar wood is a novelty in the English market.

F. X. T. HAMELIN, paper manufacturer, Port Neuf, Quebec, has made an assignment. Liabilities not stated.

E. B. WAITE & Co., paper manufacturers, Little Falls, New York, have been succeeded by the Little Falls Paper Company.

A PAPER and pulp mill to cost $200,000, is to be built at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Contract for the building has been let.

PULP mills have so multiplied in Maine that there is fear of an over-supply unless new mills are put up to turn the pulp into paper.

A PROJECT for building a paper mill, etc., is being agitated at Macon, Georgia. Negotiations for the McCall property are said to be pending.

THE Kearney Paper Manufacturing Company, of Vilas, Miner county, Dakota, has filed articles of incorporation. Its capital stock is $50,000.

THE Ypsilanti Paper Company, Ypsilanti, Michigan, have recently transformed a portion of their straw plant into one for the production of sulphite fiber.

MORRIS ADLER, Isaac Liebman, O. F. Travis and others have chartered the Texas Paper Company, at Dallas, with a capital stock of $30,000, to manufacture paper bags, printed wrapping paper, etc.

THE Illinois River Paper Co., of La Salle, with a capital stock of $100,000, is the name of a new company recently incorporated by Messrs. John F. Clark, W. G. George and J. G. Scott. They will manufacture wrapping paper, and have an office in Chicago.

THE liabilities of the Berkshire Valley Paper Company are estimated at $40,000; assets unknown. The Berkshire Valley Paper Company was composed of E. E. & B. B. Colton. The firm has been laboring under a heavy stock, and trying to run two large establishments.

THE Deseret Paper Mills, a few miles south of Salt Lake City, are employing forty persons, and the present product averages about 6,000 pounds of print paper per day. Manager Taylor says they are producing a better quality than ever before, and have the plant in much better condition for manufacturing.

OUT of $3,111,876 worth of paper and paper manufactures imported into the Argentine Republic, less than $43,000 worth came from the United States; $28,000 of this amount consisted of printed books and sandpaper, and out of $900,000 worth of printing and writing paper we sent the Argentine only $2,000 worth.

THE Valley Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, are making some improvements in their mills which will increase their facilities for handling stock as well as afford considerable additional room. The improvements consist of an additional 35 feet in length to the present stock house, and raising it another story, making it when completed three and one-half stories high. An addition will be made extending 5 feet beyond the mill on the east, which will afford a good size tower three stories high. The old elevator will be taken out and a much larger one substituted. A new 25-horse power safety engine has just been put in, to run one of the paper machines, and other new machines and appliances are to be added. When completed, these improvements will add greatly to the already excellent facilities of this mill.

THE Berkshire Valley Paper Company, New York, whose mills are at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is financially embarrassed, and the works have been closed by the sheriff. The firm, which is composed of E. & D. B. Colton, has been laboring under a heavy stock and trying to operate two large establishments. Liabilities placed at $40,000; assets unknown. The company has an office here.

TRADE NOTES.

ATLANTA, Georgia, is to have a typefoundry.

GUTHRIE & FRASER, job printers, Laredo, Texas, have dissolved partnership.

HINES & FORSYTHE, publishers, Carthage, Texas, have dissolved partnership.

BAKER & COLLINS, printers, St. Paul, Minnesota, have dissolved partnership.

THE St. Croix Post Printing Company, Stillwater, Minnesota, has been dissolved.

LUCAS, RICHARDSON & Co., printers, bookbinders, etc., Charleston, South Carolina, have been burned out. Loss, $25,000.

THE firm of Glass & Bell, mercantile printers, Battle Creek, Michigan, has been dissolved; Mr. Glass purchasing Mr. Bell's interest.

NEBRASKA state printing this year goes to the Lincoln *Journal* and Henry Gibson, the latter doing work to the amount of about $17,000, and the *Journal* about 60 per cent more.

ALFRED M. SLOCUM & Co., the well known printers of Philadelphia, have removed from 409 Arch street to 123-125 North Fourth street, above Arch street, east side of street.

MR. GEORGE S. BANHAM has severed his connection with the Belize (British Honduras) *Independent*, which will in future be under the entire management and control of C. L. Goodrich.

GEORGE H. MORRILL & Co., the well-known manufacturers of letterpress and lithographic inks and varnishes, have removed from 25-27 Rose street, to 17-19-21-23 and 25 Vandewater street, New York City.

THE Parmenter Bros. have organized the Parmenter Printing Company at Lima, Ohio, and fitted up a new job office and bookbindery. They are handsomely located and have already commenced business.

G. & C. MERRIAM & Co., Springfield, Massachusetts, the well-known publishers of Webster's dictionary, have removed from West State street, where they have been for the past thirty years, to the corner of Main and State streets.

MESSRS. Thomas Waters, L. L. Talbott and J. F. Olsen have purchased the job printing and bookbinding departments of the Des Moines *Leader* office, and will conduct a general business in the commercial printing and bookbinding line. Their material is all new, and their facilities for turning out fine work unexcelled. The members of the firm are all practical men. Success to them.

THE partnership lately subsisting between Andreas V. Haight and Edgar T. Dudley, of the city of Poughkeepsie, New York, under the firm name of Haight & Dudley, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by Mr. Haight and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. Mr. Haight will also continue the business of general job printing at 10 and 12 Liberty street, Poughkeepsie, in his own name.



Mosstype—Engraved by Moss Engraving Company, 525 Pearl street, New York.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

ALFRED M. SLOCUM & Co., Philadelphia. Firm billhead and business card in colors.

ALBERT BRANDT, JR., Trenton, New Jersey. Eight-page programme in black and red, printed on coated paper, the composition, register and presswork of which are faultless.

DAILY NEWS JOBROOM, Ashland, Wisconsin. Letterhead, unique, attractive, and on the whole creditably executed. The composition of the card is all right, but the selection of colors on the same is an unfortunate one. It lacks *character* and *harmony*.

ENNIS & COOK, Hamilton, Ontario. Letterhead and business card in colors. The design, execution and results attained on the former are commendable. We cannot say as much for the card. It lacks symmetry and tone; besides there is nothing to indicate whether it is printed in Hamilton, Ohio, or Hamilton, Ontario.

GRIFFITH & AXTELL, Holyoke, Massachusetts. A batch of invitations, reception cards, programmes, etc., many of them handsomely embossed, all of them gems of art, and evincing talent of a very high order.

J. P. MONCEL, Montreal. Letterhead for typographical union, in colors which are harmonious. The tints are worked from patent leather blocks, and are used to decided advantage. We consider it a very neat, creditable job.

FROM the *Times* office, McKeesport, Pennsylvania, comes a package of every-day work which is far above the average. The colored samples are especially deserving of notice, and the rule work is nicely finished, giving evidence that both the compositors and pressmen employed in the office are masters of their art.

EARHART & RICHARDSON, Cincinnati, Ohio, send a business card in black, tints and gold, which is as near being perfect as anything we have seen. The tints are delicate and harmonious, the register perfect, and the whole design very pleasing to the eye.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Bolton, Lancashire, England. A package of samples, comprising billheads, letterheads, cards, programmes, etc., all of which give evidence of taste in design and excellence of execution. Such work is sure to bring credit and custom to the firm issuing the same.

WE are indebted to someone for a sixteen page pamphlet, the title page of which reads, "Suburbs of St. Paul," compiled and issued by the Star Printing Company, Minneapolis, which for composition, *imposition*, presswork, margins and stitching is hard to excel *from a botch standpoint*, and which is a positive disgrace to any establishment turning it out.

THE Turlot Typefoundry, of Paris, France, has issued a calendar for 1889, which combines, also, a specimen sheet of their type, borders, etc. It is printed in colors, each leaf being different in design and coloring, executed by Messrs. Bonaventure and Courchinoux. The calendar portion is attached to a handsomely stamped, cloth-covered board, the whole making an attractive and useful addition to any office.

PANTAGRAPH STATIONERY COMPANY, Bloomington, Illinois. Two programmes, both of which are specimens of the highest art in typography. The designs are artistic in the best sense of the term, and the coloring harmonious throughout. The Pantagraph Company are to be complimented on possessing compositors and pressmen capable of executing such fine work. We will be pleased to see more of their art productions.

WE acknowledge the receipt of Volume I of the "Michigan Printers' Specimen Exchange," of which Fred Slocum, Caro, Michigan, is the compiler. Many of the specimens are gems of art, but the collection, as a whole, is hardly up to the standard one would expect to find in such a work. While the number of samples is large, the degree of excellence is not marked, and we can fully appreciate the disappointment felt by Mr. Slocum in not receiving the support he anticipated from the printers of Michigan. Out of thirty-two contributors, nineteen are from Michigan, and the balance from outside states, and we cannot but admit that the specimens from outside points are superior to those from Michigan points. We hope Mr. Slocum will meet with better success the next time.

ALSO from the *Safeguard* job office, Columbus Junction, Iowa, notehead and business cards; J. M. Stearns, Dalton, Massachusetts, neat embossed letterhead, design attractive and well-executed; Bass Brothers, Atlanta, Georgia, business card in colors, pretentious in design, miserable in execution; F. E. Thorp, Norwich, New York; J. H. Ropenan, Baltimore, business card; Rople & Warden, Los Angeles, California, four-page pamphlet in colors, on which presswork might be improved; Henry B. Myers, New Orleans, several specimens of creditable commercial work; Curtis Printing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, several novelties, all of which are pleasing and attractive; Louis C. Hesse, St. Louis, business card; Harmon, Payne & Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota, four-page business circular, in blue and brown, on fancy embossed paper, neatly designed and neatly printed; South Publishing Company, 76 Park Place, New York, illustrated catalogue for the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company; Gerlock & Davis, Scranton, Pennsylvania; Whittel & Shepperson, Richmond, Virginia, business cards, in colors and gold; William H. Goodland, St. John's, Newfoundland, business card, in colors, the tints being worked from patent leather blocks, very effective; *Weekly Gazette* office, Russell, Kansas, samples of commercial work, very neat in design and creditably executed; Otis J. Rogers, Girard, Kansas, some excellent samples of billheads, cards, etc.; C. J. Adams, Vinton, Iowa.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE following is said to be an excellent composition with which to clean printers' rollers: Two pounds washing soda (bruised), two ounces common table salt, mixed in three gallons soft water, the whole being well stirred. When settled pour off the liquid for use. It is ready for use in an hour.

A NEW French invention, the thermographic press, is made for printing on wood by means of hot type. As neat an impression is claimed as is obtained in lithography, and by the use of a specially prepared ink, it is said that cold type may be used with equally good effect. Its speed is four hundred impressions an hour on flat wood.

LAST of all, beware of using the hyphen where (as in many cases) it gives to a compound a technical or special meaning which is foreign to the work in hand. Of this blunder a shocking example came under our notice in a concert programme printed during the present month, where one of the items was set down thus: "The Lord is a Man-of-War!"—*New Zealand Typo.*

THE turpentine brush should be used upon copper electros immediately after working; otherwise the ink which remains in the fine lines may generate acids and destroy the block. It is a good plan to clean a second time with pure oil. If the ink has been allowed to dry on the lines, it may be necessary to use creosote first, and then additionally treat the block in the manner above recommended.

THE Germans have resorted to the use of camphor oil for the purpose of cleaning rollers, type, wood cuts, machinery, etc. Essence of turpentine, petroleum, and benzine have been abandoned for various reasons. First, because camphor oil is cheaper; secondly, because it is hygienic and purifies the atmosphere of the workshop; thirdly, it is as efficacious, and as prompt as the products hitherto employed; fourthly, it is not greasy, and therefore leaves no deposit.

MESSRS. L. PRANG & Co., of Boston, art publishers, with a view to decide which shall be adopted as the national flower of the United States, have published a gem of a little work giving a charming artistic representation of both the "Mayflower" and "Golden Rod," with an appropriate description of each, in verse, and each purchaser is requested to fill out the postal card that accompanies the booklet and return it, with full address. The

result, as it appears from time to time, will be published in the daily papers and art journals in different parts of the country, and on January 1, 1890, the firm will mail to every voter a final decision.

A considerable industry has grown up in Australia in the manufacture of paper from corn husks. The husks are boiled with an alkali, and after passing through several processes a paper is developed that is stronger and more durable than any paper of equal weight. It can be made for newspapers, but generally is used for wrappers.

The improved manufacture of rust-proof paper, for wrapping metallic articles liable to become tarnished, consists in incorporating with the paper or applying to its surface a fine metallic powder in such a manner that it will adhere. By this means, when silver, copper, brass, or iron articles are wrapped in the paper, they are preserved from rusting or tarnishing by reason of the greater affinity of the zinc for sulphuretted hydrogen, chloride or acid gases or vapors, and preventing them from injuring articles of such materials.

A contemporary gives the following suggestion to pressmen who have trouble with their rollers: If a roller is affected by moisture in the atmosphere, wash it with common alcohol, which evaporates the moisture very quickly. If the roller is too dry, take 100 parts of glycerine, 10 parts of ammonia water, 40 parts of old beer which has turned sour; mix well together and wash the rollers for about five to ten minutes, and even longer. The ammonia reopens the pores of the surface for the glycerine, and the beer, by drying up, creates a compound which adheres strongly to the surface of the roller.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

George W. Sikes, an old-time Chicago printer, is now foreman of the Leadville (Col.) *Democrat*.

Robert Y. Ogg, of Detroit, suggests that a general amnesty be extended the Printers' Fraternity.

Pittsburgh and Wheeling unions are almost unanimously opposed to reëstablishing the sub list.

A typographical union has been organized at Ashland, Wisconsin, starting with thirteen members.

Miss Estelle Stapp was initiated as the first lady member of Austin (Texas) Typographical Union recently.

Baltimore Typographical Union has a Franklin Relief Association that has paid $717.95 in sick benefits last year. James W. Rogers is its president.

Nearly all the Pittsburgh papers have signed the union scale for another year, and those that have not signed will do so in a few days, as the scale is practically the same as last year.

Mr. Charles Gamewell, a gentleman well known to the readers of The Inland Printer, and a former vice-president of the International Typographical Union, intends to start a press-room in Philadelphia.

The New York *Times* chapel has voted in favor of the restrictive sub rule. This measure provides that subs shall not be engaged between the hours of two and half-past five o'clock P.M. It has been generally adopted throughout New York.

We acknowledge receipt of tickets for the first grand excursion of the Baltimore Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 38, to be given Monday, July 22, to Tolchester Beach, near Baltimore. We thank you, gentlemen, but we shall be unable to be there. May you have a grand, good time.

Editor Cowen, of the Warren (Pa.) *Mail*, is assisting Public Printer Palmer in his arduous labors. Cowen was a well-established printer in Jamestown, New York, when Frank Palmer, then a boy of fifteen, came to him to learn typesetting. Cowen took a liking to him and helped him all he could. They became fast friends. Palmer was a hard worker and a student, and Cowen is not surprised at his success. When he was appointed public printer he telegraphed to Cowen, "Come: I need you." And Cowen went to him. Cowen is sixty odd years of age.—*Exchange*.

Captain J. M. Johnston, city editor of the Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligence*, who died about a month ago, was a compositor when a young man, and put in type Poe's "Raven" from the original manuscript. This manuscript he kept and held it as a sacred possession until a few years ago, when he sold it for a large sum to George W. Childs, publisher of the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

The plans for the new New York *World* building have been filed in the Bureau of Buildings. They describe what will be one of the most striking and the tallest buildings in New York. It will be over thirteen stories high, and will be constructed of brick, stone and terra-cotta front. It will have a frontage of 115 feet, and be 136 feet deep. Its height from the curb level to the roof will be 188 feet. The structure is to cost $1,000,000.

On Sunday evening, May 12, the birthday of George W. Childs, Mr. Julius C. Chambers, managing editor of the *World*, entered the composing room for the purpose of setting 1,000 ems for the benefit of the Childs-Drexel Fund. To illustrate that he had been a compositor, he kicked when he got his first take because it was solid. He set 1,080 ems in fifty-five minutes, which is extraordinary, considering that Mr. Chambers had set no type before in eighteen years. There were only two typographical errors in the take, which was solid nonpareil.—*Union Printer*.

FOREIGN.

The Berne printers wisely formed an association to avoid reckless competition, and sent in a joint estimate for the printing in connection with the Swiss census which will be taken next year. The order, amounting to about 20,000 francs, has been awarded the association, and the work will be divided among the members by lottery.

At the close of the year 1888, 1,606 newspapers and periodicals were published in Italy. Of these, purely political were 439; political and religious, 72; purely religious, 115; literary and scientific, 139; commerce and finances, 198; and no less than 34 treat of theatrical matters. Of the 1,606 papers, 135 are published daily.

In connection with the Technical College, Bradford, a class for the study of typography has been formed. There are about thirty members, and the average attendance is twenty-five. Mr. George Dalton, an excellent and enthusiastic printer, is the teacher of this class, which is held fortnightly. "The youths," says Mr. Dalton, "are really so much in earnest and so attentive and anxious to learn that it is quite a pleasure to work for them." Good. We want more men of Mr. Dalton's stamp.

The Printing Exhibition at Stuttgart will take place during the month of June next. It is to comprise the whole printing trade and business, and the various machines used in the manufacture of books and papers are to be shown at work, as well as their products. As the exhibition is to contribute to the celebration of the king's reigning for twenty-five years, it will be exclusively Wurtembergian. Still, collections in the possession of, or represented by persons living in Wurtemberg will also be shown.

The questions to be considered at the coming session of the International Typographical Congress, to be held in Paris, July 18 to 21, are as follows: An international relief fund; annual reimbursement of foreign unions for assistance rendered members in other countries; adoption of a uniform card for the different countries of Europe; the best way of securing harmonious international relations; creation of a European resistance fund; practical measures to secure a reduction of the hours of labor; how to guarantee equal privileges to all union men, irrespective of nationality.

The men ostensibly working in the 354 printing offices of Berlin number 4,000, which number, however, includes from 300 to 400 men nearly always out of work. There are more than 1,000 apprentices, but not 200 of them are profiting from the school for apprentices. Women compositors number 45, and these only in the compositress' school of the Lette Union, as their office is

styled. The wages paid in the offices are very varying. Overseers receive from 24s. to £5 a week, readers and clickers from 19s. to 50s.; the minimum wages paid to compositors on 'stab varies from 14s. to 24s.; in newspaper and larger offices compositors are paid from 30s. to 45s. Machine-minders receive from 27s. to 50s., a few head-minders rise to 60s. to 70s. a week. In 242 offices — of the other 112 no information could be got — 48 rotaries, 24 double or two-color machines, 612 single ones, and 308 hand-presses or treadles were at work. Note that a shilling at Berlin goes farther than in London.

In Japan 575 dailies and weeklies are now published. It is only eighteen years since the first newspaper was allowed to make its appearance in the realm of the Tykoon. There exist also a good many monthlies. Among them is one in German, but edited by Japanese, its leading editor being the doctor of medicine Rintaro, who has made his studies in Germany. The aim of his periodical is to spread the knowledge of the German language and of German literature among his countrymen; but, according to his programme, he does not desire to discourage the study of the English language, that being "the language of commerce in Asia, Australia and Northern America."

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Mr. J. E. Saunders was elected vice-president of No. 81, on June 2, vice M. W. Campbell, who has left the city, and E. A. Eldredge was elected sergeant-at-arms, vice Mr. Saunders, resigned.

Bismarck, Dak.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $25. The coming constitutional convention in July promises to liven up the printing business some.

Buffalo, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Joseph Howard was elected vice-president, and J. Dunnigan recording secretary of No. 9, at its last regular meeting.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Never, since I have been in the town, has travel been so heavy as this spring, with the majority going east.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, nine hours, $15; job printers, per week, $18 and $20.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, by week; job printers, per week, $13.50. Mr. Edward Clayhole, formerly of Peoria, Illinois, is lying here at the point of death.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12. There are plenty of printers here to supply the demand.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17. A union was formed last month across the line in Wyandotte, Kansas, with twenty members, named Sunflower Union. Isaac P. Moore is its delegate at Denver. The men at Rigby's walked out last week, as the manager wished to make it non-union. The matter is now being arbitrated.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, $12 per week; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. William McCann, twenty-nine years old, a compositor on the *Daily Union*, committed suicide at his boarding place, the 6th instant. Had a mother at Columbus, Ohio, and two sisters at Newport, Rhode Island. Temporary insanity the cause.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, very good; prospects for a summer vacation are very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $21. The book work now on hand will be finished on or about July 1. The directory has twenty men on, and will be completed by that time.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There is only one morning paper in the union, the other two, and one book and job office, being controlled by the Printers' Protective Fraternity. How long they will hold depends in a great measure on the present session of the International Typographical Union, for if the proper provision had been made heretofore by that body, the "Pestiferous Propagators of Famine" would now have been a thing of the past.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, $16; job printers, per week, $18.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, newspapers, good, job-work, fair; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $16. The newspaper proprietors have about all signed the scale. The job proprietors have not, as yet. All pay union rates. The city directory is almost finished. It has given work to at least thirty men for five weeks. Our delegates are in readiness to prospect for Colorado quartz.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers per week, $21. Work is very slack at present, this being the dull season with us. It usually lasts from four to six weeks.

Pueblo, Col.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Work has not been so good the last month, warm weather being the cause. Our membership went down from thirty to twenty-five members in the month of May.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, cloudy; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 and $12.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The total membership of active members, 696.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The prospects for the next three months are not encouraging from present indications.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, poor; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents and 43 cents; job printers, per week, $16. The number of idle compositors in St. Paul is very large; work in book and job offices continues very dull, likewise newspapers; about two subs for every case.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $15; job printers, per week, $15. The spring rush of work in book and job offices is now over, and business has settled down to its ordinary groove. Many tourists have left, but there is a surplus of idle typos here yet.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, middling; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work has been good for the past three or four weeks.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Note the change in the advertisement of A. Zeese & Co. If you desire a specimen book showing "the latest," you will find it a dollar well spent to send for the book advertised.

The Crocker Manufacturing Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, appears in this issue of The Inland Printer with an advertisement setting forth the merits of their products, and asking for a share of your patronage. They undoubtedly produce goods of high grade, and this fact they are willing and anxious to verify to all who desire to know or have doubts. See their advertisement, and if in need of anything of their manufacture write them for samples, prices, etc.

The Whiting Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, has an advertisement in this issue of The Inland Printer. This company is the largest manufacturer of writing papers in the world, having a capacity of twenty-four to twenty-six tons per day. The Whiting brands of flats and linen ledger papers are well known. They also manufacture a large line of fine stationery, fancy papers and envelopes, as well as stationers' specialties. They invite correspondence.

The Liberty Machine Works of 54 Frankfort street, New York, have just rented another floor, 2,500 feet square, adjoining their present location, and which will be connected with the corresponding

floor in their present building. The additional room is required by their growing business, and they would have taken the whole building next door if the leases had run out. They expect, however, to get possession of two additional floors each of 2,500 feet square on or before May 1, 1890. By the way, the Liberty Machine Works were among those few American manufacturers honored by awards at the Melbourne Exhibition, just closed.

See on another page of this issue the advertisement of the Parsons Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts. This is one of the largest paper manufacturing concerns in the country in their special lines, which consist of several brands of linen ledger papers, bond, bank note and parchment papers, white and tinted writing papers and bristol boards. They have just completed and begun operations in one of the largest mills in Holyoke, that greatest of paper manufacturing cities in the world. The Parsons company furnish an elegant and complete line of samples of all their goods to intending purchasers, and we would advise all using goods of these classes to write for these samples.

Mr. A. E. Cox, treasurer of the Atlantic Works, East Boston, Massachusetts, informs us that the Courier Journal Job Printing Co., Louisville, has been added to the list of agents of this well-known company, and that the Boston office, in charge of Mr. E. F. Hogan, has been removed from 46½ Federal street to new and commodious quarters at 185 Congress street. The Atlantic Works manufacture the celebrated Dooley Paper Cutter, a machine so well and favorably known everywhere that mention of its merits at this time would be superfluous. With another distributing point for these machines it is safe to predict that in a very short time many printing offices and binderies will be supplied with a paper cutter that cannot fail to be satisfactory in every way—the old reliable Dooley.

A NEW THING IN AMERICA—A PHOTOGRAVURE PRESS.

We have just received from Messrs. Walker & Co., of Madison, Wisconsin, a sample of *photogravure printing*, executed on their new press. This invention must prove a great boom to American printers, as heretofore there has been no cylinder photogravure press made in this country, all the work of this character having been done on a hand-press—slow and tedious work—or on presses imported at great expense. As usual, Messrs. Walker & Co. have come to the rescue, and now American printers can boom photogravure work as never before. Notice their advertisement on page 808, in present issue of The Inland Printer.

A GOOD THING for somebody. Whole or half interest in well-established job office; for sale cheap. Good reasons for selling. Address, "S. C." care of Inland Printer.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION," and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 37 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

FOR SALE—A lever-cut Longley Mailer, 1¾-inch label, new. Will sell low for cash. Address "MAILER," care Inland Printer.

FOR SALE—An $8,000 job printing office, doing a profitable business, in a booming gas town, with large manufacturing industries. Address "GOOD BUSINESS," care Inland Printer.

FOR SALE—Complete Hughes stereotype outfit No. 1, 13 by 23 inches, with all tools, etc., for doing first-class work, and full instructions for use. Outfit is new, and will be sold at a bargain. Address "BARGAIN," care of Inland Printer.

FOR SALE—An old-established and well-equipped job printing office in one of the largest and best cities in Michigan. The proprietor has other business, and will sell at a bargain. For particulars address JAS. GRAY, Box 603, Bay City, Michigan.

PARTNER WANTED—In a newly equipped, well-established job printing business, in central New York. A first-class workman, with small capital (to start with) can find here an opportunity and a good run of work. Address, "OPPORTUNITY," care Inland Printer.

WANTED—A strictly first-class compositor for fine commercial work, in western city of 50,000 inhabitants. Address, "W.," care Inland Printer.

WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, 10 and 12 of Volume I, if in good condition, to anyone sending them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.

WANTED—Foreman; a man who understands all branches of the printing business; must be up to the times. To a first-class man a permanent situation and good wages. Address, with all particulars, "C. P. S.," care of Inland Printer.

$15 WILL buy Vol. I (except No. 2) unbound, and Vols. II, III, IV and V of The Inland Printer, finely bound in full sheep. F. T. IRWIN, *Mirror* office, Manchester, N. H.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

H. E. Mead, Pres't. A. T. Hodge, Sec'y. W. C. Gillett, Treas.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER, RULED, BOOK, WRITING, POSTER AND NEWS

PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD, AND ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

ST. LOUIS PRINTING INK WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

B. THALMANN,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL GRADES

TYPOGRAPHIC —AND— LITHOGRAPHIC



INKS

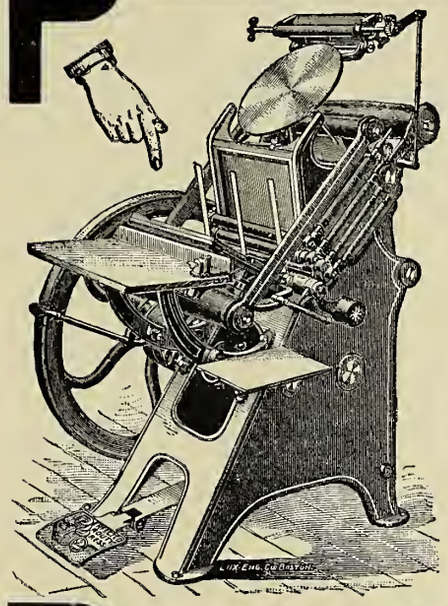
AND VARNISHES.

Office, 210 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE·LEADING·ENGRAVING·ESTABLISHMENT·OF·THE·COUNTRY·



PERFECTED



PROUTY PRESS

WE WANT YOU and every other Printer TO KNOW

that the "Perfected Prouty" is the best Job Press made. Such a claim we know, and you know, is common, but we make this claim because every printer using the "Perfected Prouty" pronounces it the best, and these are

THE REASONS WHY

It is not an old-style press under a new name, but a modern press, built from original designs to meet the requirements of the printer. Old ideas of construction have been discarded, and the "Perfected Prouty" is absolutely free from grinding cams and powerful springs, rubbing or sliding motions, thump, pound, noise and rattle.

THE "PERFECTED PROUTY" PRESS

is so constructed that speed and durability combined with excellence of the work produced, and smoothness of operation are its characteristic features. In these particulars this press is Perfection, and its claims to superiority are based upon solid facts. Investigate these claims and you will be forced to admit that the "Perfected Prouty"

IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

We sell the "Perfected Prouty" on its merits; guarantee full satisfaction, and will ship one on trial to any responsible firm. Any printer wanting a Job Press should acquaint himself with the new features and valuable merits of the "Perfected Prouty."

Descriptive Pamphlet mailed on application.

GEO. W. PROUTY & CO. MANUFACTURERS, 620 Atlantic Ave. **BOSTON, MASS.**

EMBOSSED AND ILLUMINATED



Society Address Cards.

OUR LINE EMBRACES

More than 300 Beautiful Designs

. . . FOR . . .

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, GRAND ARMY, ODD FELLOWS, RAILROAD SOCIETIES, ETC.

Catalogue mailed to the Trade on request.

MILTON H. SMITH,
75 South St. Paul St.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Mention this Journal.

JOHN COCHNOWER, PRESIDENT. JAMES WHITE, SECRETARY.
GEO. N. FRIEND, VICE-PRESIDENT. JOHN E. WRIGHT, TREASURER.

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Book, Cover, Manila, Rope Manila,

ETC., ETC.

181 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO.

Genuine Wood Type, Galleys, Cabinets, Stands, "Strong Slat" Cases, etc.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' MATERIALS

Type, Presses, Chases and Paper Cutters,

EAST COR. FULTON AND DUTCH STS

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Engravers' Turkey Boxwood, Tools and Implements.

Large stock of used Presses, Types, etc., Guaranteed as represented.

H. BARTH, Pres. W. P. HUNT, Treas.

THE

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES

AND

Printers' Tools of All Kinds.

All Goods First-Class, and at prices to suit the times

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

201 VINE STREET, - CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE INLAND CUTTER.

THE REDWAY CUTTER.

SEND FOR SPECIMEN SHEETS OF

LATEST FACES

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY

No. 150 CONGRESS STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

SET WITH QUAINT AND QUAINT OPEN

FULL SERIES, EACH $18.25
12 PER CENT OFF SPOT CASH

BOOK OF INSTRUCTION

IN

Metal Engraving

FOR

GOLD AND SILVER MARKING, ETC.

A book for the Apprentice, with Copies, Script Alphabets, Old English Text, Monograms, Cyphers, Inscriptions, showing how to learn engraving, the kind of tools to use, and how to use them. With full instructions and illustrations. Contains also a synopsis of the different branches, and general information on engraving.

PRICE, 50 CENTS BY MAIL.

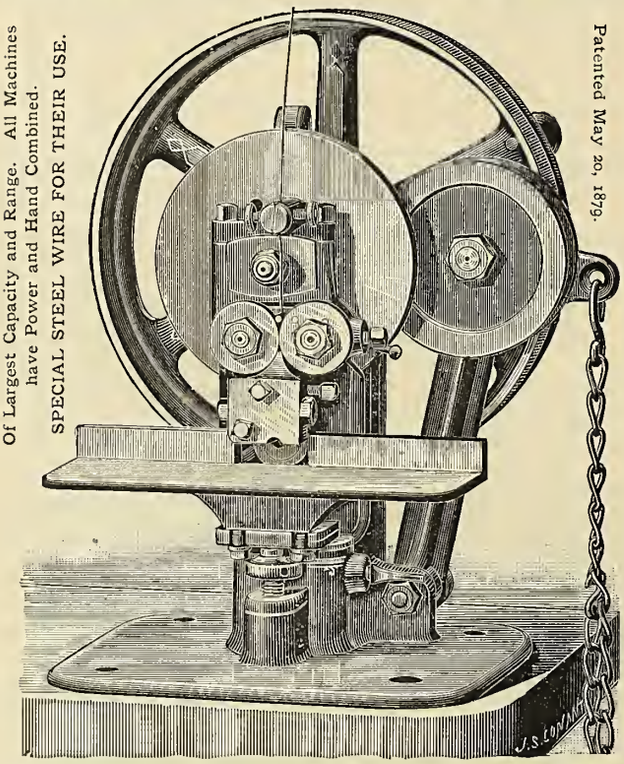
FOR SALE ONLY BY

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

CHICAGO.

BOOKBINDERS' WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

Of Largest Capacity and Range. All Machines have Power and Hand Combined.
SPECIAL STEEL WIRE FOR THEIR USE.



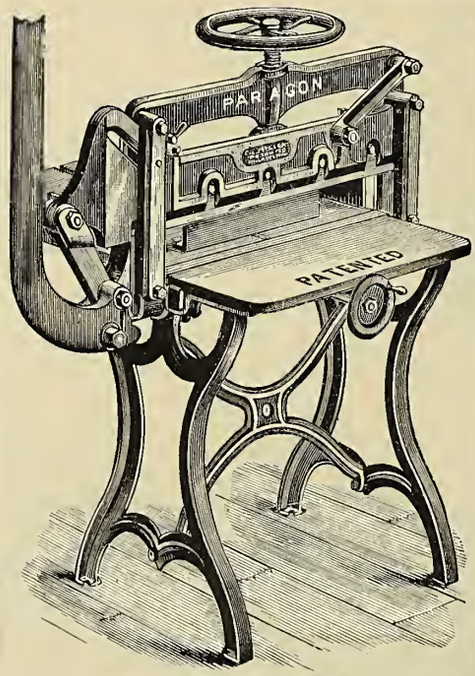
Patented May 20, 1879.

Wire per thousand books costs but one-half that used by any other Stitcher.
No. 1 Size stitches from 1-16 to 9-16 inch thick, 90 to 100 stitches per minute.
" 2 " " " 3-16 " 1 " " 80 " 90 " " "
Send for Price List and Testimonials.

Manufactured by CHARLES CARR, Office, 7 Exchange Place, BOSTON, MASS.

THE PARAGON Paper and Card Cutting Machines.

All sizes have Traverse and Side Gauges. They have broad clamping surface for general use, yet *stock can be gauged to a half inch of the knife* on the smaller sizes, and to within three-fourths of an inch on the 30 and 32 inch



IN USE TEN YEARS, and today is in EVERY RESPECT THE BEST MACHINE MADE.
Any length of paper can be handled in front of the knife on the 25-inch and smaller sizes.

THE 22½ AND 25 INCH CUTTERS.

They Cut Accurately and Easy, having Extraordinary Power.

PRICES, { 14 in., $45; boxing, $1.00.
22½ in., $80; 25 in., $110; 30 in., $175; 32 in., lever, $200; skidded free

RECOMMENDED AND SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Patentee and Manufacturer,
328 VINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

* * * *

Elm City Bronzing Pad.

Elm City Card Cutter. *

Elm City Counter. * *

Yale Roller Composition.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

GEO. E. IVES,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CHICAGO. DAYTON. CINCINNATI.

THE C. L. HAWES CO.

AQUEDUCT MILLS,

DAYTON, OHIO,

MANUFACTURERS

BOOKBINDERS' AND PAPER-BOX MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

DEALERS
178 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

DEALERS
101 & 103 Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have a complete Bindery Outfit, second-hand, to offer for sale.

1 32-Inch Peerless Cutter, Lever.
1 Hickok Ruling Machine, with Striker.
1 32-Inch Donnell Table Shear, Wheel Gauge.
1 No. 6 Donnell Standing Press.
1 Rosback 28-Inch Perforator.
1 Paging and Numbering Machine.
1 21-Inch Hickok Backing Machine.
1 Wire Stitcher.
1 Peerless Perforator.

Above are all in first-class condition. Write for prices and particulars.

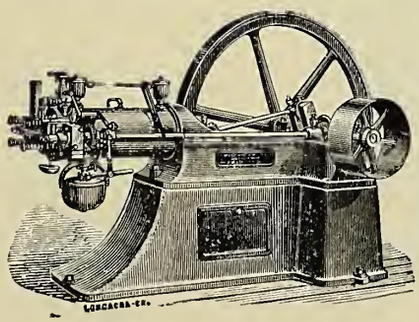
THE C. L. HAWES CO., Chicago.

Otto Gas Engine Works,

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office—151 Monroe Street, Chicago.

OVER 28,000 IN USE



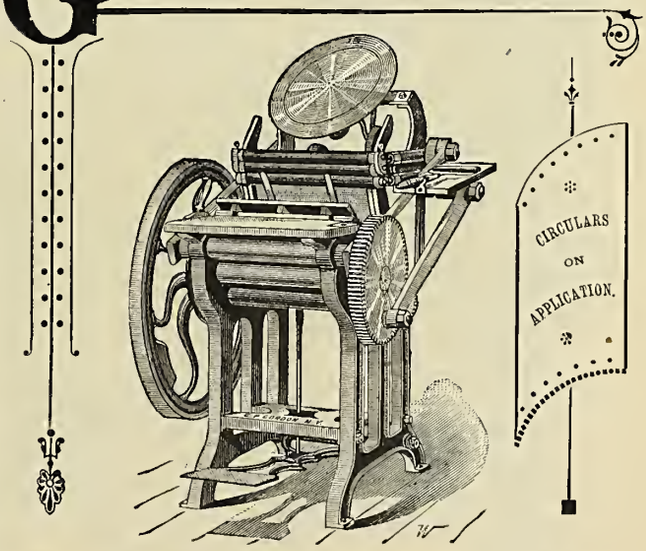
Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 HORSEPOWER.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 Per Cent LESS GAS than ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE DOING THE SAME WORK.

THE NEW STYLE

GORDON·PRESS.



Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12
(INSIDE THE CHASE).

GORDON PRESS WORKS

No. 99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

PRINTING INKS

ALL GRADES OF PRINTING INKS.

Lithographic, Plate, Albertype and Photogravure.

Blacks that retain their Color.

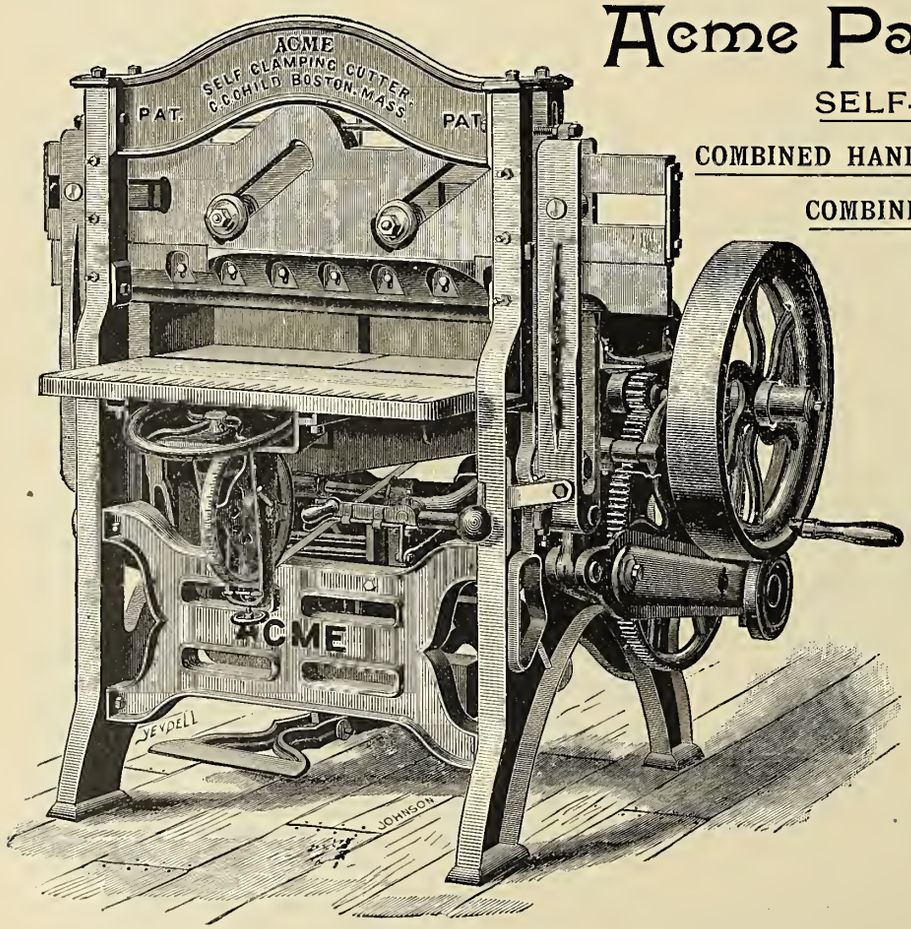
Colors that do not Fade.

Patent Reds for Label Printers.

MANUFACTURED BY

Geo. Mather's Sons,

60 John Street, New York.



Acme Paper Cutters.

SELF-CLAMPING,

COMBINED HAND AND SELF-CLAMPING,

COMBINED FOOT AND SELF-CLAMPING.

IMPROVED AND SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION.

Reliable for all classes of work.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Write for full description and prices.

The Child Acme Cutter and Press Co.

Successors to C. C. CHILD,

64 Federal St., BOSTON, MASS.,

Manufacturers of the "Acme" Two-Revolution Presses.

MONTAGUE & FULLER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

41 Beekman Street, NEW YORK,
345 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

Printers' Roller Establishment in America.

WE are now casting our Rollers in machines of our own invention (the original ones, patented September 26, 1876, and May 25, 1886—other patents applied for), and can guarantee results unattainable by other parties. We have over thirty such machines in daily use. Our "Star" Roller Composition is generally recognized as the standard, and once used, will not be abandoned. Samples sent anywhere on application.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara,

YOUR CORRESPONDENCE AND ORDERS SOLICITED.

NOS. 49 AND 51 ROSE STREET, NEW YORK.

THE HAMILTON MFG. CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

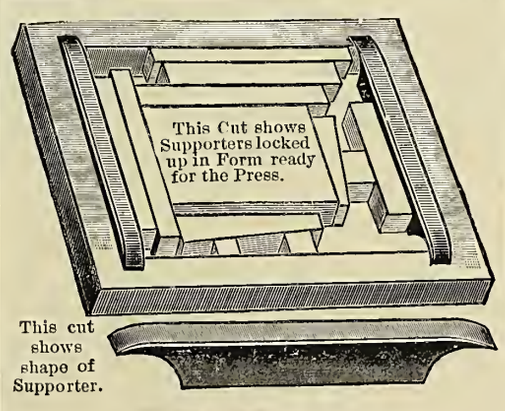
HOLLY AND END WOOD TYPE AND PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS

AND DEALERS IN

Printers' Machinery and Materials of all kinds.

TWO RIVERS, WIS., and 259 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cases.
Cabinets.
Stands.
Galleys.
Galley Racks.
Galley Cabinets.
Engravers' Wood.
Sort Cabinets.
Imposing-Stone Frames.
Newspaper Files.
Roller Frames and Stocks.
Standing Galleys.
The Hamilton-Boss Lower Case.



ROLLER SUPPORTERS.

Cutting Sticks.
Drying Racks.
Electrotype Backing.
Mail-List Cabinets.
Reglet and Furniture.
Planers and Mallets.
Job Sticks.
Labor-Saving Furniture Cases.
Labor-Saving Reglet Cases.
Press Boards.
Wood Quoins.
Bookbinders' Cabinets.
Hamilton's Brass Leader and Rule Case.

These Bearers for job presses are locked up with the form in the chase. They take the undue weight of the rollers off the form, prevent over-inking, cause a more even distribution, equalize the impression, and prevent the cutting of the rollers by rule or leaders. In other words, they will save the rollers and improve the impression.

PRICES PER PAIR.—For 5 x 9 Chase, 35c.; 7 x 11, 40c.; 8 x 12, 45c.; 10 x 15, 50c.; 11 x 17, 60c.; 13 x 19, 75c.

We have recently established a Branch House at **259 Dearborn Street, Chicago,** where we carry a stock of goods of our own manufacture and Printers' Supplies of all kinds. We respectfully solicit your orders for anything you may need in our line. Send for our Specimen Book and Catalogue.

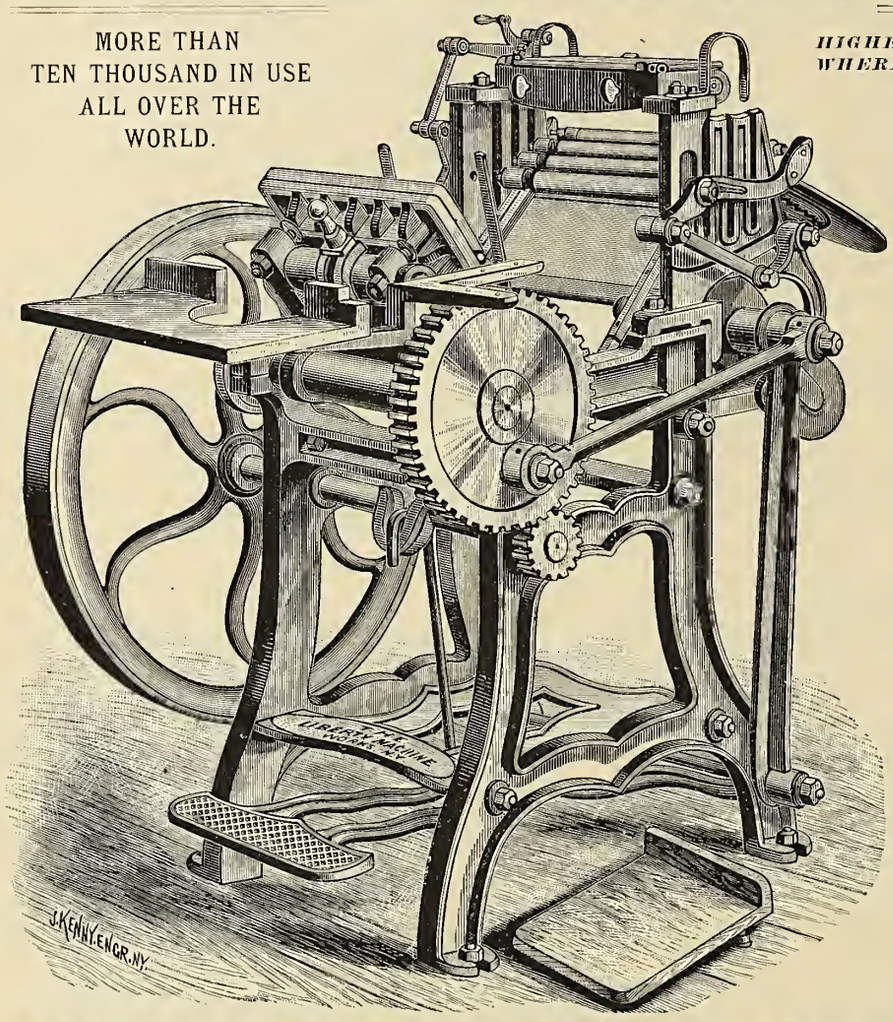
REMEMBER OUR CHICAGO ADDRESS.

THE HAMILTON MFG. CO.

THE NEW STYLE * * * * * NOISELESS LIBERTY JOB PRESS.

PATENTED IN THE UNITED STATES . . . . . AND ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND IN USE ALL OVER THE WORLD.



HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED WHEREVER ON EXHIBITION!

GOLD MEDAL—International Exhibition, Paris, 1875; London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Royal Pomona Exhibition, Manchester, England, 1875; Santiago, Chili, Exhibition, 1875; Philadelphia, Centennial Exhibition, 1876; World's Fair, New Orleans, 1885; Antwerp, 1885; Stockholm, 1886; Brussels, 1888; Barcelona, 1888; Melbourne, 1889.

In use in the Government Printing Offices of the United States, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Spain, Turkey, Portugal, Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, Etc., Etc.

THE RECONSTRUCTED LIBERTY PRESS

Has the *most perfect distribution* ever obtained on a job press. It is the only job press whose form rollers can carry full size riders. The Liberty fountain is the best used on any job press, and can be regulated by the feeder while the machine is running. These features insure better ink distribution than can be had on any other jobber.

It is the *lightest running* job press made.

Its new patent *noiseless gripper* motion is worked by a cam positively, and not by springs, which are always breaking and wearing out.

The *throw-off* is simple, durable and exceedingly convenient, and does not weaken the impression, as is the case with most all the other throw-offs.

Any desired change can be made in a form without lifting it from the bed of the press. This makes the Liberty the best press for ticket, calendar and all similar job work where dates and figures have to be frequently changed.

The fly-wheel can be run in either direction, thus making it possible to locate and belt the press wherever convenience makes it most desirable.

We carry a full line of Liberty Presses and Liberty Paper Cutters in stock and can ship them from Chicago on the shortest notice.

TESTIMONIALS.

CHICAGO, April 29, 1889.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,
337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

Gentlemen,—We have used a "Liberty" during the past six months on our finest color and cut work, and to our entire satisfaction. We consider its distribution equal to that of a cylinder press, which cannot be said of any other jobber.

FOSTER, ROE & CRONE.

CHICAGO, March 5, 1889.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,
337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

Gentlemen,—The "Liberty" press recently put in our office by your company is giving entire satisfaction. We do not hesitate to say that for speed and execution it will prove in every way what its makers claim for it.

HENRY O. SHEPARD & CO.

CINCINNATI, April 27, 1889.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, 337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

Gentlemen,—Your favor of April 24th duly received. In reply have to say that we do some of our best work on the "Liberty" job press. The inclosed supplement was printed on the "Liberty," and we think it is equal to the best work done on any other job press. We are well satisfied with the "Liberty."

EARHART & RICHARDSON.

ST. LOUIS, September 8, 1888.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, 337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

Gentlemen,—In reply to yours of September 4th, we have thirty-six "Liberty" presses in use. First four were purchasedin 1870 and are still in use. You can judge from this that we have a very high opinion of them; in fact we think they are the strongest and handsomest presses we know of.

JAMES HOGAN PRINTING CO.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No.	Inside Regular Chase.	Inside Skeleton Chase.	Price.	Fountain if Ordered with Press.	Skeleton Chase, each.
2	7 x 11 inches.	7½ x 11¾ inches.	$ 200 00	$ 25 00	$ 3 50
2 *a*	9 x 13 "	9½ x 13¾ "	250 00	25 00	4 00
3	10 x 15 "	11 x 16 "	300 00	25 00	4 50
3 *a*	11 x 17 "	12 x 18 "	350 00	25 00	5 00
4	13 x 19 "	14 x 20 "	400 00	25 00	5 50
5	14½ x 22 "	15½ x 23 "	500 00	25 00	6 00
EXTRA HEAVY PRESSES FOR EMBOSSING AND PRINTING ON WOOD.					
3 x	11 x 17 inches.	12 x 18 inches.	$ 375 00	$ 25 00	$ 5 00
4 x	13 x 19 "	14 x 20 "	425 00	25 00	5 50

Steam fixtures on press, including combined brake and belt shifter, extra, $15.00.
Overhead steam fixtures, including counter shaft, hangers and cone pulleys, extra, $20.00 to $40.00.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS OF NEW YORK.

337 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

The goods manufactured by the Liberty Machine Works, are for sale by all Typefounders and Dealers in Printing Materials.

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VI.—No. 10. CHICAGO, JULY, 1889. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WOOD VERSUS PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

NO. III.—BY THOMAS W. ELLIOTT.

WOOD engraving has made rapid strides the last fifteen or twenty years, and the American nation deserves the credit for pushing it forward with its capital and enterprise. The *Scientific American* stimulated wood engravers (mechanical) to do better work by its illustrations made by Ten Eyck, fifteen years ago; take up a copy of the same paper today, and you will not find any better work in it. The fine illustrations (pictorial) in *Harper's Monthly*, *Century* and other first-class American magazines, set the English engravers in London, England, thinking how the Americans could afford to pay for and produce such work. Correspondents of trade journals often assert that process work reproduces the drawings and paintings of the artist correctly, without being *butchered* by the wood engraver. Perhaps it would open their eyes if I here say, that there are a great many artists in oil who could not draw in black and white *a copy* of their subject that a one term pupil in an art school would be proud of. (Look at some of the sketches by *famous* artists in an art exhibition catalogue.)

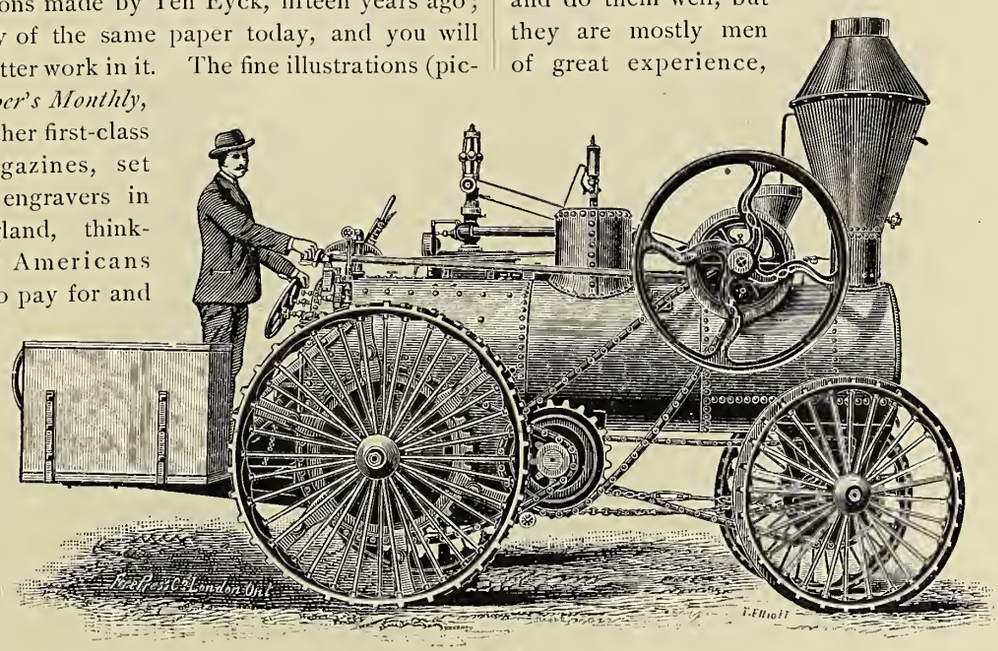


FIG. J.

Before photographs on wood came into general use, wood engravers had some terrible drawings to convert into something that would look like what was intended. Certainly, a wood engraver to do pictorial work should be somewhat of an artist to put artistic feeling into his work as he engraves it. Give an artistic subject to an engraver who is mostly on mechanical work, and the result will be a very stiff looking and unsatisfactory cut, to an artist in oil or water colors. Also, if you give a mechanical subject to a pictorial engraver, you will get a cut devoid of sufficient strength and which lacks decision in the details. There are some who can engrave both, and do them well, but they are mostly men of great experience, have a natural gift for the business, and generally over forty years of age. Mr. Huard, one of the artists of the London *News*, sixteen years ago, would draw a sketchy subject in pencil on the wood, putting in a few light touches with wash, which the wood engraver converted into a wavy tint. The drawings did not look very attractive on the block, but when printed looked well. My employer got some of this work to do, he being a mechanical engraver; not liking it, he turned it over to me; and at that time you could not have given me a better treat. Linley Sambourne, of *Punch*, made his drawings on the wood in ink, *as black as your hat*. C. Keene used to draw in reddish ink; J. Tenniel, with

a gold point (no flies on him), producing a gray line and stiff drawing. Du Maurier makes a large sketch in pen and ink; it is then photographed on wood with some chemicals that take the points off the tools and make you smile the wrong way.

I am sorry to say there are a majority of wood engravers (as well as in other callings), who do not strive to improve beyond a certain standard; work about four or five days a week and dissipate the rest; very seldom save money, go it while they are young, and when they get old, sponge or live on their friends. These are the class who say photo-engraving is ruining the business; yes, while they neglect it. Artists have the same fault. I knew one of the artists on *Frank Leslie's Illustrated* who got, at one time, $100 a week; yet he did not save, and, at last, was buried at the expense of a prominent New Yorker. Prices in wood engraving have gone down to nearly one-third of what they were fifteen years ago. Still, wages have not gone down at the same ratio, because photography has helped; what had to be drawn on wood is now mostly photographed, for a small sum, from the original painting, or large sketch. Illustration I was drawn in sepia, about 12 by 24, reduced by photography on to the block, and engraved. Observe how strong the blacks and how clear the snow, also details of the buildings. If this was done by half-tone process it would look flat. Take a landscape painter and ask him which he likes best—process, steel, or wood cut, and he will tell you he prefers the latter. Why? Because there are so many gradations of tone, rich color in foliage and softness in the sky and distance where required. In fact, I have heard artists say they could tell what color the picture was painted from the wood cut print. Speaking of photography, sometimes I take a photo from the subject, put it on to the wood and engrave it without any drawing at all, ruling it on the ruling machine; illustration J was done this way. For process work this would have to be drawn in black and white (for a satisfactory job), so it could be engraved while the artist was drawing it. Even then he would not be able to show details in taps, etc., like the wood cut. (Put down mark No. 2 for the woodpecker.)



Fig. I.

For work of a decided character and detail, such as silverware, stoves, bird's-eye views, etc., something like illustration K, it is best for them to be drawn on the wood, for the reason that the details get lost in the reflections, high lights and heavy shadows, and manufacturers desire that all ornamentation should be well brought out. In this class of work the photo-engraver has to take a short run, leaving the wood engraver to put up mark No. 3. Shadows, polished edges and straight lines on K are done on the ruling machine, the rest is handwork. Speaking of the ruling machine, it was first made by an Englishman, in New York, a Mr. Bellman. The machine will do as much work in a day as would take an engraver a week by hand, and still not produce as good effects as the machine work.

Pen and ink portraits (process) generally have a hard look, and finish off abruptly from the shades into the

white. Half-tone portraits are generally too gray and flat, get filled up and look smudgy. I question if a process cut can be done quicker than a wood cut in this case, for the portrait can be engraved from a photo on the wood, in the time an artist would take to draw it. Illustration L was done this way; and has been through the London (Ont.) *Daily* and *Weekly Free Press*. In regard to the printing qualities of the different plates, it is well known that printers prefer the wood cut, because it is not so liable to fill up or look dirty. The following diagrams (magnified) will show the difference in the depth of the whites: Fig. 1 represents zinc-etching shown by a step for each etch; Fig. 2 shows the same, only with the steps rounded off in the final etch; if this is not well done, the first step will catch the ink in the open places and look dirty. Fig. 3 represents a gelatine relief (swelled); Fig. 4, the reverse cast from it; observe it is rounded at the edges. Fig. 5, a washout gelatine relief ready to electrotype from—No. 6 the wood cut showing the way the tools cut, leaving nothing for the ink to catch on to, except on the lines.

Wood engraving stands today preëminently the best method for illustrating books and catalogues. Although it may cost a little more than photo-engraving in the first place, still there is greater satisfaction in the end. As regards wood engraving going out, the writer cannot say so from experience. I have been in this continent sixteen years, and have not been out of work a week. Boxwood is cheaper now than it was a few years ago, which makes a great difference in the price, especially large cuts, this being the most expensive item with the wood engraver. In large establishments men are kept on certain classes of work only, thus becoming very rapid, and experts in their special line. One man will do nothing else but skies and water; another, trees; another, portraits, and so on. In conclusion, allow me to impress on any of your

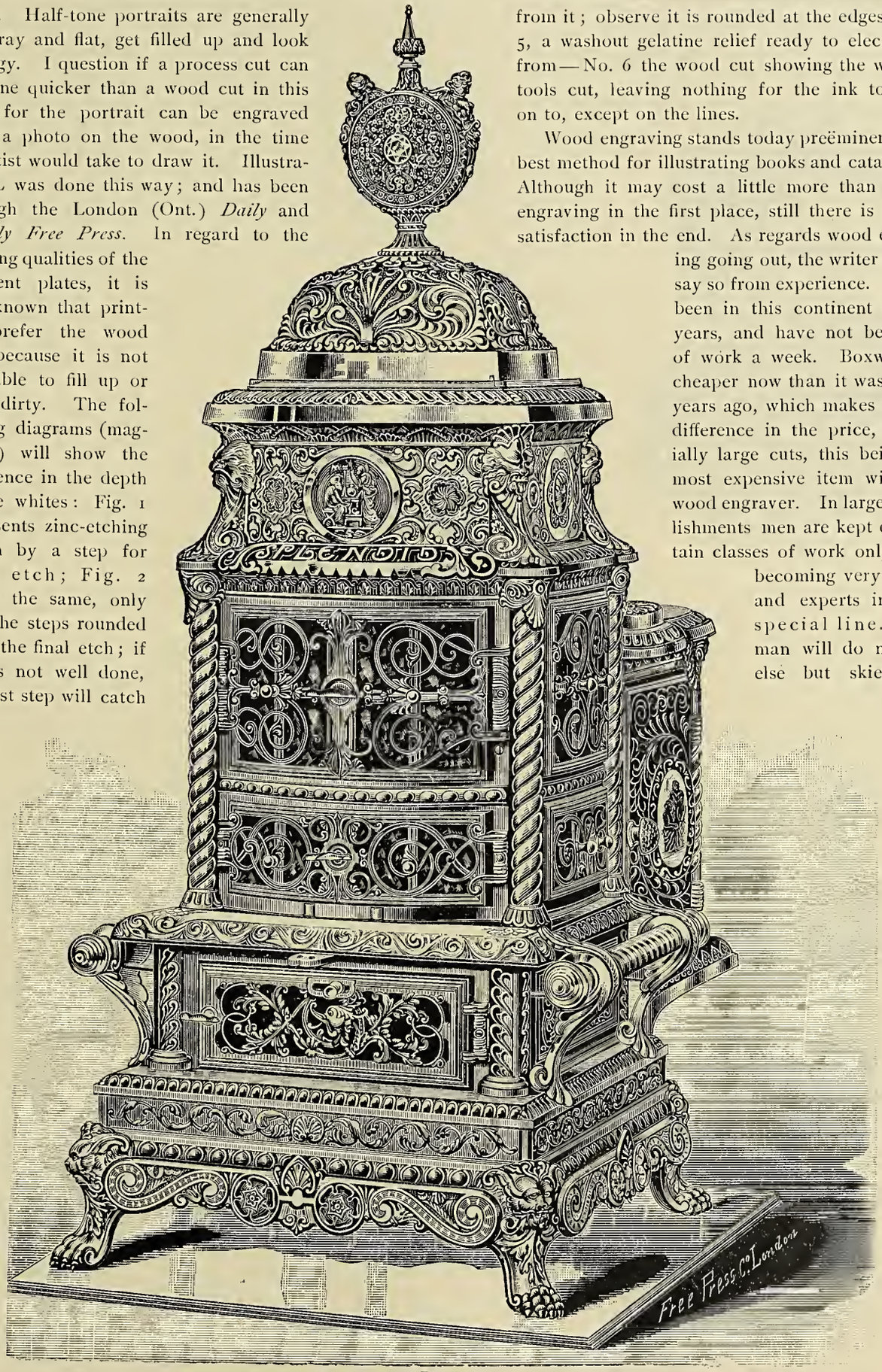
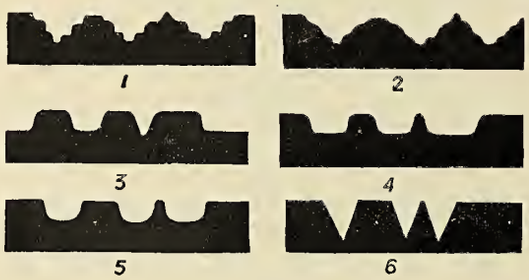


Fig. K.

readers who are wood engravers, to stick to their business (if they like it — no good unless they do); persevere; subscribe for and read the trade journals; keep posted; catch on to new ideas — use them in your business; don't expect something in every number — if you get one or two wrinkles in a year it will pay you more than the year's subscription; at any rate this is my experience. The more trade journals you see the more vim and enterprise you will put into your calling, for the contents will stimulate you to go ahead, not keep behind like some old fogies who think they know everything, and have nothing to learn. Look at the May issue of THE INLAND PRINTER and see the record: 47 wood cuts; 10 process cuts, advertisements of process engravers; 1 wood engraver's advertisement; 5 supplements, half-tone process; 5 photo-engravings from wood cuts;



FIG. L.



10 photo-engravings. This speaks for itself. One of your contemporaries in New York, about two weeks ago, had the following: *We notice that all first-class catalogues still use wood cuts for illustrations.* I leave the rest for your readers to judge and speak of.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SUCCESS IN JOB PRINTING.

BY J. B. CALDWELL.

IT is evident that there are only two main reasons for engaging in the business of job printing, namely, pleasure and money making. The latter is the one to be mainly considered, as the more money one makes, honorably, of course, the better is he pleased.

To succeed, many things are essential, a few of which will be mentioned.

True success can be secured, not by simply getting patrons, but by keeping them, year in and year out. How is this to be done? Study their likes, their tastes, and gratify them. If a customer has a fancy for a certain style of paper, of type, of ink, secure what he desires, if he will pay for the trouble, and he will if his patronage is worth having. Do first-class work, and promptly on time, and two to one you may be assured of his regular custom.

It will be found profitable, in many instances, to dispense with antiquated faces of type that have done service in newspaper and job work since the war. As a rule, such type will bring more money from the foundry than it will used in jobwork. Time, money, credit and patience will be saved by keeping a reasonable assortment of late modern faces of type.

Never use fine faces of type in newspaper and ordinary poster work.

Keep the fonts of type for advertising, for poster and for commercial printing separate, and give orders that they are not to be used except where they belong.

Have all cases labeled and numbered, and see that they are kept in their places when not in use. Having them arranged together will greatly facilitate the work, as much time is lost going from place to place to get the different faces needed.

Do not have the news-stands and regular compositors' racks filled with cases. They should contain only their own cases.

Keep a specimen book containing a line of each job face in the office, with the number of its case. This will make it possible to have any job set just as desired by marking the number of type over each line to be set.

Keep the type in the cases, clean and ready for use. Much is lost in time and money by "dead" type and "sorts" stowed away that should have been in the case or tied up, where it would be easy of access.

Collect all bills promptly, giving receipt. This is business-like, and has a favorable impression, and is necessary if you wish to pay the butcher, baker, grocer, etc., without delay.

Know to a nicety the actual cost of each job, in material, time, etc., and figure up the profit. This will enable you to know what pays, and whether your workmen are bringing in money to you, or are not earning their wages.

Some printers, who aspire to be artists, will spend a day's time, or more, setting up a letterhead or card, when no extra charge has been made for it. If the setting was done in two hours, or less, the profit would be none too much. It is well to keep an eye on such, and curtail their expensive experiments, lest they make you too much money out of pocket.

The printer who does his work honestly, carefully, and works faithfully, will bear watching, and will like to have his work frequently inspected. He will, by doing nice work, make money for his employer, and the employer, if intelligent, will find it out.

There is a certain class of characters who get a great deal of printing done, and are always changing places, hunting for cheap work, with the intimation that they

are going to make some printer rich by giving him all their work. The way to do with such is to put on a stiff price, and stick to it. Nine times out of ten they only want to get your lowest figures on a piece of work, and the next time will go to someone else, to see if they could get a lower figure.

There are well-to-do business firms who will resort to the littleness of trying to get their printing done for nearly nothing. It does not pay to try for it. Let them get it done where they can, while you study up how to do good work, keep your accounts squared, office in order and business in ship-shape.

In order to succeed don't work for nothing. If you can afford it, there are others who cannot; take a rest, let the other fellow have a chance, and you'll be the better for it.

Written for The Inland Printer.

THE PRINTER FROM A SOCIAL STANDPOINT.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

PEOPLE of an inquiring turn of mind must regard it as exceeding strange that a class of people possessing so many social traits and characteristics as do the members of the printing fraternity should be so signally and so uniformly unsuccessful in maintaining organizations of a social or beneficial character. Of the numberless efforts that have been made in this direction during the past twenty years, I cannot now recall a single instance where the results have been at all satisfactory to the projectors, or where the life of the organization was extended enough to warrant the labor expended in its formation. In fact, the organization of these societies has been followed in monotonous regularity by their collapse from one cause or another. Still, the frequency with which efforts have been made to organize and maintain societies of this kind in the past will warrant the assumption that a great many clear-thinking printers are of the opinion that their existence would prove both beneficial and enjoyable. But if we admit the truth of this proposition, then how can we satisfactorily or creditably account for the many disheartening failures that have attended our efforts in this direction.

While I do not presume to have the power or discernment to fully answer this question, still I am of the opinion that an open discussion of the matter may lead us to a partial solution of the problem, at least to an extent that will enable us to attain some measure of success in a direction in which it is generally conceded that the printer has many qualifications that, if properly directed, would undoubtedly lead to success. It is universally admitted that there is no more social individual than the printer; but collectively considered they do not appear to be able to maintain the same characteristics or propensities. Half a dozen printers, under favorable circumstances, will develop an amount of congenial sociability that, were it possible to convey the same spirit to half a hundred, it would immediately assure the success of any organization they might form. It may be possible that in forming organizations of this kind we may have proceeded upon altogether wrong lines. This will appear the more likely when we admit the fact, as admit we must, that we have so far failed to ingraft in these organizations the features that have made it possible for the half dozen to be so genial and social, while in their stead we have steadily incorporated or adopted practices that, to the peculiar temperament of the printer, have proven wearisome, if not absolutely irksome. We know that, as a usual thing, the average printer will go as far as anyone to enjoy an evening's sociability, and we know that no one possesses the faculty of being more agreeable on such occasions. Then why is it that social organizations composed exclusively of printers have been so difficult to maintain? After reviewing the past, I am led to the conclusion that the organization possessing the necessary elements to attract and sustain the attention of printers has not yet been found; that we have heretofore omitted a link somewhere, the absence of which has rendered the whole structure defective and non-attractive.

That organizations of the character under discussion would be productive of much good among printers I am fully convinced. They would lead to a better understanding and a better acquaintance than can be reached in any other way that I know of. The trade organizations with which most printers are affiliated, while indispensable in their way, are wholly inadequate for this purpose. They are of a purely business character, and little calculated to promote sociability or good fellowship among their members, while under the most favorable circumstances they could scarcely be utilized as a channel through which the various members could bring their families into more friendly relations. Even had they the inclination they would still not have the time necessary to consider questions other than those relating to the regulation of trade matters, for which purpose they have been instituted. It would seem to follow, then, that what is needed is an organization where there will be little, if any, technical business to be considered; one, in fact, where there will be as few "rules" and "regulations" as it is possible to get along with, and where the elements of sociability and amusement will be the predominating features. It does not seem as though it would be an impossible thing to accomplish this; still we must not be unmindful of the fact that many of the societies for social promotion that have been formed in the past have had the objects just mentioned fully in view, and the failures that have attended these efforts would indicate that there has been a stumbling block somewhere, and one whose exact location or nature we have not as yet been able to place.

It cannot be truthfully charged that these failures have been caused by attempts on the part of individuals to secure the support of the organization to advance their political, financial, or other ends. I can truthfully say that I have never observed an attempt of this kind in any of these organizations that I have been a member of, nor have I heard of like attempts elsewhere.

The want of success, then, must be attributed to other causes, and I am inclined to believe, as I have above stated, that it is on account of our neglect to incorporate or properly develop features that would be considered social from a printer's standpoint. This, with a tendency in the direction of an overdose of superficial style at their meetings and entertainments, will probably account for much of the difficulty that has been encountered in the past. We will all admit that style may be a very good thing in its way, but it does not follow by any means that it is a satisfactory substitute for sociability, or that it will retain the attention of a class of people who have sense enough to know that their station and means will not allow of anything more than an awkward imitation of that doubtful commodity at best.

There is really no good reason why printers should not be able to organize and maintain societies for social intercourse in every city of any importance in the country. They would undoubtedly serve many a good purpose, not only making it possible for printers to be brought into closer and more harmonious relations, as well as serving as a means for placing the families of printers on a social footing that would not otherwise be possible. Let us make another effort in this direction, and see if we cannot provide the printer with a place where he can expect sensible and rational amusement; a place where a man's better parts will be brought to the surface, and where he can without any misgiving invite his friends and the members of his family. Past failures should be overlooked, or at least should not be held as an obstacle to future endeavor. Let us in some way break away from the humdrum sort of life that we have heretofore been contented with, and show the world that a printer is capable of something more than an automatic-like journey through life. In doing this we will not only be serving our own best interests, personally considered, but we will also be doing something that will win the regard and esteem of all well-thinking people.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ORNAMENTATION.

BY W. E. SEAPORT.

A LARGE proportion of the new productions of the typefounders, as shown in the numerous specimen sheets, issued so frequently, are supplied with word ornaments, designed for use between words and at the beginning and ending of lines. The average printing establishment is overstocked with an abundance of borders and other ornaments, which have for some time filled the places formerly occupied by the Chinese, Japanese and Egyptian combinations, which latter were so popular a few years ago. The writer has noticed a tendency among printers to overwork these word ornaments mentioned above, and the idea that some fantastical object *must* follow a word or line as necessarily as a period or a comma, seems to be prevalent. The only apparent reason for this notion is that the *extras* are furnished with the font.

It will be remembered how the Chinese and Egyptian borders were overdone at the time of their introduction. Little jobs, such as tickets, folders, etc., scarcely large enough to contain the printed matter, were overcrowded with cornstalks, obelisks, pyramids and Chinamen. Often tiny cuts of dogs and cats would appear together as though they had fallen upon the scene. A circular announcing the opening of a fashionable millinery establishment might easily be mistaken for an advertisement heralding the coming of "thirteen united shows." Ridiculous and absurd effects, the work of the proverbial "intelligent" compositor, were brought out by placing a Chinaman in a prominent position on an American laundry price list; the serpent, a dragon and a spider's web would appear on a liquor dealer's business card; a lean, raw-boned camel, a diminutive bull pup and an exceedingly crooked cat, were made to do duty in an advertisement setting forth the merits of Chicago dressed beef and prime sausage, while the programme of a horse trot was adorned with a snail and an Egyptian ass.

Yet, notwithstanding all, when used judiciously by competent workmen, these combinations have been skillfully employed with pleasing effect, and the beautiful designs brought out by a proper and moderate arrangement of the characters have been numberless. As was anticipated, however, these novelties have almost entirely disappeared, but they may yet be found in daily use in the wayback printing office, and the editor and proprietor, who, by the way, is also the carrier boy, is still beguiled by the belief that to make an effective showing of this material it is necessary to force the whole font into one job because it all appears on one page of the specimen sheet from which he has made his selection. It is, perhaps, needless to try to convince him that he is laboring under a delusion.

I would not condemn ornamentation, but the inordinate practice of indulging in too much of it should be discouraged.

The habit of overcrowding is noticed in the use of the characters furnished with the late designs of job fonts; in many instances which have come under my observation, a space between the words would have appeared to much better advantage. A prominent line which should stand out boldly is too often put back in the case because it was found that there was not room for the end pieces, and the type substituted has been so much smaller as to have a bad effect on the whole job.

The writer, who is ready at all times to accept of a suggestion offered by any of the correspondents of THE INLAND PRINTER, would offer a few practical hints on this subject:

First of all, guard against overcrowding. The work you have in hand, which, when completed, may have a maltese cross or some nameless object between all the words, will not bear inspection. The copy furnished you may be full of embellishments, but you can certainly improve on it by omitting fully two-thirds of them. If there is a considerable amount of matter to go on the card, billhead, or whatever the work may be, there will not be much room to spare for ornaments, so leave them off.

If the work in hand contains but little matter, as compared with the size of the sheet to be printed, ornaments at the top and bottom of the page may be used with good effect, and without encroaching on blank space. Fig. 1 will illustrate:



Fig. 1.

Ornaments used in connection with a line of type should be separated from the letter by a five-em space at least. Figs. 2 and 3 will show the diverse effect of this rule when applied both ways:

Brilliant Star
Association,

Fig. 2.

SILVER PLATED WARE AND METALS.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4 is something abominable, which a printer cannot but notice and criticise—ornaments designed for use with brass rule that will not line with the type. The line looks cramped.

EMERALD COASTING CLUB

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5 is also an error which cannot be laid at the door of the progressive printer. A light-faced letter hedged in by great black ornaments; it may be compared to a streak of lightning between two thunder clouds.

HARDWARE.

Fig. 5.

In the division of initials with ornaments the periods take the place of spacing on the one side, while between the character and the next letter, a space, corresponding in thickness to the period, should be given. So with the ends. See Fig. 6. If the type and ornaments were all set close together the line would present an uneven appearance.

A. A. A

Fig. 6.

It will be noticed by referring to your specimen books that where fonts furnished with ornaments are shown, all punctuation marks are studiously omitted. In this manner the ornaments show to better advantage.

Much could be said in favor of brass rule in ornamentation, but the expensive nature of the metal seems to be the chief objection to its lavish use in this direction. Yet every printing office should be supplied with at least a small quantity of the various faces of fancy rule, which may be skillfully employed together with ornaments and border. However, do not commit the unpardonable sin of cutting any of the pieces contained in your labor-saving fonts.

In closing, the writer would add that the advertising columns of THE INLAND PRINTER offer a most instructive study of the principles of ornamentation. One will notice, above all other things, that no ornaments of any kind are used at a sacrifice to proportionate display.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

THERE was a time, when, to be a printer was almost to court having one's name coupled with epithets of disapproval, if not positive disgrace. That such a conclusion was justified by facts is exceedingly doubtful. The members of the craft belong to the same human family, are formed of the same clay; their bodies are percolated by the same blood; their hearts beat to the same kindly, moral and loyal music.

Yet, to bear the name of "printer" was to be supposed (perhaps from constant association with the "devil," and the superstitious idea that the art was the invention of the father of all evil) to be an adept in and a promoter of all the mischief and cussedness in the world.

That day has passed, never to return. The title has become one of honor; respect has taken the place of sneering and calumny; the evolution is perfect. Today the printer stands not aside for anyone; is called to fill the highest and most responsible positions in the nation, and the most revered tongues speak of him only with praise.

Even in the past, bad as many believed the printer to be, no one coupled him with the betrayal of secrets, and to no class of men have more and important ones been intrusted. In the great bee hive of the government printing office at Washington, where more than all others combined, "confidential matter" is given to his keeping; where every day is crowded with department and state secrets, but a single instance can be found of the betrayal of his trust. This is a fact that cannot be disputed, and is the highest possible indorsement that the printer is imbued with the truest manhood; with honor that is proof against the greatest temptation; that he is the peer of any man, and may justly claim the most exalted praise.

Speaking of this, the Hon. James G. Blaine, a man whose testimony, from his wide and intimate association with the craft, outweighs a vast multitude of others, recently said, "Public officials usually have an unfounded fear of newspaper men, but in my experience I have never had my confidence betrayed." To that, any words would be superfluous.

* *
*

AND printers are as much swayed by sympathy for suffering and sorrow as any class or condition of men,

more so than the great majority; are as tender-hearted and as open-handed, giving even to lavishness.

Is not this so?

When the disaster of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, one beyond the power of description, so wildly, mournfully, piteously horrible, became known, printers were among the first to rush to the rescue; to send from their often slender stores; to even mortgage their yet unearned wages to feed the hungry, nurse the sick, clothe the naked, provide homes for the homeless and bury the dead.

"Angels could not have done more," wrote Governor Beaver to the public printer at Washington, when he received the more than liberal, the magnificent, subscription of the employés of the office. And it was sent with many a deep regret, many a sympathizing tear, many a prayer for the staying of hunger, sickness, fire, flood and pestilence; many a blessing showered upon the heads of the noble men and women who, taking their own lives in their hands, had gone to save others.

One thousand and five hundred dollars (in round numbers) from the employés of the government printing office in Washington, contributed to the great charity, the most needed, the most deserving charity of the nineteenth century!

Do you know what that means? Do you understand that a large percentage of the workers who thus sent aid and comfort to the hopeless, helpless and needy, are women, young and old, married and unmarried? That many have sick or crippled husbands, fathers, mothers or children to support, and the sum taken from their small wages necessitated self-deprivation; was the taking of bread from their own and loved ones' mouths; the shoes from their feet; was not the abstaining from pleasure or luxury, but the literal robbing of self and those dearer than self of the scanty means that eked out life?

Such, however, was the fact, and thrice blessed should be the charity and thrice blessed will it be to the poor, patient, hard-working toilers and cheerful, generous givers. It was not the giving of the rich to the poor, *but the poor to the poor;* was the taking as of one's heart's blood to bestow upon strangers; the free, warm-natured giving that rendered the gift holy.

Not a single iota of praise would we detract from any; they fairly earned and are entitled to all the praise they will receive both in the here and the hereafter. But when the roll of honor of earth is recorded by angel fingers in the great book of heaven the $1,500 given by the noble men and women of the government printing office will be found at or near the head in "bold-faced" letters of never to be tarnished gold.

* *
*

What were newspaper men doing while others were thus winning the highest of earthly glory? Much, very much, aye more than will ever be told. Let one of the highest among them speak for the whole. He said: "The names of the untiring, sleepless, footsore men, with no time for self-communing, day after day built up columns of the story of a great calamity, for whose instant telling the world was alarmedly waiting—the names of these men will be forgotten before the next novel, the next story is advertised as ready for our amusement. It is a part of the unending irony of life that the brief credit which will be given them will spring more from our recognition that they fired our imagination than from our recognition of the hardships and privations of their labor. When after years in which we shall have grown no wiser, another flimsy embankment shall crumble and discharge the torrent of death upon some peaceful valley, it will not be their hard-wrung columns of bitter truth which journals will reprint, but splendid prophetic pictures of the imagination. Yet their work is the highest, and die to what degree it may with the world, which heard them only for the fact they had it to tell, it will live with them to the end of their lives in the recollection of duty done for public benefit, and for no other sake."

Aye, it is irony, bitter and often galling; has been, ever will be so, but the work will be done bravely and well to the end. Has been, will be so, and the lines written on the death of poor Fred Burnaby by a brother journalist is a fitting epitaph for all:

"Laurels, or roses, all one to him now—
What to a dead man is glory or glow?—
Rose wreaths for love, or a crown on his brow?
Dead—does he know?"

To no class of men is more honor due than to the journalists, and from the roll of honor in the present and the coming their names will not be omitted, but stand facing, full-fronted, time and eternity.

* *
*

Had it not been for reporters and printers how litttle indeed would the world, that fairly held its breath with shuddering and awe, have ever known of the valley of death, the horror of horrors? Remembering this let those who have heretofore spoken slightingly of the craft forever be dumb. No one exceeded them in labor, sympathy, in material aid; no class produced more heroes. Against raging floods, falling houses, a tornado of timber, hunger, flaming fire and pestilence they fought, won tears of thankfulness, the blessings of widows and orphans, and hereafter let any scornful lips speak a word against the craft, *if they dare!*

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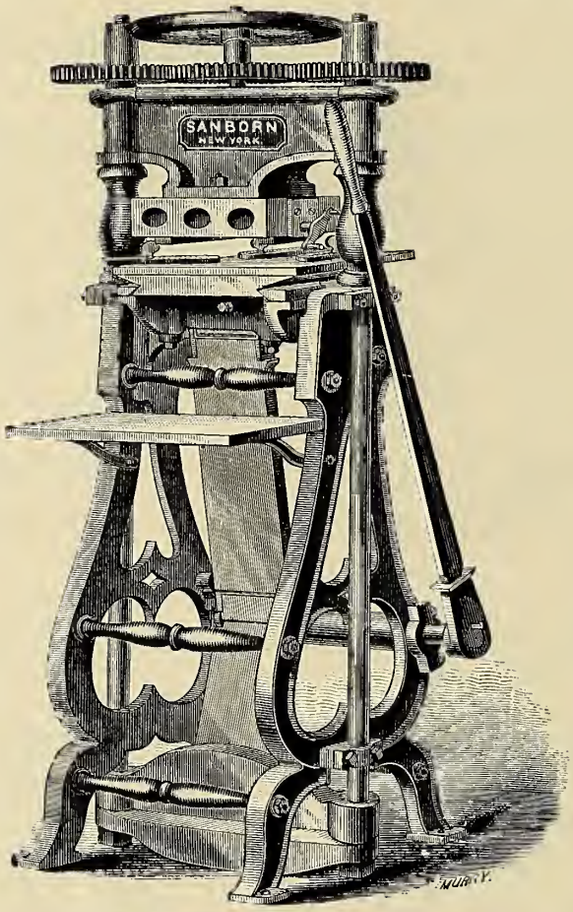
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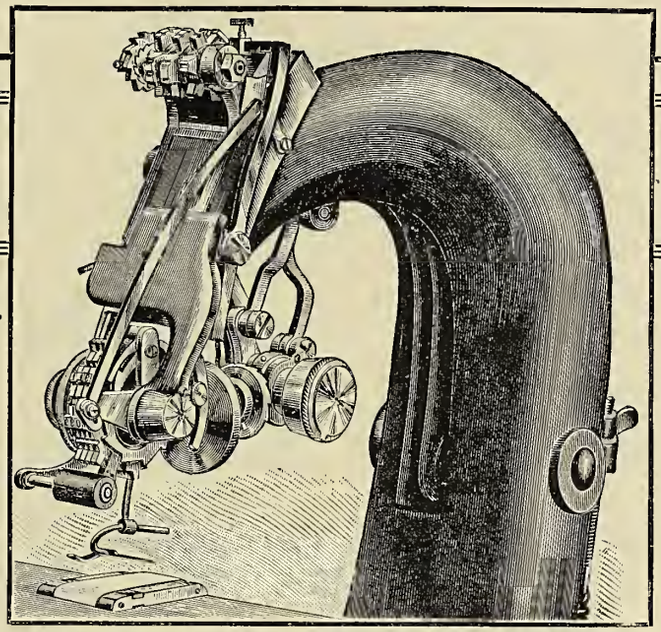
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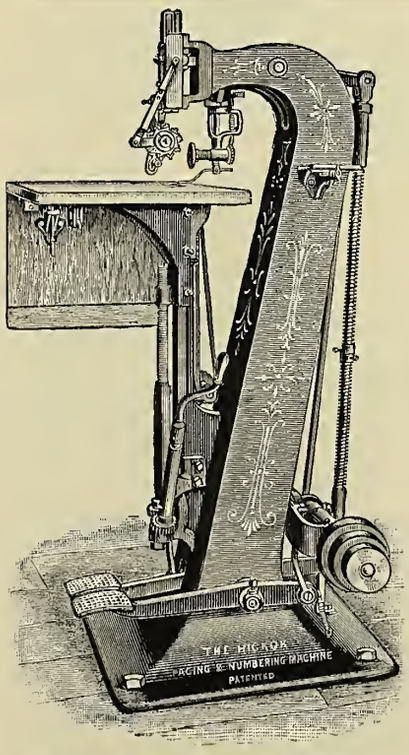
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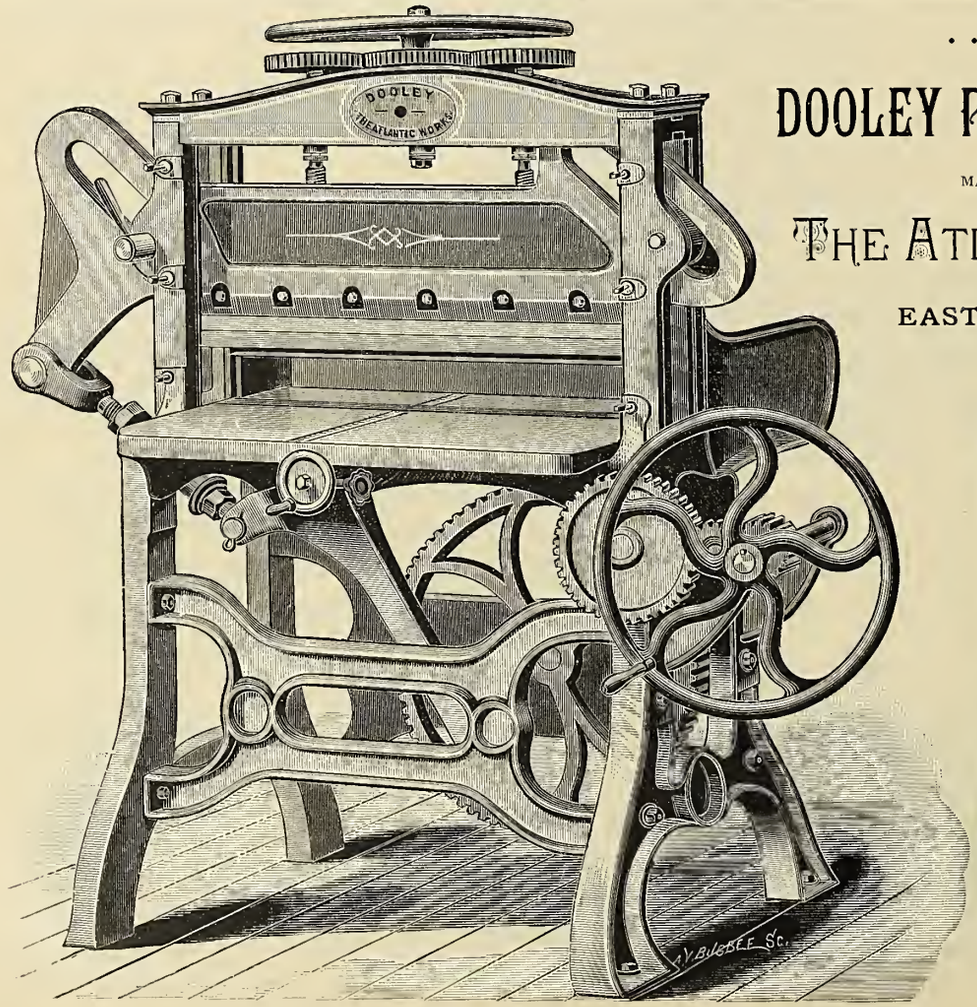
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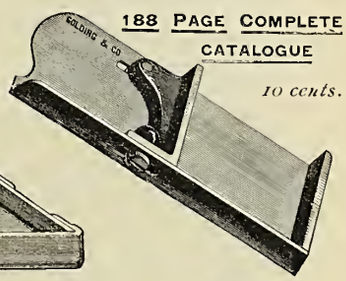


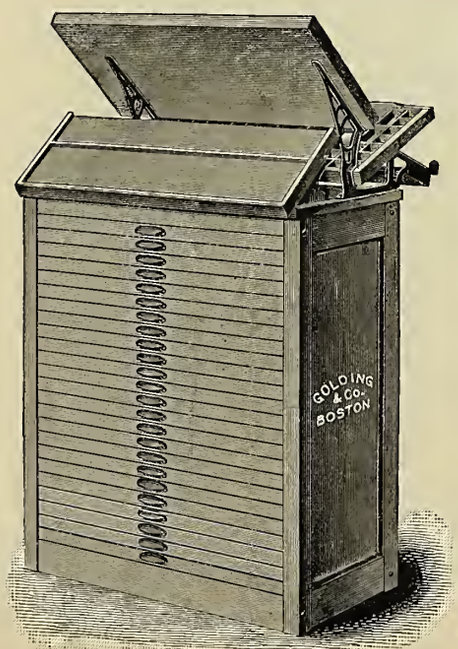




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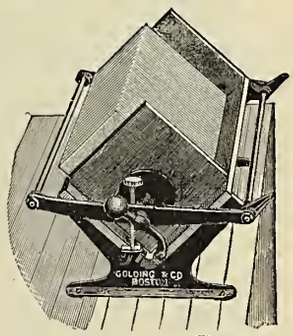


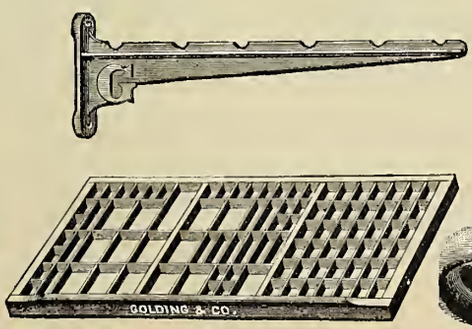
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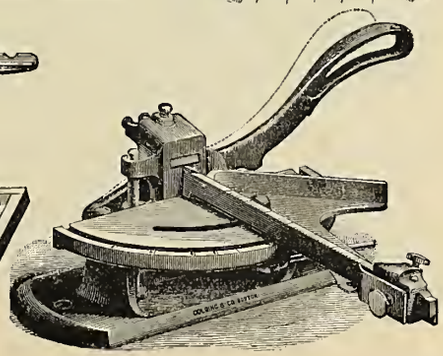
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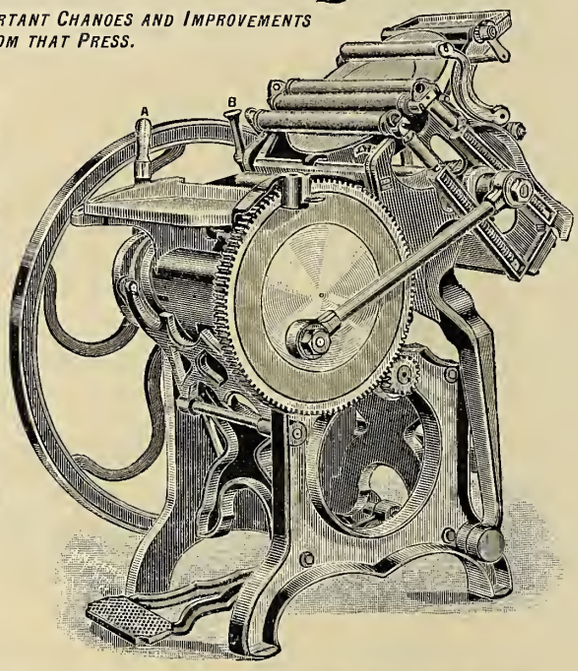






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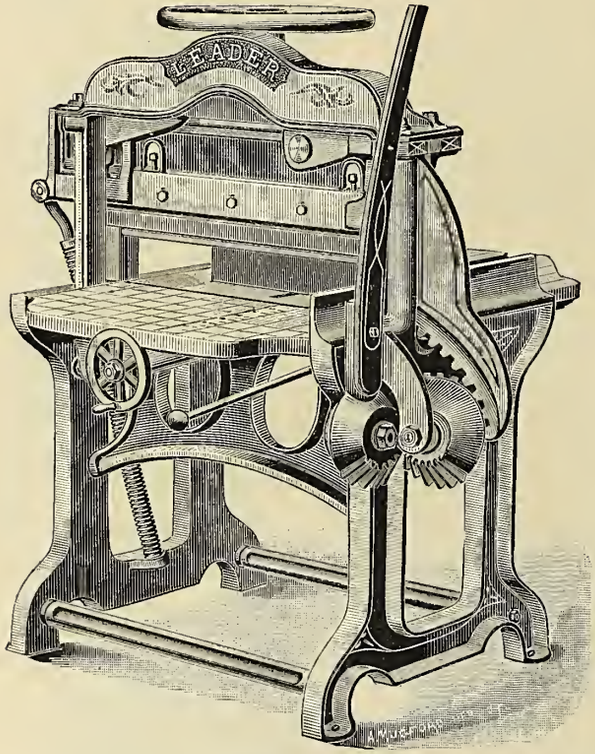
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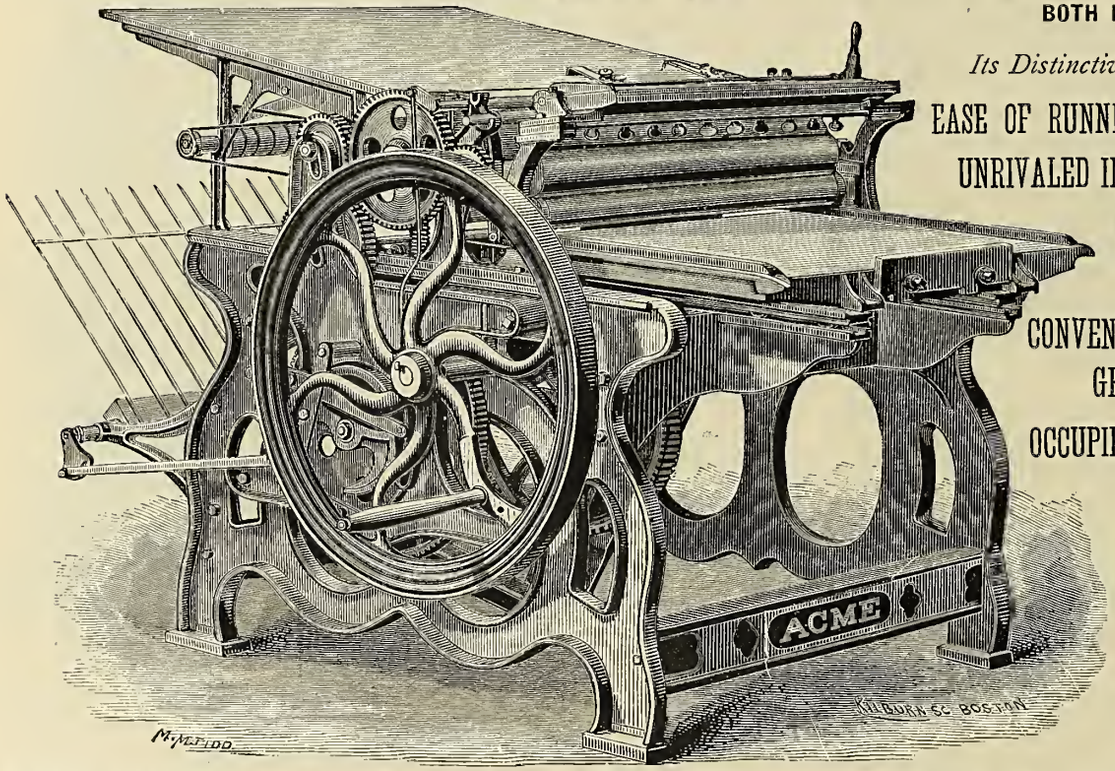
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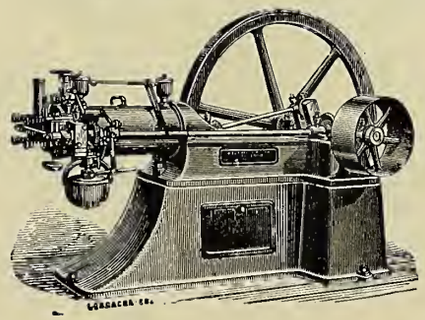
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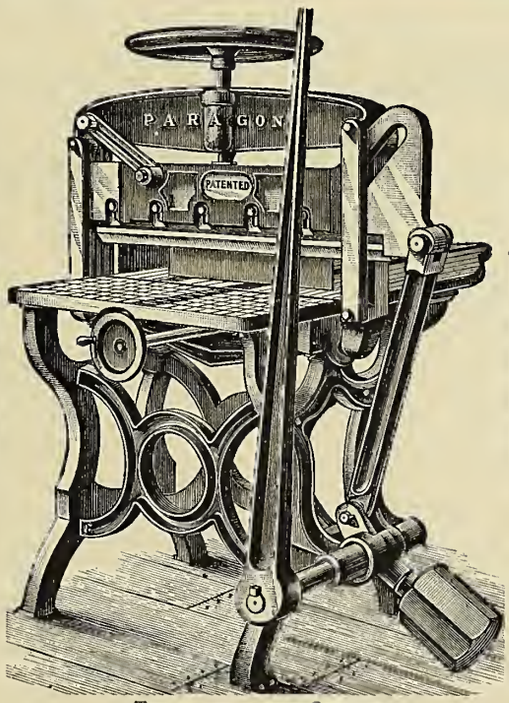
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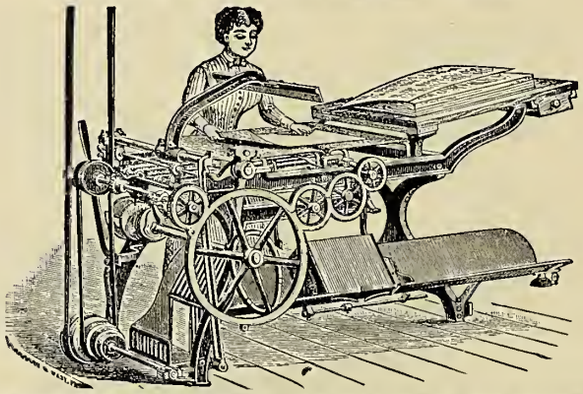
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RESOLVED, That the International Typographical Union recognizes in THE INLAND PRINTER the technical trade journal of the craft, and cordially recommends it to the patronage of the printers of the United States.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

IN another section of THE INLAND PRINTER will be found a synopsis of the proceedings of the thirty-seventh annual session of the International Typographical Union, which convened in the city of Denver, Monday, June 10, 1889, which we believe will prove of more than ordinary interest to a large proportion of our readers. While a diversity of opinion may exist as to the wisdom or propriety of all its transactions, we believe that in the main they will meet with approbation. The delegates thereto were thoroughly representative men, who were evidently guided in their decisions by what they honestly believed to be for the best interests of the craft.

But in spite of this fact we cannot help regretting that more explicit instructions were not given to the committee appointed to consider the question of the union's relations with the Typothetæ, for, while we have every faith in the ability, diplomacy and earnestness of purpose of the gentlemen composing it, we believe it would have been more satisfactory, both to themselves and the local unions, if a definite line of policy had been suggested for their guidance; and this could have been accomplished, in our judgment, without infringing on their prerogatives or hampering their action. In other words, it would have been more advisable, in view of past experience, to have formulated a line of policy in advance than to throw such onus on a committee, for while it is true a certain *discretionary* power should be vested in a consultative body, it would certainly have strengthened their hands to know that the propositions submitted had been authorized, and were in harmony with the views of the International Typographical Union. However, we feel assured the matter has been confided to good hands, and that no effort will be lacking on their part to secure peace with honor—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

The acceptance of the more than generous offer of the Board of Trade of Colorado Springs, donating eighty acres of land in the immediate vicinity of that beautiful sanitarium on condition that a printers' home be erected thereon, marks a new era in the history of the "International." Every delegate who had the pleasure of being driven over it was enraptured with the location, its surroundings, prospect, etc. It is certainly a donation of which every craftsman should feel proud; and we are perfectly satisfied that if the proper steps are taken at the proper time, and a spirit of interest manifested in its success by those most deeply interested, the employing printers of the United States will generously contribute to its endowment. There is no reason why, with a little exertion, a building cannot be erected thereon which will compare favorably with similar institutions, and which will be an asylum, not, as some croakers state, for the worthless and undeserving, but for the needy who from causes beyond their control are unable to provide for their own necessities.

Although a number of important and fundamental changes have been made in the government of the body

from those adopted at the Kansas City convention, it will be observed that before becoming operative they must be ratified by a vote of the local unions, and that the suggestion presented in the June issue of THE INLAND PRINTER has been adopted, July and August having been set apart as what may be designated the debating months, thus affording ample time for deliberate and intelligent action thereon. The reports of the officers were satisfactory on the whole; the statement of the secretary-treasurer showing a balance of $15,619.94 on hand, and the trustees of the Childs-Drexel fund $21,689.65. The pressmen also made a favorable showing, seven local unions having been organized during the past year. Chicago was selected as the future headquarters, and Atlanta as the city in which the next convention will be held.

The indorsement of THE INLAND PRINTER as the technical trade journal of the craft is an honor duly appreciated, for which we return our sincere thanks; and we trust that no effort will be lacking on our part to make it worthy such recognition.

The officers have proved themselves faithful and efficient, and although a little feeling was developed on the "hold over" claim, the consensus of opinion was that all were worthy of reëlection. Mr. Plank's administration was almost unanimously commended, and credit given it for the exercise of prudence and common sense. It was admitted on all hands that Secretary-Treasurer McClevey had discharged his onerous duties in an acceptable manner, and it is no exaggeration to state that the record of few officials have been more highly commended.

The princely hospitality of No. 49 will long be held in grateful remembrance. No other city than Denver *could* have afforded such a scenic treat, and certainly no body of men throughout the length and breadth of the land could have surpassed the hearty, unostentatious welcome extended by its members. The committee of arrangements spared neither trouble nor expense in catering to the enjoyment of their visitors. Their names are now household words in every city in the Union, and to prove we are not guilty of exaggeration we simply refer to their portraits on another page.

TRADE JOURNALS.

THE trade journal is here, and here to stay. It is its own reason and excuse for being, and makes and pays its own way. Its future is destined to be one of improvement and expansion. It cannot be otherwise, for the demand for it is imperative and growing. While there are now trade journals (so called) almost without number, the real trade journals are, as yet, comparatively few in number, but their influence is great and constantly and rapidly increasing.

There comes under the general head of trade journals all publications devoted wholly, or even in part, to any particular trade or profession. Journals of this general character have existed for a long time, but, as a rule, they have been published by parties interested in and making a business of the particular trades or professions of which the journal they published was an advocate. Of course the editor of such a publication, if it rose to the dignity of having an editor, was hampered as to latitude, for the reason that all he wrote or permitted to be written for his journal must of necessity be subservient to the interests of the firm issuing it, the prime object in publishing the journal being to advance the business interests of the firm. Such journals still exist, and will continue to have existence, perhaps, if not for all time, for many years to come, but in prestige and influence they are fast losing ground. They are coming more and more to be looked upon as circulars from the firms issuing them, and not as journals in the true sense of the word. Business firms still find use for these publications; they are perfectly legitimate, and will continue to be put out so long as the conditions remain which make them useful and available. And right here let it be admitted that out of these has grown the real trade journal.

Now, what is a real trade journal? It is a publication for the dissemination of trade information exclusively, and published purely as a business matter by parties who have no business interests in the trade or profession their publication is intended to promulgate. These conditions are required to make the representative trade journal; without them it must be bereft of the most necessary prerogative of a perfect trade journal, and that prerogative is absolute freedom from alliances, either business or otherwise, that are calculated to influence the contents of the publication. While it is not pretended to intimate that a business man could not publish a journal in the interests of the trade or profession in which he was engaged in a business way, and do so in all honesty of intent and actions, it can be truly said that it is seldom, if ever, done. Human nature is so weak and the temptations are so great to color the contents so as to favor directly, or indirectly, his own individual business interests, that it can be said to almost be the rule for him to do so. And this is, to say the least, very unfair if the publication is put out claiming to be an unhampered, unbiased journal, devoted exclusively to the advancement of the best interests of the trade or profession it represents. From this practice of coloring the contents, and leaving out things which, in justice to the readers, should go in, a trade publication now emanating from a business house is looked upon as containing only such articles or information as will redound to the interests of the house, or at least such as will *not* work to the detriment of those interests. Happily there are but few publications now in the field, emanating from business houses, whose publishers claim that they are other than vehicles for advancing the business interests of the publishers. There are, however, a few still struggling to maintain the positions of real trade journals, but the very efforts they make to do so prove abortive and hurtful to them. The real trade journal, unbiased and unhampered by business alliances, will "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may,"

and this course so frequently exposes the course pursued by the other class *calling* themselves trade journals that the latter are finding it impossible to maintain the high plane in the estimation of the public they have formerly occupied. The older business houses, with but few exceptions, fully realize these facts, and put out their publications for just what they are, vehicles for the furtherance of the business interests of the firm. Those firms not doing so are working positive hurt to themselves, and this truth they must sooner or later realize.

It may be asked if we would accuse a business firm of downright misrepresentation. By no means. Frequently the whole truth is, or may appear to be, hurtful to the business interests of a firm. To remain silent—to withhold the truth—is not lying, and this is so easily done when to "tell the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," would jeopardize one's business interests. The pocket is the most sensitive part of man's organism, and he will defend it from all onslaughts, real or apparent. It is right and legitimate that he should do so, but let it be done in open, straightforward ways, which inevitably and always prove the best and surest in the long run. The real trade journals, like the real newspapers, are straightforward, honest, independent, the organs of no man, clique or sect, and are published for the profit to be derived from them as a business enterprise. Greater ability is required in the business and editorial management of a successful trade journal than in the management of a newspaper, for so little comes to the former ready-made, so to speak. The contents of the trade journal are not made up, except in very small part, of occurrences, but must be the result of energy, foresight and work. For these reasons the trade journals are fast getting into the hands of men possessing the requisite qualifications, and when once in such hands their success is assured. Long live the real trade journal.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

AT the late session of the New York State Press Association much time was devoted to the consideration of the law of libel, as existing in that state, and a more than interesting discussion resulted therefrom. E. H. Butler, of the Buffalo *News*, read a paper declaring the present law as essentially English in form, character and intent; aimed with deadly effect at newspapers, with some concessions and improvements in recent years. The law, he said, is false in basis, which is that the press is always an offender against personal character. He suggested a wholesale amendment of the present law, and favored press opposition to candidates refusing to submit to them. Assemblyman Teft, of the Whitehall *Chronicle*, said that the press needs no exemption from the liability attaching to its special calling any more than any other profession or business. He would apply the same rule of law and treatment to each class. A sharp discussion followed between Messrs. Butler and Teft, in which the latter was called more a lawyer than a journalist, and he declared himself a defender of individual rights. Carroll E. Smith, chairman of the Committee on Libel submitted a report recommending that the association approve and urge upon the legislature an amendment to the code, to be perfected and laid before its next session, to be applied to the general subject of libel, which shall provide an action, civil or criminal, cannot be maintained against a reporter, publisher or proprietor of a newspaper for the publishing therein of a fair and true report of any local, legislative or other public official proceedings of any public meetings or assemblies without actual malice in making the report. The report, which is quite voluminous, and which was unanimously adopted, also provides that presumption of malice should not rest in the fact of publication alone.

This proposed amendment, in our judgment, is one which will commend itself to the indorsement of all rational, unprejudiced men; for while the press has no right, either moral or legal, to use its tremendous power to blacken character or gratify personal malice, on the other hand, it must be self-evident that the principle which has heretofore been recognized, the greater the truth the greater the libel, will not stand the test of the crucible of common sense, and common sense is, or should be, common law.

HAP-HAZARD ESTIMATING.

HAP-HAZARD estimating—the bane of the trade—and the careless method, or rather lack of method, of many printers in estimating (?) on work, has been so frequently referred to in our columns that we had well-nigh intended to let the subject rest with what had been already written, and the illustrations furnished; but a case of such a flagrant character has recently been brought to our attention, with which one of the leading printing offices in Chicago is connected, that we cannot refrain from alluding to it.

A large manufacturing firm in this city desired to get out 5,000 price lists, forty-eight pages and cover, 3¼ by 6 inches, in nonpareil type (a large proportion of which was double price), printed on 28 by 42, 100 lb. extra tint paper; cover on 50 lb. 20 by 25; binding, wire stitched through cover; and sought estimates for same. The bid of the firm referred to amounted to $168.75. A short time after the estimates had been submitted inquiry was made as to the decision arrived at, when it was ascertained that the order had been placed with a competing firm for the sum of $75! It is needless to say that this information was received with surprise, not because the house referred to had failed to get the job—for its manager, like all sensible business men, does not work for glory—*but because another printing establishment had undertaken to complete the entire job at the price he had figured the composition.* That the firm which has undertaken the contract at the estimate given cannot make a profit, but must fill it at a positive loss the following statement, which can easily be verified, will demonstrate:

The composition, fifty-two pages (nonpareil) 63 by 32, 2,016 ems to a page, estimated at 70 cents per thousand, instead of sixty, in order to allow for double

price matter, and the result is $73. The paper required—six reams, at 9 cents, a profit of 1 cent per pound, $54; cover, one and one-quarter reams, $6.25; presswork, inside, $15; cover, $5.50; binding, $3 per thousand, $15; total, $168.75. What system of arithmetic was adopted by the firm that assumed to furnish five thousand such price lists for $75 must be left to conjecture. Suffice it to say there is evidently something rotten in Denmark, as some parties will find to their cost, before the job is delivered, that is, provided the requirements are fulfilled.

Now, the pertinent question is, how long is this happy-go-lucky system of doing business to continue? How long are these wreckers to be allowed to pursue their vocation unchallenged or without exposure? How long will honest and reliable business houses be compelled to bid against people who make such prices? These are inquiries which time alone can solve. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. Let us hope, however, that the day is not far distant when all who are demoralizing legitimate business and turning out work at the prices named will be buried in the graves they are now digging for themselves. And let us further hope that that time will come before they have inflicted an irreparable injury on the trade.

USES FOR WOOD PULP.

THE July issue of the *Paper World* contains a very interesting and instructive letter from the pen of the distinguished economist, Mr. Edward Atkinson, on the uses to which wood pulp may be applied, among which he alludes to the expediency of utilizing this material for covering roofs, and also for construction of dwelling houses. In referring to it the *Paper World* truly says:

The suggestions are practical, and are especially worthy of the attention of pulp makers, whose product is increasing at so rapid a rate that some outlet for it other than paper making seems to be a certain necessity of the not distant future. The men who are first to bring pulp into extended use as building material at a price that shall be within the reach of the builders of average dwellings, will reap a rich financial reward. The people are in just the temper to take advantage of such a material, the more so if it shall prove, as it doubtless will when it comes, to be better than lumber for the purpose. Experiment has shown the easy adaptability of wood pulp to building purposes, and it only remains to devise ways of making it economically practicable. Meanwhile the minor uses to which it is found to be suited are almost infinite, and the discovery of the means of applying it to them is going rapidly forward. Whatever may be the effect of increasing the number of mills for making wood-pulp paper, the pulp mills have a very hopeful outlook in the prospect for a wider demand for their product than the paper-making field offers.

IT is needless to say that THE INLAND PRINTER is gratified at the appointment of Capt. W. M. Meredith as chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department. We feel satisfied he will serve the government well and faithfully, and win the record of being a good, honest and efficient officer. We congratulate President Harrison, the city of Chicago, and the craft at large, on his appointment.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ITS THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

THE thirty-seventh annual session of the International Typographical Union convened in the Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Monday evening, June 10, President Plank in the chair. After the roll call of delegates, Mark L. Crawford was appointed as reading clerk, John Mann sergeant-at arms, and Orville L. Smith messenger.

Mr. Lake (St. Louis), on behalf of the Committee on Laws, offered the following amendment to the constitution in relation to the duties of the secretary-treasurer, which was adopted:

He shall make a just, true and complete record of each and every day's proceedings, to be printed and laid on the desks of delegates each morning during the session.

The convention then adjourned till 9 A.M., Tuesday morning. Promptly at 9:30 the gavel of President Plank called the convention to order, after which the divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. Moore. Wolf Londoner, mayor of Denver, was then introduced, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of the citizens in his happiest vein, as did also Mr. William H. Milburn, president of union 49, in the name of its members. Responses to both of these addresses were made by Mr. Plank, who after the transaction of some unimportant business, announced the following standing committees:

APPEALS—Messrs. Dunbar, of Philadelphia; Jackson, of Cincinnati; Willis, of Oakland, California; John, of Galveston, Texas; Reiner, of Omaha.

RETURNS AND FINANCES—Messrs. Colton, of New Orleans; Knox, of Detroit; Burns, of Denver; Beattie, of Montreal; Harrison, of Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Messrs. Smith, of San Francisco; McAllister, of Albany; Walker, of Houston, Texas; Leibrich, of Cincinnati; Baumgartner, of St. Louis.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS—Messrs. Kells, of New York; Oburn, of Indianapolis; Mabbott, of Lansing; Stamps, of Los Angeles; Sprightly, of Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—Messrs. Dillon, of Brooklyn; Caron, of Jacques Cartier, Montreal; Rawlings, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Kester, of Butte, Montana; Knowles, of Chicago.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Messrs. Platt, of Washington; Kimpton of Pittsburgh; Magrane, of Toledo; Costello, of New York; Sommer, of Cincinnati.

COMMITTEE ON THANKS—Messrs. Gilmore, of Toronto; Derham, of Newark; Cushing, of Chicago; Faries, of Philadelphia; McCarty of Indianapolis.

The president then read his annual address, which was an interesting and instructive document. In it he referred to the action of the committee appointed at the Kansas City session to meet the United Typothetæ, which met in New York, September 17, 1888, as also the communications which passed between the two bodies, and, commenting thereon, said:

To the local Typothetæ, in my opinion, our attention should be directed, and such steps taken as shall seem best. As the theory and practice of the organization are free action of local Typothetæ and free action of individual members of the same, there is really no body with which we can treat that has authority to represent the whole. It may be said that this condition of individual action on the part of the employer existed before the Typothetæ came into existence, but then there did not exist the bond to aid each other, nor were they agreed as to any line of policy to be followed toward the Typographical Unions. Among the Typothetæ members we should aim to retain our friends, gain the friendship of those who are indifferent, and foil those who are our enemies, as apparently the underlying purpose of the majority is not to improve and protect the printing business, but to debase it so far as we are concerned by cutting down wages of employés to such a figure that it will no longer be the means of supporting a large class of people in the manner American workmen should be supported. How this latter result is to be prevented is and has been the problem of the Typographical Unions to solve, and it is for you to mark out the course to pursue. What should we submit to the Executive Committee of United Typothetæ? What should we recommend to subordinate unions, relative to their action toward local Typothetæ?

Other matters referred to were the American Federation of Labor, the contemplated inauguration of the eight-hour movement, the subject of organization, the Executive Council, report of

the proceedings and their unnecessary length, the International Typographical Congress, and proposed changes in the constitution.

Reports were also presented by the second vice-president, showing that there have been in all seven pressmen's unions organized during the past year, as follows: No. 9, Helena, Mont.; No. 36, Atlanta, Ga.; No. 37, Butte City, Mont.; No. 38, Baltimore, Md.; No. 39, Seattle, Wash.; No. 40, Denver, Col.; No. 41, Salt Lake City, Utah. Number of pressmen's unions in operation, 38; membership of pressmen's unions, 1,438; pressmen members of typographical unions, 161; total membership of pressmen under the International Typographical Union, 1,599.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed that the financial condition under the system in operation for the past two years is gradually improving. At the last session it was decided to refund an assessment which had been levied and collected, amounting to $6,500.10, by authorizing unions which had paid said assessment to retain 50 per cent of the per capita tax until the amounts paid by them respectively had been refunded. During the year $4,009.35 had been repaid, leaving a balance of $2,490.75 still to be refunded. The refunding of this assessment greatly reduces the income of the general fund, as will be observed by a comparison for the past two years. The receipts to the general fund for the year 1887–8 amounted to $13,897.92, while the receipts for 1888–9 were $12,004.65; a decrease on account of refunding assessment of $1,893.27. The expenditures for the year 1888–9 were $523.29 less than that of the preceding year, and at the close of the year left a balance of $830.13 to the credit of the fund.

Recapitulation for the year ended April 30, 1889. May 1, 1888, balance on hand, $8,884.65; receipts as per quarterly report dated August 20, 1888, $6,820.77; receipts as per quarterly report dated November 19, 1888, $6,534.50; receipts as per quarterly report dated February 18, 1889, $5,696.40; receipts as per quarterly report dated May 20, 1889, $7,181.38; total, $35,117.70. Expenditures as per quarterly report dated August 20, 1888, $6,623.49; expenditures as per quarterly report dated November 19, 1878, $6,337.23; expenditures as per quarterly report dated February 18, 1889, $3,181.08; expenditures as per quarterly report dated May 20, 1889, $3,355.96; total, $19,497.76. Balance, $15,619.94. Of this amount there is a balance of $12,692.11 to the credit of the Executive Council.

The report of the trustees of the Childs-Drexel Fund showed a total in the treasury of $21,689.65, which was accompanied with the recommendation that the fund remain intact, and be added to as at present till the convention of 1891, which body shall dispose of the fund as its wisdom may determine.

The reports of the organizers possessed comparatively little interest. Mr. Lake, however, presented the following recommendation:

> In lieu of the present system, would suggest that state associations be formed in states and provinces where three or more unions exist, which shall hold delegate conventions annually or semi-annually; shall have exclusive jurisdiction within their own territory; shall make laws for their government not conflicting with the International. By this method unions in the various states would be drawn more closely together; would discuss trade matters from a broader standpoint than could a single subordinate union, and could ofttimes avert trouble which otherwise might overwhelm. This, too, would have a tendency to speedily enroll the country printer.

The report of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor at St. Louis, showed the attendance of fifty-one delegates, representing thirty-four organizations and 2,797 subordinate unions. It also stated that the eight-hour movement was the most important work considered by the federation and recommended its thorough discussion by the convention.

The Committee on Laws composed of O. R. Lake, A. P. Marston, H. M. Ives, James Wright and Robert Donaldson, recommended an annual meeting on the second Monday in June, to be held permanently in the city of Indianapolis; that all amendments to the constitution be referred by the International union to subordinate unions; further general laws enacted by International convention involving increased taxation shall be submitted to subordinate unions. An executive council of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and organizers was suggested. This body should have general supervision of the business of the International union, of districts and of subordinate unions. It shall assemble at Indianapolis at the call of the president, or at the request of five members, for the consideration of business stated in the call. It shall decide all questions arising between subordinate unions, or between districts, and all such decisions shall be final, subject to appeal to the International union; it shall have power to direct the organizer of any district, in case of a strike or lockout, to propose a compromise or to terminate such strike or lockout. No union shall go on strike without the consent, first, of the organizer of its district, and then of the Executive Council, under such penalties for the violation thereof as the International union may prescribe, it being understood that the president and organizer shall use every endeavor to avoid trouble. Whenever a union which has complied with all laws shall have within its jurisdiction a lockout, strike or other trouble of like nature, it shall be entitled to such assistance as the Executive Council shall deem necessary, or shall be directed by the International Typographical Union by law to meet such cases. They also recommended the publication of an official organ by the secretary-treasurer. Where proofreaders are practical printers they must be members of the union. No subordinate union shall admit to membership any person who has not served an apprenticeship of at least five years and applicant submitted to rigid examination. The establishment of a life insurance feature in connection with the International union, the association to be known as "The Childs-Drexel Endowment Association of the Union Printers of North America," said association to be based upon the investment (as a reserve fund) of what is known as the Childs-Drexel Fund and the revenue derived from it.

The Cobb memorial recommending the establishment of a life insurance feature under the auspices of the International Typographical Union, to be known as the Childs-Drexel Association, the features of which are familiar to our readers, was discussed at length, and a majority and minority report on same presented.

On re-assembling, Wednesday morning, after roll call, on motion of Mr. McDonald, of Chicago, $300 were appropriated for the use of the Johnstown sufferers.

The report of the Committee on Laws was then proceeded with, and, on motion, was considered section by section. The first recommendation provided that the International Typographical Union should meet annually on the second of June in the city of Indianapolis. After a prolonged discussion, the following amendment to the report was carried by a vote of 107 to 2:

> The International Typographical Union shall meet annually on the second Monday in June in such city as the preceding convention may select.

Further amendments were adopted providing for a special meeting at the call of the president, on the request of five unions, provided thirty days' notice be given to subordinate unions; submitting amendments to the constitution to subordinate unions, and that such proposed amendments be discussed at their regular meetings in July and August, and the result thereof forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union on or before September 30; providing for an executive council, consisting of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer; providing for the publication of a monthly official journal, 4 pages, 14 by 10½, under the auspices of the International body, which shall publish the decisions of the president, reports of committees, receipts, disbursements and arrearages, charters granted, etc.

The following communications were then read, and referred to Committee on Laws:

> The Albany, Denver, Col., June 12, 1889.
>
> *To the International Typographical Union:*
>
> Gentlemen,—Understanding that you are considering the advisability of founding a home for the sick and indigent members of your union, we take the liberty of presenting the following propositions for your worthy consideration:
>
> We offer to deed to your union, in fee simple, eighty (80) acres of land lying within one mile east of the city of Colorado Springs, subject to the following conditions:
>
> I. That your union begin the erection of a home on said land within the period of two years from the date of said deed, said home to cost not less

than the sum of twenty (20) thousand dollars, and to be completed within one year from the date of the commencement of said building.

II. That your union shall have the right to sell any portion of said tract not exceeding sixty (60) acres at any time after the date of said deed, the proceeds of said sale or sales to be placed in the hands of a trustee mutually acceptable, to be applied by him, if by you desired, toward the erection of a home on this tract, or to be paid over to the present owners of said tract in event of a failure to commence the erection of a home within two (2) years as above specified.

III. That the taxes on said land for the two years shall be borne by the union (it being guaranteed that the taxes shall not exceed one hundred (100) dollars per annum), the amount of said taxes to be reimbursed to the union in event of a failure on your part to acquire said tract of eighty acres.

IV. That the deed for said tract shall be placed in escrow with some mutually acceptable party, to be delivered to your union upon compliance with the foregoing conditions.

In behalf of the Board of Trade of Colorado Springs, by

LOUIS R. EHRICH, *President.*

THE ALBANY, DENVER, COL., June 12, 1889.

To the International Typographical Union :

GENTLEMEN,—In further explanation of the accompanying proposition, we call your attention to the following facts :

I. That the eighty acres offered for the location of your home is valued at four hundred (400) dollars per acre.

II. That the value of that part of the tract, available for purposes of sale, if the growth of the city of Colorado Springs in the next five years is at all proportionate to its growth in the past five, will in the year 1894 represent a market value of from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars.

III. That the cool bracing summer climate combined with its mild equable winter climate, in addition to its superior social character and beautiful scenic surroundings, make Colorado Springs an ideal place of residence.

IV. That the leading physicians of our country have virtually agreed in characterizing Colorado Springs as the most perfect natural sanitarium and health resort in the world for the cure of all forms of throat and lung diseases, diseases to which printers are especially liable.

V. That Colorado Springs is on the natural highway between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and that, geographically speaking, it is nearly in the center of the United States.

VI. That in the acceptance of our proposition the union has everything to gain and nothing to lose; that it places eighty acres of valuable land within your option of acceptance, giving you a period of two years in which to resolve to prosecute the erection of a home or to relinquish the project; that the expenditure of twenty thousand dollars will supply an institution, well built of brick or stone, containing ample accommodations for thirty persons; that the proper maintenance of such an institution will not exceed seventy-five hundred dollars per annum, a tax of about twenty-five cents per year on each member of your union; that the establishment of such a home on the highway of continental travel would naturally draw to itself the attention of many wealthy and charitably disposed citizens, and that endowments and bequests would inevitably come which would assist you in building up a home worthy of the strength and influence of your union; that we are perfectly satisfied to extend to you the privilege of a two-year consideration of our proposition because we are persuaded that a mature deliberation as to what will be for the highest and best interests of your organization, added to a careful, conservative investigation as to all the relative advantages of location, will lead you to an irresistible conviction that your union ought to maintain a home for the sick and for the indigent of your craft, and that it ought to be located in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

In behalf of the Board of Trade of Colorado Springs, by

LOUIS R. EHRICH, *President.*

Mr. Chas. S. Semper, an old union printer and a charter member of No. 49, also offered to donate eighty acres of his farm, situated nine miles north of Denver, for the purpose of building a printers' home thereon.

The result of the afternoon session was the passage of the following, providing that the secretary-treasurer shall send all receipts for money received from financial officers of subordinate unions to the disbursing officers of said unions, acknowledging the same by postal or otherwise; that no subordinate union shall admit to membership any person who has not served an apprenticeship of four years, and that the president submit to subordinate unions such measures as in his judgment may be conducive to the welfare of the craft, which he shall put in force.

Thursday morning's proceedings were mainly characterized by a somewhat excited discussion in the committee of the whole on the recommendation of the Committee on Laws, that the executive council consists of the president, vice-presidents, secretary-treasurer and organizers. The debate was participated in by a number of delegates and arguments pro and con were ably presented. As amended and adopted the section reads :

Section 6. There shall be an executive council consisting of the president, vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer, which body shall have general supervision of the business of the International union, of districts, and of subordinate unions. The president shall preside at all meetings and the secretary-treasurer shall act as secretary, and both shall have a vote on all questions. It shall assemble at such city as the president shall direct at the call of the president, or at the request of five members, for the consideration of business stated in the call. It shall decide all questions arising between subordinate unions, or between districts, and all such decisions shall be final, subject to appeal to the International union. Whenever a union which has complied with all laws shall have within its jurisdiction a lockout, strike or other trouble of like nature, it shall be entitled to such assistance as the Executive Council shall deem necessary, or as shall be directed by the International union by law to meet such cases. Provided, however, that in towns or cities where there is more than one union holding a charter from the International Typographical Union, they shall not call upon the Executive Council until a conference has been held by all subordinate unions having equal representation.

A motion being made to proceed to the election of officers, President Plank ruled that as there were no vacancies the regular order of election would be dispensed with. His decision being appealed from, Vice-President Hays was called to the chair, and the president defended his ruling on the ground that the official report of the proceedings of the Kansas City convention showed that biennial sessions had been determined on, the officers had been elected for two years. No provision had been made for an election at Denver. A long and exciting discussion ensued, extending into the afternoon session, when a vote was taken, with the result that the decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of ayes 59, nays 57.

The report of the Committee on the President's Address was as follows :

We congratulate the president upon the successful termination of the year just ended. Of the different subjects mentioned we would recommend that the following dispositions be made :

1. *Typothetæ.*—As this is a matter of paramount importance to the International Typographical Union, we would recommend that a committee be appointed to take charge of the entire matter.

2. *American Federation of Labor.*—Indorse the action of the president.

3. *New York Stereotypers.*—Indorse the action of the president, and refer to the union for final action.

4. *Organization.*—We concur with the president in the opinion that the system of organization is insufficient. We concur with the president in the recommendation that the charters of derelict unions mentioned in his report be revoked at the end of six months if they do not comply with the law.

5. *Executive Council.*—Referred to the Committee on General Laws.

6. *David M. Pascoe.*—Referred to Committee of the Whole.

7. *Auditing Committee.*—Referred to Finance Committee.

8. *Report of Proceedings.*—We concur with the president in the recommendation that the detailed report of the secretary-treasurer be omitted from the published proceedings, but would suggest that the list of permanent members remain. Would also recommend that the price of pages in the appendix be advanced.

9. *Decisions.*—Referred to the union.

10. *International Typographical Congress.*—Referred to the union.

11. *Constitution.*—Referred to Committee on Laws.

The report of the Committee on Returns and Finances stated that an examination of the accounts of the books of the secretary-treasurer showed the cash on hand in bank, in cash drafts, etc., to be $16,087.69.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Business presented the following report :

No. 1. Favorably on the resolution by Mr. Vaughan, of Denver, in regard to making THE INLAND PRINTER the technical trade journal of the printing trade.

No. 2. Unfavorably on the resolution of Mr. Metcalf, of Duluth, relative to making a uniform style for composition for newspapers.

No. 3. Favorably on the resolution of Mr. McPhillips, of Michigan, to continue to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

No. 4. Unfavorably on the resolution by Mr. Miller, of Fort Wayne, in regard to honorary membership blanks.

No. 5. Resolution of Mr. McPhillips, of Michigan, in regard to Labor Holiday. Withheld.

No. 6. Resolution by Mr. Vaughan relative to resolution bearing on the Childs-Drexel Fund referred back to the union for action.

No. 7. Favorably on the resolution of Mr. Connolly, of St. Louis, relative to the publishing of the black list.

No. 8. Favorably on the resolutions of Mr. Oyster, of Washington, relative to legislation to purify the ballot for the election of public officers.

No. 9. Unfavorably on the resolution of Mr. Coleman, of Columbus, in regard to charters.

No. 10. Favorably on the resolution of Mr. Kells, of New York, indorsing the Chase International Copyright Law.

The report was considered seriatim, and recommendations 1, 2, 4, 8, 9 and 10 were concurred in; recommendation No. 3 was referred to the convention in executive session; recommendations 5, 6, no action; recommendation 7, non-concurred in.

The following recommendation on the report of the second vice-president was unanimously adopted:

The report of the second vice-president is an able document and will be read by delegates with much interest. His recommendations should have the immediate attention of the Committee on Laws. We congratulate him on the fact that the pressmen's unions are in a flourishing condition.

Messrs. Holland, Lewis, Ferguson, Oyster and Riley were appointed as members of the committee to consider the question of the union's relations with the Typothetæ.

The Committee on Laws recommended the acceptance of the proposition of citizens of Colorado Springs for the Printers' Home.

Mr. Lake regarded the proposition as a most munificent one. The union had only to take possession of eighty acres of land, hold it for two years and then during the third year construct a home to cost $20,000. He said there would be sixty acres of land, rapidly appreciating in value, to be sold. This would produce a large amount of money.

The committee from Colorado Springs was invited to the platform and welcomed with applause.

Mr. Erich, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs, was introduced by President Plank, and said, in substance:

I can understand how any proposition from Colorado Springs would be received with distrust after the hour of rain and gust you received last Saturday. [Laughter.]

We offer you eighty acres. We place it in the hands of a third party. If you build a home before the expiration of three years the ground is yours. If you want to sell a portion of the land you can do so, and if you build the Printers' Home the money can be used for that purpose. If not, it comes back to us. It has been asked why Colorado Springs is so anxious. You underestimate your worth. You belong to a craft of intelligent men. You disseminate information. The thinking mind today recognizes that behind the editor and author stand the class of men who make the newspaper possible.

We want your organization to make Colorado Springs your home, and we know that your advertisement of our advantages will bring incalculable benefits to us. Nobler and better than all our mountain scenery is that type of American citizens who have greeted you in the far West.

When you look back on your experience here, and remember the hour in Cheyenne eañon, we hope you will also remember the warm-hearted people who were glad to welcome you and hope to know you better in the future.

Mr. Lambert, of Austin, who had come with a similar proposition from its citizens, moved that the proposition of Colorado Springs be adopted and accepted by a rising vote, which motion was put, and the convention arose en masse.

A committee of three was appointed, consisting of the president, second vice-president and secretary-treasurer, to make the proper negotiations and arrange with the donors the details of the acceptance of the proposition.

The evening session was more brief than expected. The topic that was raised, however, as soon as the convention was called to order, was the report of the Law Committee on the subject of the Childs-Drexel Fund, recommending that a system of insurance, with a benefit not exceeding $250, be inaugurated. The discussion of the subject was quite animated and exhaustive, but at 8:30 o'clock an adjournment was had without any action being taken.

A letter was received from George W. Childs in response to an invitation to be present. Mr. Childs regretted his inability to accept the invitation, and sent the union his warmest wishes for a convention that should result in wise legislation, beneficial alike to employers and members of the craft.

On Saturday morning the union met in committee of the whole, and proceeded to act on the report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business; all its recommendations were indorsed. Among them were that the official organ be issued forthwith, that none but practical printers be employed on typesetting machines; that the union express its sympathy with the sufferers from the Seattle conflagration; that cards be received in union offices only in the language used in those offices; that the union indorses the blue labels of the cigarmakers union, and pledges its members to buy goods that bear those labels.

Atlanta was chosen as the next place of meeting for the next session of the International Typographical Union by a vote of 65 to 41 for St. Paul.

Messrs. Thomas J. Harrison, of Philadelphia, and J. D. Vaughan, of Denver, were elected to fill the vacancies in the delegation to the American Federation of Trades, and Messrs. Crowley, of Cincinnati, and Caron, of Montreal, as delegates to the Labor Congress in Paris.

The Plate Printing Special Committee submitted a report recommending the adoption of a resolution demanding that the government return to the process of hand work in printing government bonds and bank notes. It was adopted.

The union voted $400 each to Messrs. Caron, of Montreal, and Crowley, of Cincinnati, as expenses to Paris as delegates to the World's Federation of Trades, provided they are not acceptable to the Scripp's syndicate.

The convention went into committee of the whole on the report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business, and immediately rose.

A resolution, recommending Capt. W. M. Meredith to the position of chief of the National Engraving Bureau, was adopted.

The Committee on Thanks reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

That the thanks of this convention be tendered to Rev. Dr. Moore for his eloquent invocation for the guidance of divine providence to the deliberations of this body.

To Mayor Londoner, the city council and citizens of Denver for the warm welcome received at their hands.

To the Board of Trade of Denver for the use of their beautiful chamber.

To Denver Union, No. 49, for the open-handed and warm-hearted manner in which they have provided for our entertainment.

To Committee of Arrangements, O. L. Smith, J. D. Vaughan, William H. Milburn, C. W. Rhodes, J. W. Hastie, and the members of the other committees, we are unable to express our feeling of gratitude for the almost superhuman efforts they have put forth for our comfort and pleasure.

To the Board of Trade, Typographical Union No. 82, and the citizens of Colorado Springs, for the magnificent and generous entertainment provided for us while in their beautiful city; also for the munificent gift of eighty acres of land for the use of the proposed printers' home.

To Charles L. Spencer, of Washington, D. C., for the gift of a bound volume of *The Printer*, published in New York, in the years 1859 to 1861.

To the officials of the Colorado Midland and Denver & Rio Grande railways for the many courtesies extended to us along the route of excursions to and from Aspen.

To the press of Denver generally for the fair and impartial reports of our daily proceedings.

To our officers, elected and appointed, for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Another resolution of thanks to A. W. Middleton for his consideration on behalf of the eastern delegations, getting them through rapidly from the East.

President Plank then made a brief speech of congratulation upon the work accomplished. He assured all the delegates of his warmest feelings of personal regard, and wished them a safe return to their homes. The convention then adjourned, to meet in Atlanta, June, 1890.

COLORS AND HOW TO PRODUCE THEM.

The following is a useful list of colors and the methods for modifying them to different shades: Brown—made with red and black; bright brown—carmine, yellow and black; rose—lake and white; chestnut—white and brown; purple—carmine and blue; lead color—white and black; pearl—blue and lead color; pink—white and carmine; chocolate—black and Venetian red; French white—purple and white; green—blue and yellow; pea green—green and white; dark green—green and black; orange—red and yellow; straw color—white and yellow; flesh color—white, lake and vermilion; olive—red, blue, black and yellow; buff—yellow, white and red; vermilion—carmine and yellow; lavender—carmine, ultramarine and white; sky blue—white and ultramarine; umber—white, yellow, red and black; drab—umber, white and Venetian red. Use white to produce light tints, and black to produce dark.

A TRIP TO THE ROCKIES.

COLORADO AND HER WONDERS—SCENERY THAT BEGGARS DESCRIPTION.

WESTERN HOSPITALITY LAVISHLY BESTOWED.

A THOROUGHLY ENJOYABLE TIME, AND EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.

ON Wednesday, June 5, we left Chicago for Denver, via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, for a long-anticipated trip to the heart of the Rocky Mountains, under the auspices of Denver Union, No. 49, tendered to the delegates and visitors in attendance on the thirty-seventh annual session of the International Typographical Union. After a somewhat uneventful run through one of the finest farming regions in America—the garden of Illinois, Iowa (the prince of agricultural states), Nebraska and Colorado, which, owing to the recent universal rainfall, appeared in their handsomest garb—we arrived safely at our destination, and had the pleasure of being welcomed by a number of old-time friends and acquaintances. During the day "continuous arrivals" kept the efficient committee of arrangements on the *qui vive*, who, however, were equal to the emergency, and spared no pains or trouble to make the last comer feel at home. In the evening an informal reception was tendered the delegates at the Albany Hotel, and it is needless to add the occasion was a thoroughly enjoyable one, after which all preparations were perfected for *the* event of the season—the trip to Colorado Springs, Leadville and Aspen, the great mining camp of Colorado.

Early next morning two special trains of six cars each were found in readiness, one going by way of the Colorado Midland, the other by the Denver & Rio Grande, it having been previously arranged to divide the party, each of which should go by one route and return by the other, thereby affording an opportunity to all of witnessing the grand, weird and varied scenery on *both* roads—a treat which will never be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of participating. A number of ladies accompanied the excursionists, and thereby added materially to the enjoyment of the occasion. Those on the Midland were chaperoned by Messrs. Vaughan, Milburn and Rhodes, Mr. Hastie taking charge of the Denver & Rio Grande train. All went well with the occupants of the "Midland" until the town of Sedalia, twenty-six miles west of Denver, had been reached, at which point its track passes over that of the Denver & Rio Grande on a bridge elevated some forty feet above, where an embankment of the same height supports the track. No sooner had the bridge been cleared and the embankment reached, than the passengers realized to their horror that the train had been derailed, and that every revolution of the wheels was carrying them nearer and nearer its verge. Providentially a loss of life was averted by the engineer bringing the train to a halt within *twelve inches* of the brink of the embankment—a truly marvelous escape, for which everyone felt duly thankful. The names of the engineer and fireman who so nobly did their duty are D. B. Potter and Joseph Eaton, both residents of Colorado Springs, and we take pleasure in presenting them, through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, as deserving of more than a passing recognition. They are the material of which heroes are made, and we regret that, owing to the excitement incident to the occasion, no opportunity was afforded to present them with a substantial token as an appreciation of their services. The ties were cut in twain for a number of yards, many of the cars remaining at an angle of 45°, and a broken bolt from one of the wheels of the tender will be preserved as a memento of the occasion. Through the courtesy of the Rio Grande, the excursionists were transferred to a "special," and thence forwarded to Colorado Springs, where they were tendered a right royal reception at the hands of the Board of Trade and the local typographical union. Carriages were in waiting to carry them through the broad, shaded avenues of this beautiful city, certainly one of the most attractive on the American continent, whose streets are made beautiful with trees on either side, and charming with rippling brooks, fed from mountain streams, running along the curbstone. A visit was also paid to the plot of ground, eighty acres, situated in the heart of this national sanitarium, offered and subsequently accepted for a Printers' Home, a location unexcelled, which plead its own cause, and captured the vote of every delegate who saw it. But the treat of the day was the drive to and spread at Cheyenne cañon, situated some four miles as the crow flies from Colorado Springs, but nearly twice that distance following the winding path over rocks, between straight pines and across the rushing waters of the brook that boils down the whole rocky cut. The narrow gorge ends in a round well of granite, down one side of which leaps, foams and rushes a series of cascades—seven falls in line pouring the water from the melted snow above into this cup, into whose deep hollow only the noonday sun ever shines. The savage wildness of the scenery and the vast height of the mountain cliffs form a panorama never to be forgotten. At the extremity of the gorge—hemmed in by towering walls, gloomy and frowning—and shaded by trees, was stationed a band of music and also a well-spread table, presided over by the ladies of Colorado Springs. Unfortunately, the festivities were marred by a terrific rain and thunder storm, which compelled all present to seek refuge in their carriages, and which seemed in strange contrast to the foot of snow which welcomed the excursionists the same evening to the city of Leadville.



CASCADES IN CHEYENNE CAÑON.
(Through the courtesy of the Denver & Rio Grande R. R.)

Returning to Colorado Springs the "special" of the Midland was found waiting to convey the excursionists to Leadville. Shortly after leaving, the train dashes through the Ute Pass and some of the grandest scenery in Colorado, where views of snow-capped peaks are found on every hand. At Green Mountain Falls, a beautifully located summer resort, an elegant repast had been prepared by the model hostess, Miss Warren, formerly of Colorado Springs, and proprietress of the magnificent new hotel recently erected at this place, to which ample justice was done. The parlor and dining room were profusely decorated with mountain flowers, producing a very pleasing effect. Altogether, this reception was one of the most enjoyable treats of the trip, and the tourist will hunt far and wide before he will find a cosier and more enchanting retreat than that afforded at Green

Mountain Falls. Proceeding we pass through Buena Vista, a beautifully situated and enterprising town of two thousand inhabitants, in the valley of the Arkansas, distant 176 miles from Denver, and situated at an altitude of 7,700 feet. But on, on we speed, and tired and weary, arrive at what was formerly the greatest carbonate camp in the world — Leadville — where, as already stated, we were welcomed by a blinding snow storm, and this, too, on the 8th of June.



UTE PASS.

Although the Leadville of today is *not* the Leadville of ten years ago; although she is no longer regarded as the Mecca of the adventurer, her mineral wealth remains, and there is no doubt that for years to come the surrounding mountains will continue to pour forth their hidden treasures. But as our readers doubtless care more for information pertaining to the printing trade than in the yield of ore from this or that mine, the following facts obtained from one of her oldest and most representative citizens may prove of special interest. The first daily paper in Leadville (1879), the *Evening Chronicle*, daily and weekly, was published by Davis, Arkins & Brown (the material for which was in transit from October till the following January), and was printed in a slab shanty, 20 by 25 feet. In this compartment were huddled fourteen men, who made it their home as well as workshop — being divided into two forces. For five months an effort was made to secure bricks with which to build a chimney, and when the much needed material arrived, calculations showed that if each brick used had not exceeded by a trifle the limits then permitted by the postal laws, the cost of their transportation by mail would not have equaled that paid for them as freight. This marvelous camp grew from a town of 1,500 to a city of 30,000 inhabitants in five months. As an evidence of the avidity with which newspapers were sought for in those days, an illustrated edition of 30,000 copies, containing fifty pages, was sold in five hours, and in 1881, a special issue of 20,000 copies was promptly disposed of at 50 cents per copy. Of the twenty-six papers, daily and weekly, established since that time, but two or three remain — the *Chronicle* being the only daily, evening and morning, now published. At present the population of Leadville is estimated at 18,000. Its elevation is 10,000 feet. A number of the delegates were affected by the rarity of the atmosphere, in one case amounting to entire insensibility. Early the following morning the tourists were astir, and after partaking of a good breakfast, proceeded by their respective routes to their destination.

The scenery between Leadville and Aspen by the Midland Central is simply indescribable by pen or tongue. Weird, sublime and awe-inspiring, that man must be callous indeed who fails to appreciate his own insignificance in the presence of those stupendous chasms, monstrous crags and snow-capped mountains, grim, defiant and age-scarred, following each other in rapid succession, each proclaiming the existence and puissance of that God

> "Who plants his footsteps in the sea and rides upon the storm."

After crossing the Arkansas Valley to Lake Creek a short distance, the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain is reached. Circling around the foot of this mountain, the locomotive begins to climb the great hill to the summit of the snowy range. "Crawling up the monstrous ridge, climbing the mountain side higher and higher, gradually leaving the valley and creek far below until they are hundreds of feet beneath the train, which keeps going up for several miles, the engine appears at the head of the gulch, making a horseshoe curve apparently at the base of the craggy, snow-covered peaks, and yet almost to the summit of the great range." In coming up the mountain to the curve the scenery is grand indeed. The traveler is on the side of a great mountain almost above timber line, and yet among the thickest of the tall, straight pines. In front of him are the snow-capped peaks, visible through the clouds which sometimes touch the train, while on the right, hundreds of feet below, is the emerald valley, with Lake Creek glistening in the sun. Leaving the horseshoe curve the road winds around the rugged hills above timber line, and the scene changes from grandly beautiful to grandly wild. The train winds among the rocks like a serpent, making several big curves, and marking out three or four



BUENA VISTA AND MOUNT PRINCETON, COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

lines on the mountain side, one above the other, in all of which an increasing elevation is gained. Shortly after passing over a deep gulch on the great "mountain trestle," around the hill and under innumerable snow sheds, the train enters Hagerman Tunnel, through the top of the Saguache Range, 12,000 feet above sea level. This is one of the highest tunnels in the world, having an elevation of 11,530 feet. It is 2,164 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 18 feet high. As the train emerges from midnight darkness, a panorama unsurpassed is presented. Nestling at the base of the Snowy Range is Loch Ivanhoe, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the Rockies. From the mouth of the tunnel gigantic pines, straight as an arrow, follow the track for a distance, after which it circles a hill to its south, during which trip sunshine, mist and snow alternate, a variation which commands both wonder and admiration. The train stops a few minutes, during which some of the more adventurous leave the cars in search of mountain beauties, and shortly return with choice bouquets garnered from beds of snow three to six inches deep. But why continue on a scene which has been painted a thousand times before, and yet to the tourist making his maiden trip in these regions possesses a thousand attractions that must be seen to be appreciated. Leaving Loch Ivanhoe the train follows the Frying Pan, a somewhat insignificant stream, glimpses of which are occasionally obtained through the trees, as it winds about the mountain. Shortly after the *brink* of the great gulch is reached, where it widens and deepens into an apparently bottomless pit, bearing



LOCH IVANHOE.

the appropriate name of Hell Gate, an awful chasm which might well be imagined to be the entrance to the infernal regions. Above is an abrupt mountain of granite 1,000 feet in height, beneath the monstrous pit whose floor is strewn with rocks and bowlders weighing hundreds of tons, while all the surroundings are in keeping with the rugged grandeur of the scene, and this, too, at an elevation of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Leaving this awful brink the train speeds through pine woods and meadows so quickly that all seems like a dream. In a few minutes Ivanhoe Falls are reached, having come down 1,500 feet, where a good view is obtained of the shelf in the granite cliffs where the train was moving a few minutes ago. From this point to Aspen the scenery is ever changing. Castellated towers, almost as perfect as if shapen by the hands of man, valleys, hills and wooded ravines follow each other in rapid succession. Cañon Diablo is passed, then Aspen Junction, where is the confluence of the Frying Pan and the Roaring Fork of the Grand, and next our destination, Aspen, a beautiful and enterprising mining city, situated on the Pacific slope of the great continental Divide of the Rocky Mountains, in what one of its local papers terms "the world's greatest mineral zone." Here the delegates and visitors were welcomed by the citizens *en masse*, and escorted by band, committee of reception, mounted police, cowboys, decorated stage coaches, etc., to the opera house, where they were formally welcomed by the mayor in a brief and appropriate address. The second detachment, coming by the Denver & Rio Grande, arrived a few hours later, and were received in a similar manner. The afternoon was spent in visiting various mines, printing offices, enjoying mountain drives, etc. At five o'clock the celebrated team of the local fire department gave an exhibition for the benefit of the visitors—the same team which broke the world's record for the wet test in the tournament of 1888 in 32 2-5 seconds—and they covered themselves with glory. In the evening a public reception was tendered at the opera house, a structure of which many an older city would have reason to feel proud, which was literally crowded. Speeches were made by the president of the Board of Trade, Messrs. Hayes, Crawford, Oyster, Derham, Brown and Cameron, all of which were favorably received. A cordial invitation to spend several days in visiting the mines and other attractions was extended, but, owing to arrangements previously made, was reluctantly declined. At midnight, shortly after the moon had disappeared behind the mountain's crest, leaving the city in comparative darkness, a sight worth seeing was witnessed. Emerging from the mines (relieved by a relay) came the miners in groups, and as they wended their way down the mountain's slope the flicker from their lamps showed the tortuous pathway they were following, seeming to girdle it with a belt of fire.

The town of Aspen is a wonder and a revelation. Its elevation is 7,775 feet above sea level, and its climate is unexcelled. Nine years ago it was a comparatively unknown mining camp; today it is a thrifty city of perhaps 10,000 inhabitants, possessing all the characteristics and advantages of a metropolitan center, while the mineral lode upon which it is located is acknowledged to be the greatest ever discovered in the world. The present output is nearly 4,000 tons of ore per week, averaging $70 per ton, exclusive of the lead. Its assessed valuations in 1881 were $228,341; in 1889 they are estimated at $4,000,000. It has two thriving newspapers, the *Times* and *Sun*, an examination of which showed that their establishments were kept in apple-pie order; and we were equally pleased to learn that in both of them THE INLAND PRINTER was a welcome visitor. The comparative absence of crime is a notable feature, which, however, may be explained by the fact that instead of making a hero of its first murderer, he was promptly sentenced to imprisonment for life, and he is now doing service for the state. Thus nipped in the bud, murder lost its romance, and law and order reign supreme.

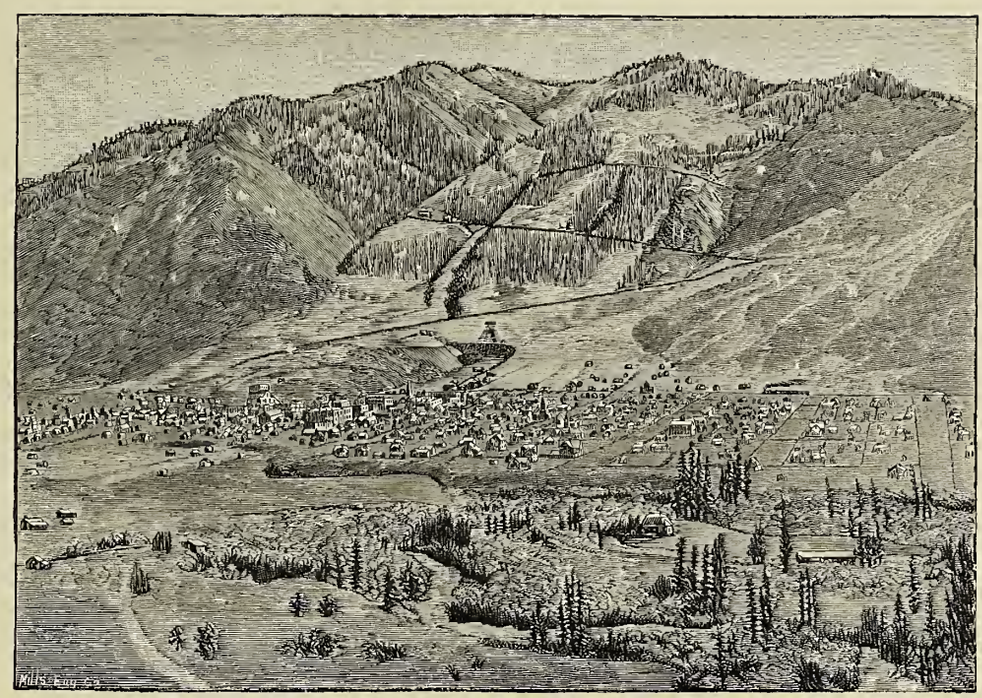
Early next morning the Midland excursionists were transferred to the Denver & Rio Grande, the return trip being made by that road, the second party occupying the cars of the Midland, one leaving at three, the other at five o'clock.

Denver was again safely reached after three days of somewhat exciting travel and experience. All were delighted with the trip and lavish in their expression of the hospitality bestowed. The presence of the ladies—God bless them—contributed materially to the enjoyment of the occasion, while the attention paid to the comfort of those participating by the efficient committee of arrangements elicited deserved encomiums from every quarter. A description of the return trip, and the marvelous scenery afforded by the Denver & Rio Grande, is unavoidably laid over till the August issue.

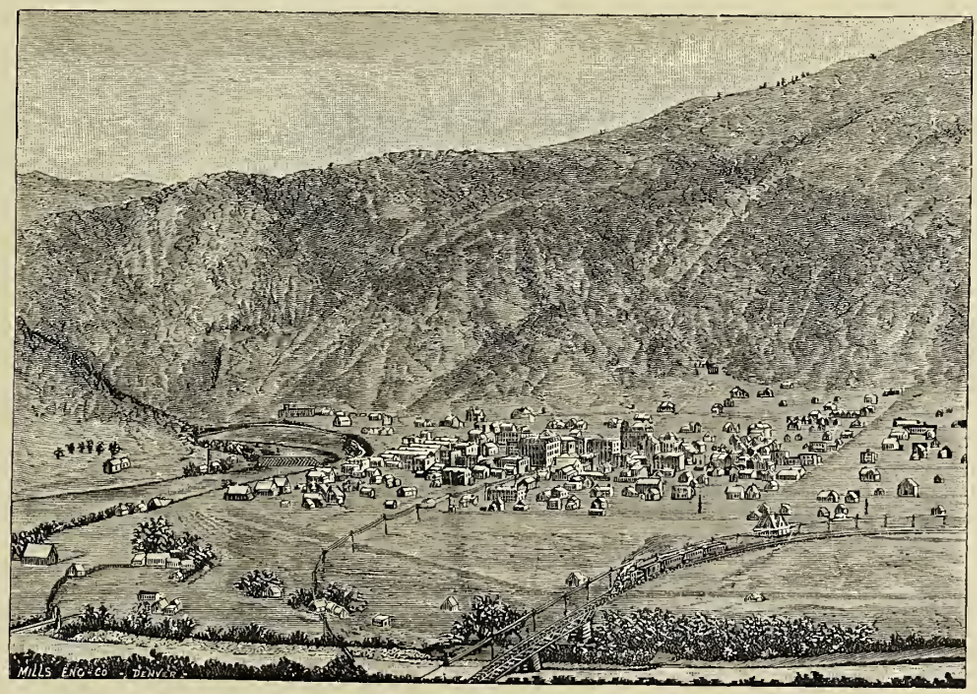
But the hospitalities extended by No. 49 did not end here. On Wednesday afternoon delegates and visitors were treated to a carriage drive through a portion of the residence and business streets, which was highly enjoyed; and also attended the opera house—which is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the handsomest, if not the handsomest, of its kind in the United States—to witness Mlle. Rhea and company in the play of "Adrienne Lacouvier." A large floral tribute, containing the letters I. T. U., presented to the actress, was graciously acknowledged.

On Thursday evening a grand banquet was given at the Windsor Hotel, where 262 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous repast. The dining room was ablaze with light and odorous with huge platters of peonies and tiger lilies. By every plate lay a bouquet of delicate and fragrant blossoms, while a full orchestra discoursed most exquisite music.

After ample justice had been done the good things provided, and as the wine began to flow, Mr. O. L. Smith, chairman, called



ASPEN.



GLENWOOD SPRINGS.

Messrs Vaughan, Rhodes and Milburn around him. At that moment a committee of gentlemen from the other portion of the banquet hall, headed by Secretary McClevey, arrived, and that gentleman said :

Mr. Milburn, Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Rhodes, we have been deputized as a committee to express thanks for the many courtesies extended to the International Typographical Union by the union you represent.

He thereupon presented the gentlemen with three canes, each having a gold head, and being of finely polished wood.

Mr. Milburn responded first, saying, this was the first time he had ever been knocked out in one round.

Mr. Vaughan replied as follows :

I know that Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Milburn are too full for utterance, and I am anxious to be. We have endeavored to make it pleasant for you. All the accidents you have encountered have been only pleasant surprises. You were deprived of your Pullman sleepers that you might see some of the midnight beauties of Leadville. [Laughter.] You were run off the track to see how nicely it could be done. But I will add that if I grow to be a great grandfather I shall value this memento more and more with each succeeding year. [Applause.]

Mr. Rhodes said :

This has been a great surprise to me, and I cannot express fully my thanks. I can only say that I appreciate deeply this compliment, and on behalf of the typographical union to which I have the honor of belonging, I would add that you may, when you return to your homes, feel in some measure that every one of the Denver printers has enjoyed your coming and regrets your departure. [Applause.]

Mr. McClevey, addressing Mr. Smith, said :

Mr. Smith, one of that great family of people in this great country of ours, we desire also to express to you some of the grateful feelings we are moved by. We have known of your indefatigable industry in behalf of our entertainment, and we appreciate it. In behalf of the entire number of ladies and gentlemen who have been the recipients of Denver hospitality, I desire to express their feelings of gratitude to you as chairman of the committee on arrangements, and beg of you to accept this slight memento.

He then presented that gentleman with a very handsome gold-headed cane. Mr. Smith made a brief response, in which he modestly expressed his thanks and appreciation of the compliment paid him.

Colonel Lambert was called for and responded by saying that he wanted to say a word for the other division. A cloud was thrown over a portion of us, but we were as zealous to see our royal entertainer, Mr. John Hastie, suitably recognized. It is through a villainous mistake that the souvenir we would have given him is not here tonight, but I desire to say that we can only express again our appreciation of the warm attention that he has shown us.

Mr. Hastie said :

If my efforts have succeeded in assisting in placing the union of Denver in the rank of other unions of the United States, I shall rest content. I am sure as you leave here to go north, east, west and south, you will carry with you memories of pleasure, and will take to the respective unions you have the honor to represent good reports of faithful work. I am a great believer in the strength derived from sociability. In the relaxation from the cares of legislation such as this I have faith much good is to be done. I thank you most sincerely and gratefully.

A letter from Mr. George W. Childs was read, and was received with tumultuous applause.

The following toasts were then responded to : "The International Typographical Union," President E. T. Plank ; "Colorado," Edward F. Brown, of Aspen ; "The Childs-Drexel Fund," James B. Dailey, of Philadelphia ; "The Western Journalist," Hon. L. B. France, of Denver ; "Our Wives, Mothers and Sweethearts," W. H. Griffiths, Denver ; "Denver," Corporation Counsel Marsh ; "The Sunny South," Col. William Lambert, Austin, Texas ; "The Glorious North," Phillip Corcoran, St. Paul ; "The Atlantic Coast," Thomas J. Harrison, Philadelphia ; "The Pacific Slope," George E. Riggin, San Francisco ; "Denver Union," John D. Vaughan.

A. C. Cameron, of THE INLAND PRINTER, was the last speaker. He said the lavish hospitality bestowed had exceeded the utmost expectation of delegates and visitors, and next to Chicago he thought Denver the finest city in the United States.

At 1.30 the company broke up, after an evening of unalloyed enjoyment and one long to be remembered.

OMAHA.

Returning, we spent a short time in Omaha, a city whose progress has been truly phenomenal, many of its business and public structures ranking with the best in the United States. The air of go-aheaditiveness manifested is refreshing to a Chicagoan, and the lunacy of George Francis Train (so frequently referred to), based on his faith in its future, may well be called in question. The electric railroad, running between Omaha and Council Bluffs, is a grand success, making the trip between the two cities, eight miles, in twenty-five minutes. In company with the efficient representative of THE INLAND PRINTER, Mr. W. M. Kimmel, we paid a flying visit to several newspaper and job printing establishments, where we met and had a pleasant chat with a number of old acquaintances.

We also had the pleasure of inspecting the establishments of the Great Western and Omaha typefoundries and chatting with their respective representatives, Messrs. M. S. Uhl and H. J. Pickering. Both gentlemen know and appreciate the needs and requirements of the West in a preëminent degree, and make the best of all opportunities offered. Mr. Uhl reported trade fair and prospects good, while Mr. Pickering was up to his eyes in business, superintending the removal then in progress to new and commodious quarters, 1118 Howard street. This structure is five stories and basement in height, covering 18,000 square feet, all of which are devoted to the various branches of the trade, such as the machinery department, electrotyping, roller composition, specialties, Marder, Luse & Co's type, Campbell presses and second-hand machinery. Omaha is all right, and her future is assured. Her newspapers have already established a national reputation, and the enterprise manifested by her citizens makes her future secure.

Before concluding, we desire to express our heartfelt thanks for the many courtesies received on all hands. The favors extended we accept on behalf of THE INLAND PRINTER, and assure its many friends they will be reciprocated when opportunity offers.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

ISSUE OF JUNE 11, 1889.

405,016—Printing and delivery mechanism. L. C. Crowell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
405,159—Printing machine. F. H. Grott, Jersey City, N. J.
405,099—Printing machine. F. Kirsch, St. Louis, Mo.
404,931—Printing machine sheet-delivery apparatus. A. R. Bartlett, Plainfield, N. J.
405,153—Printing machine sheet-delivery apparatus. G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.
404,959—Printing machines. J. H. Buxton, D. Braithwaite and M. Smith, Manchester, England.

ISSUE OF JUNE 18, 1889.

405,479—Printers' chase. P. Huether, Allegheny, Pa.
405,273—Typesetting and distributing machine. G. D. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a season ticket to the New Era Exposition, to be held at St. Joseph, Missouri, from September 3 to October 5. The main building, for machinery and other exhibits connected therewith, has a floor space of 80 by 1,040 feet, or 83,200 square feet, the largest building in the West. The amphitheater will seat 10,000 people. The grounds comprise forty-five acres, carpeted with blue grass and covered with beautiful elm, ash and oak trees. There will be forty acres of pavilions, pagodas, arbors, pyramids, granaries, colonnades, arcades, grottoes, canopies, etc., trimmed and decorated with and for cereal and other agricultural exhibits. There will be lakes, fountains, waterfalls turning the "old mill," rustic bridges, etc. There will be exhibited railway rolling stock and railway appliances ; electric light, power and other electrical devices, and all kinds of machinery, implements, tools, etc.; inducements certainly to insure a large attendance.



J. D. VAUGHAN, *Secretary.*
C. W. RHODES.
O. L. SMITH, *Chairman.*
WM. H. MILBURN.
J. W. HASTIE.

THE OMAHA BEE'S NEW BUILDING.

THE 19th of June was a memorable day for the Omaha *Bee*. Eighteen years old on that date, it began its nineteenth volume in a new home, the largest and most complete newspaper building in the world. The occasion was fittingly celebrated by throwing open the immense edifice for the inspection of the craft, a thousand invitations having been issued to prominent newspaper men and printers throughout the country. Many of them availed themselves of the opportunity to thoroughly study the building, which takes its place in the foremost rank of the best business structures of this age, and bids fair to stand as an example for the future.



The building, a cut of which is given herewith, occupies two full lots, with a frontage of 132 feet on Farnam, the principal business street of Omaha, and 132 feet on Seventeenth street, and is eight stories high.

The basement, which is entirely above ground, and the first floor are built of a jasper-like brilliant red granite. This is treated in rock-faced finish for the most part with a strong buttressed effect at corners, with bee-hives carved in the granite pilasters above each corner. The eleven polished massive pillars of this material which adorn the main fronts are conceded by people who have traveled abroad to excel in beauty and variegation of colors any marble or granite used in the European capitals.

The superstructure above is of brown obsidian pressed brick, trimmed with terra-cotta to correspond in color, and brownstone, molded brick and carved terra-cotta embellishments. To break the effect of the long lines of windows, the central portion of the Farnam street front is surmounted by an eighth story, extending sixty feet, and above this two smaller turrets rise to a height of 115 feet above the sidewalk.

The main entrance is on Farnam street, by a granite arched portal of noble dimensions, flanked on either side by lesser arches, which form the windows of the landings of the marble staircase. The grand marble staircase at the main entrance leads to the first or principal story where the counting room is located. A beautiful as well as useful feature, in fact the feature of the building, is this great central court, which affords light and ventilation to all parts of the structure. All of the halls of the building are laid with the best encaustic tiles, and the bases of the hall walls are of marble. The building is finished throughout in antique oak, highly polished, and is heated by steam, lighted by electricity and provided with beautiful combination fixtures for either gas or electric light.

The power for the heating, printing and electric lighting is furnished by two magnificent Corliss engines. The smaller engine is rated at 80 horse-power and supplies the power for the presses, stereotyping apparatus, paper-wetting machine, plate elevator and day dynamo. The larger engine is rated at 150 horse-power and is used only for the operation of the electric machinery, although both or either of them can be used for any of the purposes required.

The location of the pressroom is a new departure from usage in metropolitan dailies. Instead of setting the presses underground, they occupy places on the ground floor. The presses rest upon separate walls from the building, these walls being built up from the sub-basement. The result is that the presses are comparatively noiseless and run without the least contact with the main walls of the building. With its five windows on one side and three transoms looking directly into the court, the pressroom is as light as the composing room, and will require no artificial lighting between daybreak and sundown. Another feature of this pressroom is that there is no overhead shafting or belting. The belts that connect with the main shaft come up from the engine room in the sub-basement through the floor over the main pulleys.

The editorial, composing and stereotyping rooms are located on the seventh floor. The composing room covers an area 44 feet in width and 89 feet in length, with a height varying from 17 to 19 feet. The magnificent proportions, and superb light and ventilation impress one upon the entrance above all other things. The editorial rooms abut the east end of the composing room. The only means of communication between the two departments are two small openings. On the south side of the composing room, inclosed by an iron screen and communicating with the editorial rooms, are the advertisement department and the desks of the superintendent and foreman. From this room speaking and pneumatic tubes and electric bells lead to the counting room and other parts of the building. The editorial rooms are arranged with special reference to facilitating the work of the editors and reporters.

The stereotyping room, which connects with the composing room through a vestibule 8 by 12, is most superior in every respect for this purpose. With two fronts lighted by large plate glass windows that can be thrown open at any time, it has unequaled facilities for lighting and throwing off the great heat. The floor is covered with boiler iron riveted and screwed down upon an oak floor. In one corner it has a vault for storing material and supplies. Lighted by electricity, with an ample supply of water for all purposes, the stereotypers are surrounded by every possible convenience which would in any degree facilitate their work. All the necessary machinery in this department is furnished in duplicate, to guard against possible accidents.

Taken altogether, it is a model building, of which any city has a right to feel proud, and furnishes another and striking evidence of the marvelous growth of the great and matchless West.

We cannot conclude without referring to the able corps of mechanical managers, consisting of Mr. Harry Haskell, the efficient and gentlemanly superintendent; Mr. Sprague, day foreman; Mr. H. W. Pinney, night foreman; Mr. M. J. Buckley, foreman stereotypers' room, and Mr. F. M. Youngs, foreman of the pressroom, all of whom are an honor to their profession.

HOW NOTABLE WRITERS WORK.

The *Phonographic World* describes the manner in which notable writers do their work, and aptly precedes its articles with an extract from the Indianapolis *Journal* showing that five hundred letters come to the White House every day, outside of the President's family mail. To answer them a force of men work until nearly midnight. The more important letters Mr. Halford replies to by dictating to Miss Sanger, who typewrites what he says. But as to how great people write. John Habberton often has his manuscript copied by typewriter; so does Thomas Wentworth Higginson. J. T. Trowbridge writes with a pen. Luke Sharp writes that a noted English author once told him he could not dictate love scenes to a typewriter, because "he felt he was making a fool of himself." Sharp feels the same way, he says. Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth regards the pen as an old, tried friend, and stuck to it until three years ago, when she got a typewriter. Edmond C. Stedman is thinking of employing a stenographer; Noah Brooks uses a typewriter; Rossiter Johnson writes with a pen; Sarah Orne Jewett relies on quill pens, and so do Sidney Luska and the author of "Cape Cod Folks." Arlo Bates has been forced to use a typewriter, and Thomas Nelson Page does his law work with a typewriter and his literary work with a pen.

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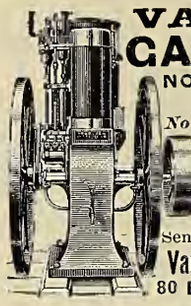
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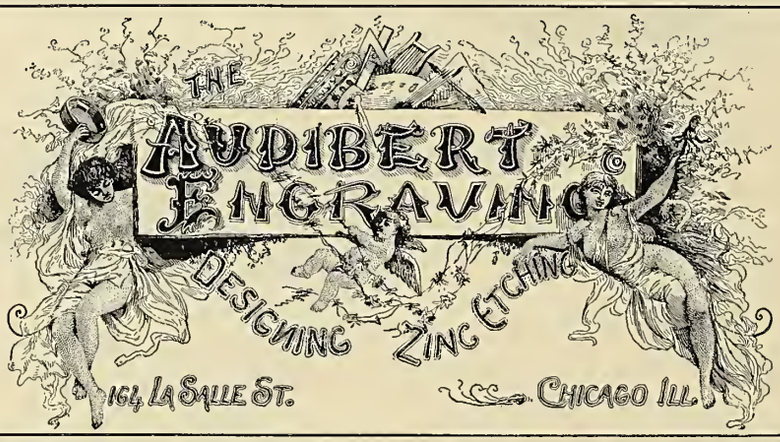
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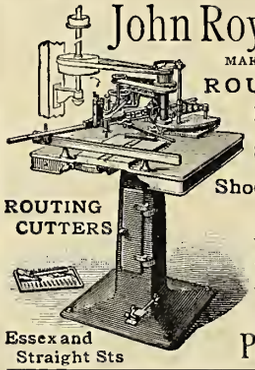




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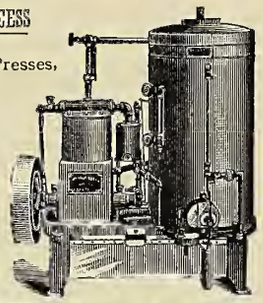
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Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., manufacturers of paper folding machinery for all classes of work. Dealers in printing machinery. Office, 150 Nassau street. P. O. Box 3070, New York. Shops, Millbury, Mass.

INK IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Berger & Wirth, 190 William street, New York, and Leipsic, Germany. Fine dry colors and inks for all graphic branches.

Ullman, Sigmund, 51 Maiden Lane, New York.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati and Chicago.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Bruce street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Makers of "Owl Brand" fine black and colored inks.

Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 527 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 40 La Salle street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefounding Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York; 119 Fifth avenue, Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom St., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman St., New York; 66 Sharp St., Baltimore; 198 Clark St., Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street; office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Colt's Armory and Universal Printing and Embossing Presses, Temple Court, New York. John Thomson, 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago. Frank Barhydt, western manager. Peerless, Clipper, and Jewel presses.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. First-class machines, all sizes and prices.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

NEWSPAPER FILES AND FILE RACKS.



ATWATER'S Newspaper File is the favorite for Reading Rooms, Hotels, Libraries, Offices, &c. Lightest, Neatest, Cheapest. Sample postpaid 25c. Circulars free. J. H. Atwater, Providence, R. I.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia, 33 Beekman street, New York.

Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago. Frank Barhydt, western manager. Peerless cutters, five styles; Jewel cutters, two styles.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. All styles and sizes. Can suit everybody.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Carson & Brown Co., Dalton, Mass., manufacturers of "Old Berkshire Mills" first-class linen ledger and writing papers.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass. Fine writing papers, linens, ledgers, bonds, etc.

PAPER STOCK.

Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Largest photo-engraving establishment in the world. Send copy for estimate.

Photo-Electrotype Engraving Co., 7, 9 and 11 New Chambers street, New York. J. E. Rhodes, president. Highest order of mechanical engraving.

Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park Place, New York. John Hastings, president; A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.

Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Branch house, 259 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see us.

Metz, John, 117 Fulton St., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.

Rosen & Jensen, 54 and 56 West Washington street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Walker & Bresnan, 201 to 205 William and 15 and 17 Frankfort streets, New York.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia, Pa. Also tablet gum.

Berger & Wirth, 190 William St., New York, and Leipsic, Germany. Sole manufacturers of the Victoria composition and the Victoria Bianca (The White).

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, New York.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition.

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Osgood, J. H., & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Stahlbrodt, Ed. A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Manufacturer of the celebrated "Infallible" roller composition. The only billposter in the city. Also steam patent paste.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRINTERS' TOOLS.

Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printers' tools in the world.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-101 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern printers' warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon. Sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

RUBBER STAMPS AND NUMBERING MACHINES.

Blakely, Geo. R., Bradford, McKean Co., Pa. Numbering machines for checks, orders, paging, etc. Metal bodied type, self inkers, daters, etc. Circulars free.

SEALS, NUMBERING MACHINES, DATING STAMPS, ETC.

Fleharty, J. H., & Co., rubber and steel stamps, seals, stencils, badges, checks, etc., Cleveland, Ohio.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Ewing Brothers & Company, 2 Woodlawn avenue, Chelsea, Mass.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. Presses, Cutters, Engines, etc. Send for list.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 18 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and manufacturer of conical screw quoins.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Baltimore Typefoundry, Chas. J. Cary & Co., proprietors, 116 East Bank Lane, Baltimore, Md.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Conners' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefounding Co., 780 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crossby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Lindsay (A. W.) Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), now 76 Park Place, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Manhattan Typefoundry, manufacturers of printers' novelties, 198 William street, New York.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Typefoundry, 139-141 Monroe St. Also Minneapolis, Minn.

Mills, J. H., & Co., Washington Typefoundry, Nos. 314-316 Eighth street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Minnesota Typefoundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co. (for copper-facing type only), 14 Frankfort street, New York.

Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Foundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the United States. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

Ryan Co., The John, S. W. cor. South and German streets, Baltimore, Md.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry. Point system. 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

Union Typefoundry, The, 337 Dearborn St., Chicago. Agents, Boston, Central and Cleveland foundries. All type and borders cast on the point system.

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Nuernberger Bros., 76 Market street, room 311, Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford, Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 196 La Salle St., Chicago. Remington Standard Typewriter.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Manufacturers of holly and end wood type, borders, etc. Branch house, 259 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for reduced price list and sheets of new faces.

National Printers' Materials Co., 279 Front street, New York. L. S. Mack, manager. See advt. in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Page (Wm. H.) Wood Type Co., The, Norwich, Conn. Send for new price list.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

SIGMUND ULLMAN.
E. H. WIMPFHEIMER.

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ESTABLISHED 1861.

51 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK,

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PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS,

Bronze Powders of every Shade and Grade. Pure Bleached Linseed Varnishes. Specialties in Dry Colors.

THE largest assortment of News, Job, Book, Cut, Poster and Finest Colored Inks in the country.

Fine Black and Colored Inks at $1.50 per lb., and upward, are furnished in collapsible tubes, each holding one-quarter pound, in which they always keep ready for use until used up. This mode of putting up Inks has proved successful, and of the greatest advantage to printers

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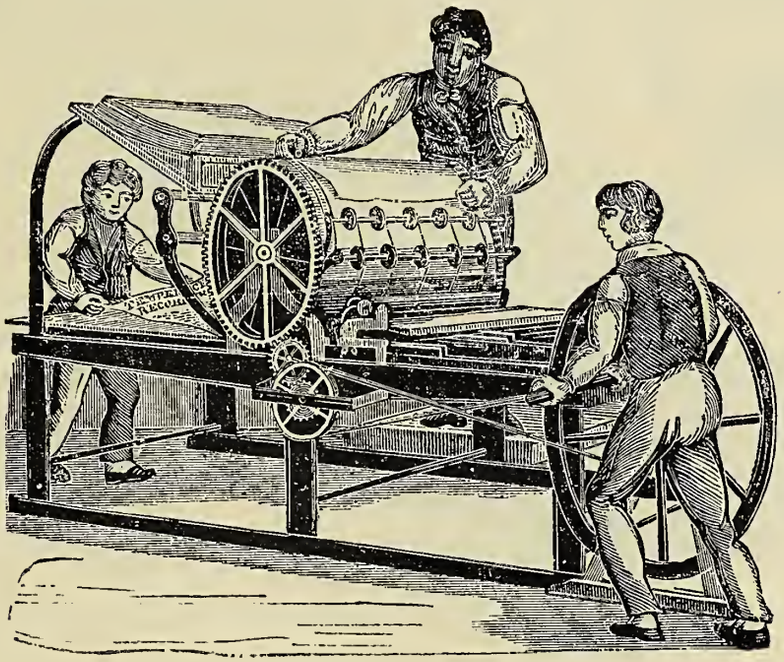
Makers of

Fine Dry Colors.



Send for

Sample Book and Prices.



Are You in a Rut?

SOME PEOPLE, loth to accept progressive ideas, keep pegging away in the same narrow rut of their predecessors. Others, more enterprising, avail themselves of every advancement, thereby securing the benefits of modern machinery. No one will claim that the printing press of today resembles very much the one in the above cut. The improvements have been rapid and beneficial. Now, why not in *Folding Machines?* It is possible that such is the case. You can readily ascertain and get full particulars by addressing the

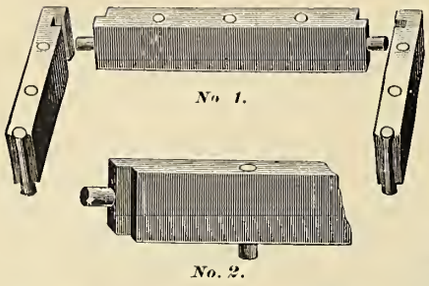
Brown Folding Machine Co.,

ERIE, PA., U.S.A.

THE "LIBERTY" GALLEY.

Indestructible, solid, all Brass. Guaranteed for three years, and every Galley that is broken within that time replaced with a new one without charge.

It is the Best and Strongest Galley made.

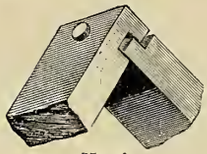


No. 1.

No. 2.

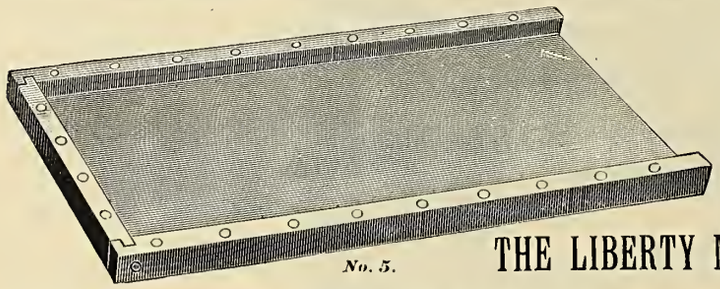


No. 3.



No. 4.

The cuts show the construction, and you can see at a glance where the superiority lies. It is made of *solid brass.* The head, as shown in cut No. 1, is notched to fit in notches of the sides, thus preventing its being pushed out. The pins shown in same cut, but better in cut No. 2, are cut *on* the head and passed through the holes in the sides and riveted (see cut No. 3, also cut No. 4, where they are being put together and riveted on the outside, thus preventing the sides from being forced from the head). Both the head and the sides are fastened to the bottom by *rivets passing entirely through them,* and being riveted *top* and *bottom* (as shown in cuts Nos. 1, 2 and 3), produce an indestructible joint. Cut No. 5 shows the galley complete, and a more solid and substantial piece of work cannot be imagined. In placing these galleys on the market, we do so with the utmost confidence, having put them to the severest tests, and *our guarantee will be carried out to the letter.*



No. 5.

PRICES AND SIZES:

Single,	3¾ x 23¾	inches,	inside	measurement,	$ 2 00
Single,	3¾ x 15¾	"	"	"	1 75
Single,	3¾ x 11¾	"	"	"	1 50
Medium,	5 x 23¾	"	"	"	2 25
Double,	6¼ x 23¾	"	"	"	2 50

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS, 54 Frankfort St., New York,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

Our Goods are sold by all the leading Typefounders and Dealers in Printing Materials.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE:

Notice is hereby given, that the galley above described, and heretofore sold by F. WESEL & Co., of No. 9 Spruce Street, New York, under the name of the "Success" Galley is covered by a patent adjudged to belong to us after a litigation with F. WESEL & Co. We hereby warn all persons interested that we have the *exclusive* right to make, use and sell such galleys; any person, therefore, who USES or SELLS such a galley infringes upon our patent and will be promptly prosecuted.

THE LIBERTY MANUFACTURING CO., 54 Frankfort Street, New York.

THE HAMILTON MANUF'G CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD TYPE

AND DEALERS IN

PRINTERS' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

OF ALL KINDS,

259 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO,

TWO RIVERS, WIS.

Holly Wood Type. ⚙ End Wood Type.

BORDERS, ORNAMENTS, WOOD RULES,
CASES, CABINETS, STANDS,
REGLET, FURNITURE,
ETC., ETC.

PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, METAL TYPE
FROM ALL FOUNDRIES.

THE HAMILTON-BOSS LOWER CASE.

HAMILTON'S BRASS LEADER CASE.

SEND FOR OUR SPECIMEN BOOK AND CATALOGUE.

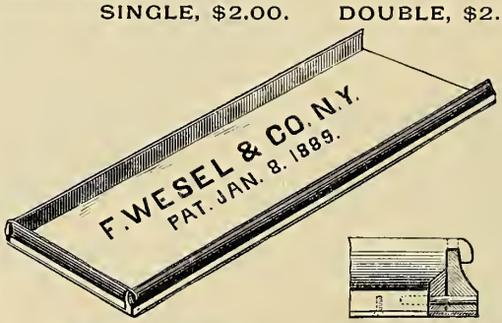
"SUCCESS." "SUCCESS." "SUCCESS."

Buy our "Patent All Brass Galley!" None Equal in the Market!

Thousands and thousands of our Patent All Brass Galleys, "SUCCESS," are already in the market. Pronounced a success wherever in use.

The "SUCCESS" Galley is worth fifty per cent more than any other Galley in the market.

SINGLE, $2.00. DOUBLE, $2.50.





End view of "SUCCESS" Galley.

JOB GALLEYS.

Octavo	6 x 10 inside	$2.00
Quarto	8¾ x 13 inside	2.50
Foolscap	9 x 14 inside	2.75
Medium	10 x 16 inside	3.00
Royal	12 x 18 inside	3.50
Super Royal	14 x 21 inside	4.00
Imperial	15 x 22 inside	4.50
Republican	18 x 25 inside	5.00

NEWSPAPER GALLEYS.

Single	3¾ x 23¾ inside	$2.00
Single	3¾ x 15¾ inside	1.75
Single	3¾ x 11¾ inside	1.50
Medium	5 x 23¾ inside	2.25
Double	6¼ x 23½ inside	2.50

MAILING GALLEY, 6¼ x 23¾ inside $3.00

Other sizes made to order.

F. WESEL MANUFACTURING CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' MATERIALS,

Patent Stereotype Blocks, Brass Rules, Wrought Iron Chases, Galley Racks, Composing Sticks and other Printers' Materials. A large stock of Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Stands, Cases, etc., always kept on hand. Complete Outfits for Job and Newspaper Offices.

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TWO DOORS BELOW THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

☞ "Success" Galleys for sale by all Type Foundries and Dealers in Printers' Materials.

THE "LIBERTY" GALLEY LOCK-UP.

This device does away with quoins, sidesticks, shooting-stick and mallet. Is complete and secure, and cannot get out of order. Is always ready for use, and neither water nor acids have any effect on it.

No more looking for quoins that will not fit. The lock-up being made of brass, neither temperature nor moisture can affect them.

The "Liberty" Galley Lock-up locks up so securely that no matter how long locked up, or how many proofs have been taken, the form is always kept tight.

Takes less than half the time any other lock-up takes to adjust, and when locked up once it cannot get loose.

Will last for years; and where time is everything, as on a daily paper, the time saved will more than pay for the lock-up in three months.

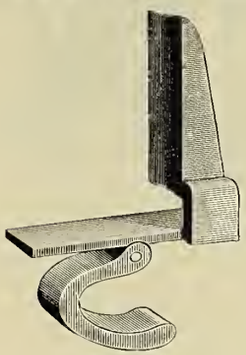
Type cannot move, and it avoids using mallet, shooting-stick or key.

As all cams are of the same size, there can be no delay in picking out the right one.

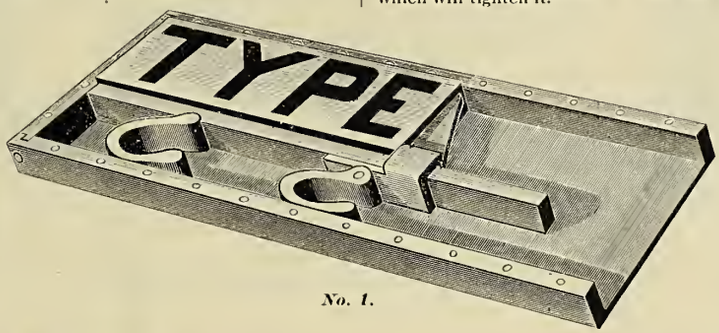
Type matter can be of any length, as the footstick with cam slides up or down as required.

Footstick and cam are fastened together, therefore they cannot be put in wrong.

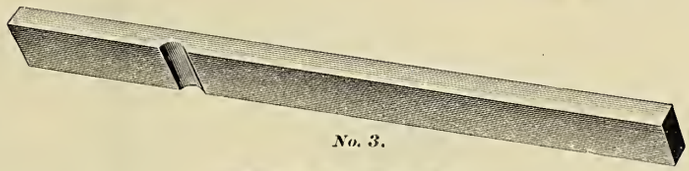
In using, place sidestick in, then cam, and press end of cam with the finger which will tighten it.



No. 2.



No. 1.



No. 3.



No. 4.

No. 1.—Shows the lock-up ready to take proof.

No. 2.—Shows brass footstick with cam attached.

No. 3.—Shows brass sidestick with notch for side arm.

No. 4.—Shows side cam.

PRICE, $1.50.

CAN BE MADE TO FIT ANY SIZE OF GALLEY.

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS, * 54 FRANKFORT STREET, NEW YORK, * SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

For sale by all the leading Typefounders and Dealers in Printing Machinery.

STEPHEN McNAMARA,

SUCCESSOR TO AUER & McNAMARA,

MANUFACTURER

P·R·I·N·T·E·R·S,



R·O·L·L·E·R·S,

Hamilton Block, Clark & Van Buren Sts.

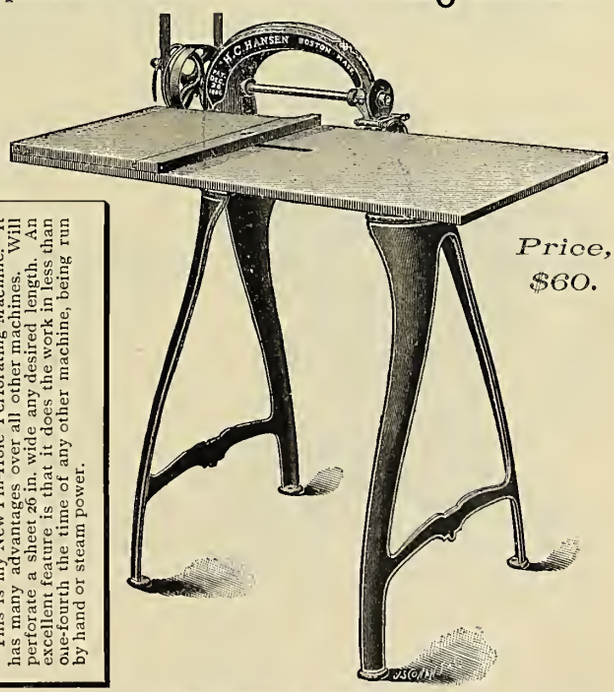
CHICAGO.

OUR ROLLERS ARE USED BY MANY OF THE LARGEST AND BEST PRINTERS IN CHICAGO.

HIGHEST AWARD.—Silver Medal awarded at the Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of the M. C. M. A., 1887

THE H. C. HANSEN

Power Improved Pin-Hole Perforating Machine

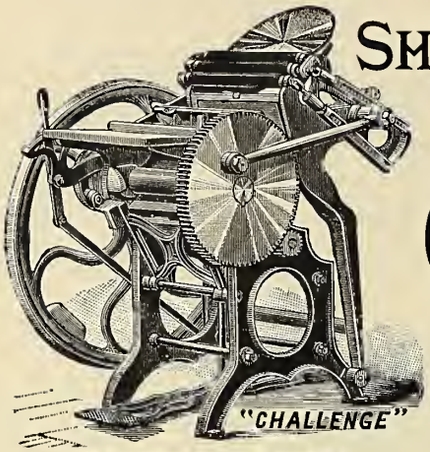


This is my New Pin-Hole Perforating Machine. It has many advantages over all other machines. Will perforate a sheet 26 in. wide any desired length. An excellent feature is that it does the work in less than one-fourth the time of any other machine, being run by hand or steam power.

Price, $60.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

H. C. HANSEN, 26 HAWLEY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



CHALLENGE JOB PRESS.

SIZE.	PRICE.	SIZE.	PRICE.
7 x 11	$200.00	11 x 17	$350.00
8 x 12	225.00	13 x 19	400.00
9 x 13	250.00	14 x 20½	450.00
10 x 15	300.00	14½ x 22	500.00

BOXING EXTRA.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.

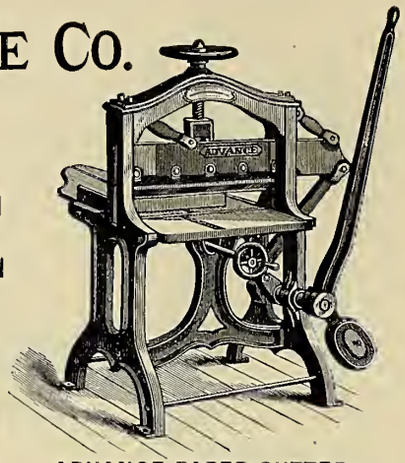
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

CHALLENGE

PRESS WORKS,

303-305 Dearborn St.,

CHICAGO, ILL.



ADVANCE PAPER CUTTER.

22½ Inch	$ 80.00
25 Inch	110.00

BOXING EXTRA.

MANUFACTURERS

OF STANDARD

Printing Machinery

AND

ELECTRO AND STEREO

MACHINERY.



16-INCH CHALLENGE PAPER CUTTER.

Price.....$50.00 | Boxing.....$1.50

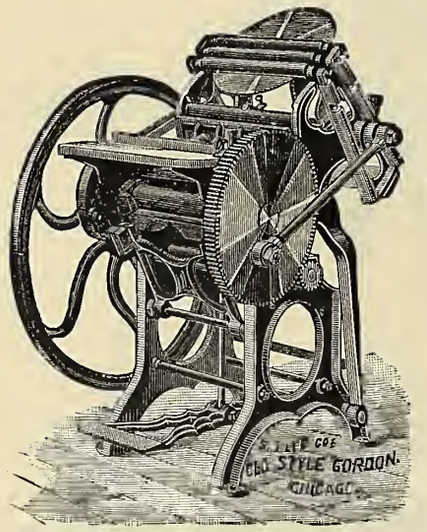
WESTERN AGENTS

MacKellar, Smiths

& Jordan Co.

TYPE FOUNDERS,

PHILADELPHIA.



OLD STYLE GORDON.

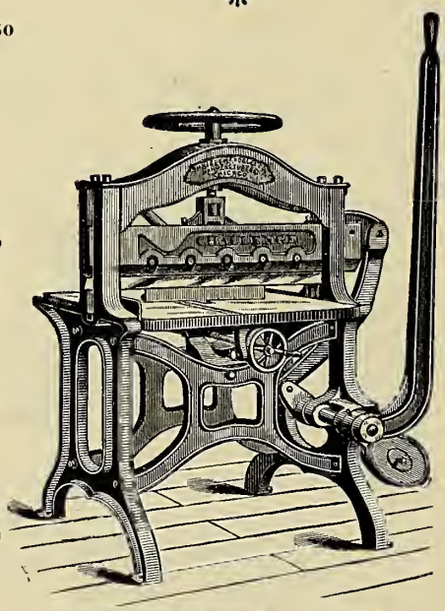
INSIDE CHASE	WITHOUT THROW-OFF	WITH THROW-OFF
7 x 11	$140.00	$150.00
8 x 12	150.00	165.00
10 x 15	240.00	250.00
13 x 19	350.00	385.00
14 x 20½		400.00
14½ x 22		450.00

Estimates for Printing Offices, Electrotype and Stereotype Foundries Furnished on application.

Send for Circulars, Price List and any further information to

Shniedewend & Lee Co.

CHICAGO.



CHALLENGE PAPER CUTTER.

25 inches	125.00
30 inches	175.00
32 inches	200.00

BOXING EXTRA.

Aqueduct Mills:

1852
CLARKE & HAWES.
1872
C. L. HAWES,
1885
C. L. HAWES CO.
1886
THE C. L. HAWES COMPANY.

Branch Houses:

CHICAGO, 178 MONROE ST.
CINCINNATI, 101 WALNUT ST.

1868
JOHN R. HOOLE & SON
1872
SNIDER & HOOLE.
1886
THE C. L. HAWES COMPANY.

1889
AMERICAN STRAW BOARD COMPANY.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE C. L. HAWES COMPANY, operating Aqueduct Mills, Dayton, Ohio, and Branch Houses Chicago and Cincinnati, has this day been merged into and henceforth will be controlled by

AMERICAN STRAW BOARD COMPANY

All obligations of the old Company will be taken care of in due form as heretofore, and its assets collected as speedily as possible, that a complete settlement of its affairs may be had in the near future. Kindly address all communications relative to accounts to the main office here, from which point all collections and settlements will be made.

Dayton, Ohio, July 1, 1889.

AMERICAN · STRAW · BOARD · COMPANY

Having purchased the entire business of **The C. L. Hawes Company,** and retained its officers and other employés, will continue with increased facilities to supply the trade without interruption. A full line of

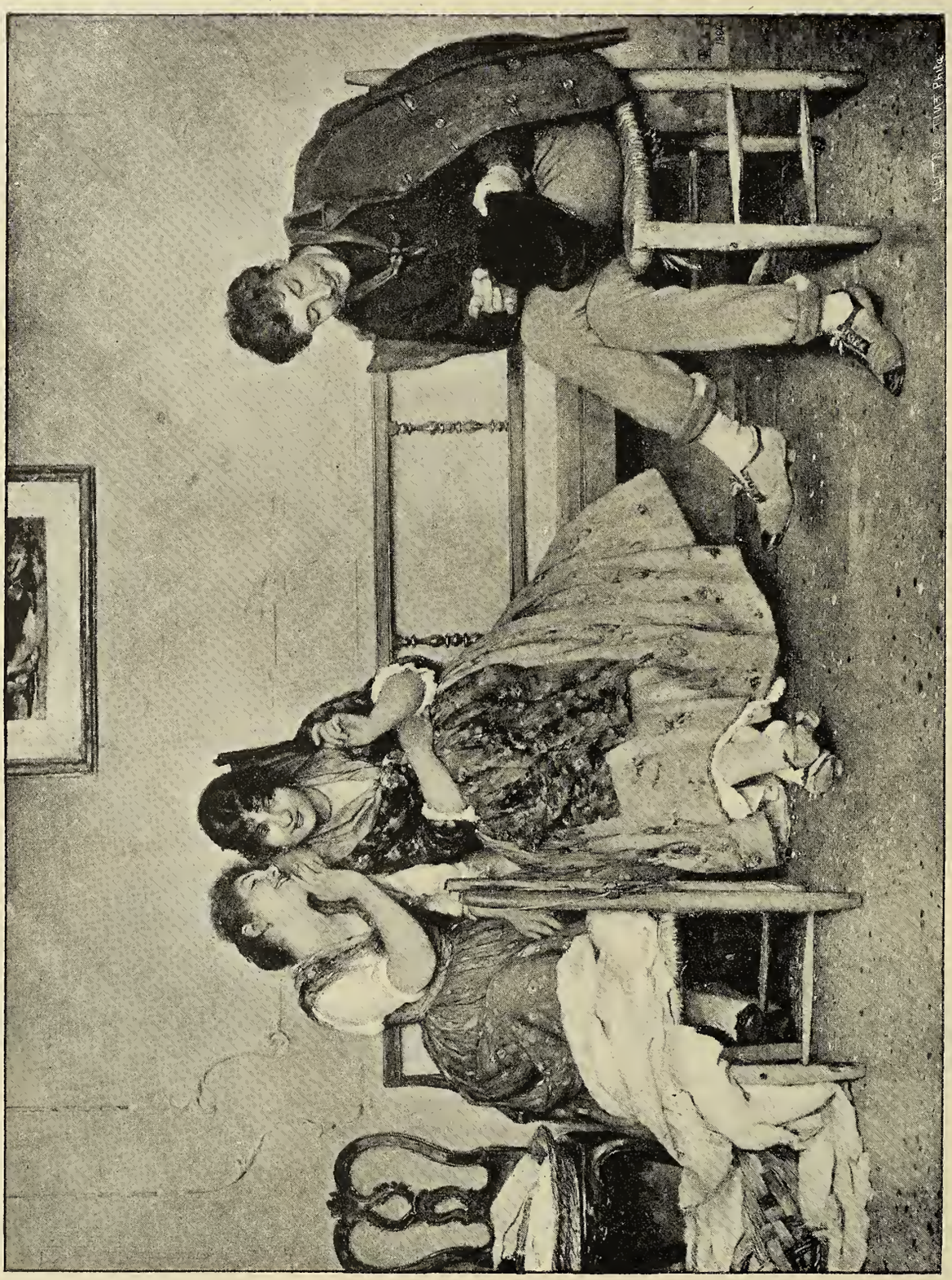
Book Binders' and Paper Box Makers' Materials and Machinery

will be carried in stock in both Chicago and Cincinnati, and it is hoped that the liberal patronage enjoyed by **The C. L. Hawes Company** will be transferred to the new Company, now fully equipped and prepared to handle even a larger volume of business than its predecessors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE INLAND CUTTER ✣ ✣ ✣ THE REDWAY CUTTER

RAWLEY STANDING PRESS.



BASHFULNESS.

Specimen Illustration in half-tone by the Electro-Tint Engraving Company, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

DRY VERSUS WET PAPER.

To the Editor: ESSEX CENTRE, Ont., July 8, 1889.

It is quite an established rule with Canadian printers to wet news paper before putting it through the press. Why this is the custom I cannot tell, for I have demonstrated beyond a doubt that better results can be obtained from a dry sheet than a wet one. Would any printer with ordinary common sense think of "wetting down" a lot of letterheads or billheads before printing? and yet I believe this would be just as sensible as dampening a highly calendered sheet of news paper. Commercial men have frequently said to me that they have sometimes been amused at printers being very particular to have a highly calendered sheet of print paper when ordering, for as soon as it arrives at the office nine out of every ten of them will souse it through the "wetting vat" before putting through the press, thus destroying all the finish the paper ever had. We get at this office (*The Liberal*) about forty exchanges, some of them papers with considerable pretentions, too, and there are two or three out of this number that have gone through the press dry. An employing printer, a few miles from here, in a conversation with one of our men, a few days ago, said, "That foreman of yours has some very peculiar ideas about printing a newspaper, he runs his paper *dry*." Why, bless his old fogy heart, if he would get out of the rut and run his paper dry, he might turn out a respectable sheet instead of the miserable apology it is at present.

There are some other matters which I had intended to speak of, but will not trespass any more on your time and space this month. W. H. H.

AMATEUR VERSUS ART PRINTING.

To the Editor: MILWAUKEE, July 8, 1889.

While looking over some old papers the other day I came across the inclosed specimens of the "art preservative," which, with several others, I cut out and laid away at the time (twelve years ago) for future reference. The rest of them have got lost, I am sorry to say, but these are a fair average of the lot. Judging by the specimens you have published from time to time, "amateur" printing has not made very great strides toward perfection in the past dozen years. Perhaps you may wish to reproduce these on your "curio" page.

Speaking of this class of untutored "printers," whose productions, as a rule, are so fearfully and wonderfully made, there is once in a while an amateur found who has good taste, and only lacks the necessary skill and training to make his mark as a printer, but such cases are rare. Usually bad taste is combined with worse execution.

There is another kind of printing, however, that is almost as much of an eyesore to old fogies like myself as the crude production of amateurs. I refer to the style sometimes called "art printing," which has had and still is having such a run. Of course, there is *genuine* "art printing," but many of the specimens so called "would smell as sweet by any other name." What traces of art can be seen in a job wherein the features are actually nothing more artistic than a number of lines of broken-backed, uncouth type that for some inscrutable reason seems to have got a grip on a good many people, printers and business men alike.

Take a job set up in one or more styles of this "art type," with a lot of fine lines, resembling nothing in particular, running just where it happens, apparently, and ending in a horse's tail-like thingumbob, and you have what often passes for "art printing."

Of the host of new faces of fancy type issued by the various foundries within the past few years, comparatively few have any claims to artistic beauty, in my humble opinion. The founders seem to have had but one aim—to produce something odd and outlandish, and the general public apparently take to them kindly, I must admit. So much the worse for the taste of the public. Of course, some of the new faces have merit, and are as handsome as need be, but these are greatly in the minority.

Having eased my mind, I feel a little better. May have more to say in the same strain again at some future time.

H. E. ROUNDS.

FROM NORWAY.

To the Editor: FREDERIKSSTAD, June 15, 1889.

I have received THE INLAND PRINTER for the month of May, and am well pleased with it. I will in the present communication try and tell your readers something about the typographical outlook in this section of the world. I suppose they have learned about the strike here, which commenced March 3, and which still continues. The typographical union is a very strong one, and has nearly every compositor in Norway enrolled therein. Its headquarters are in Christiana. Well, the cause of the strike was a proposed reduction of wages, or the same thing, and a difference about the number of apprentices to be employed. The wages of a good compositor in Christiana is from 16 to 20 or 22 kroner per week, equal to $4.50 to $7, a thin amount for a good workman, although living is cheaper here than in America. The price per thousand *ens*, not *ems*, as in the United States, is 37 ore, about 12 cents. Now, they want to make the new tariff, the alphabet, not the letter *n*, as at present, the standard, which will make a little difference in favor of the compositor. With regard to the apprentice question, the union is willing to concede one apprentice to five journeymen, certainly a liberal allowance. Heretofore the bosses have taken so many boys, irrespective of the rights of the qualified compositor, that the latter has had a hard row to hoe. It is hard to tell how the difficulty will terminate. The employers have received the assistance of some of the college unions, and others in the outland, as also from non-union printers from Denmark and Sweden. Some sixteen offices have already acceded to the requirements of the union, while nine still hold out. The strike only exists, however, in Christiana. The intention is to secure a recognition of the new tariff in that city first, and then introduce it into the smaller towns.

I am foreman in a daily paper, published in Frederiksstad, fifty-six English miles from Christiana, and am doing very well, but the fact that I worked for two years in Chicago makes me restive in any other place, so I think it more than likely I may see you all again. J. E. L.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor: ST. JOHN, N. B., June 29, 1889.

I have to complain of the manner in which your New Brunswick correspondent, in the April number of THE INLAND PRINTER, refers to my leaving the employ of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan. The whole paragraph containing the reference is unwarranted, except in one particular—that I would take charge of the *Telegraph* job office at a certain date; and the inaccuracy is the more inexcusable as the person credited with its authorship is quite well acquainted with me, and the offices in which we work are not more than fifty yards apart.

The natural inference from the construction of the paragraph is that I left the firm's employ because of trouble, and because the hands failed to "pull well" with me; and one of them is quoted as "having put on his coat." He did not put it on until he was invited to do so, the moving cause in the premises being a total of about 5,500 ems of partly leaded and part solid long primer for a day's work, with the type in the cases; the copy being good, plain manuscript, and the work a little monthly periodical in which he had been in the habit of working previously.

I left the office because my ideas in regard to men and material were not carried out, and for this reason only; and if the "shop is one of the best in the city" there are men in the office who I

think will bear me out in the assertion that my efforts did considerable to make it so.

This communication would have reached you earlier had I received the April number in time. It was directed, as usual, to Messrs. J. & A. McMillan's care, and only reached me a day or two before the June number, and then only after I had sent for it.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. LAWSON.

FROM LOUISIANA.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1889.

The printing business continues to remain active in this city. Those printers located here continue to thrive, much to their regret, to a certain extent, I imagine, for recently the weather has become quite warm, and all printers would much prefer going to West End, and other points where the cooling breeze may play upon their heated brows than worrying over bad manuscript in a close printing office.

Your correspondent has had a fortnight's recreation in the piney woods of old Tangipahoa parish, and such a sojourn can be appreciated only by those who have been detained from their boyhood's home for many years, and at last allowed to return and drink in its joys and its pleasures in his own time and at his own sweet will. While there I saw a copy of the Hammond *Leader*, a weekly in its first year, conducted by Northern energy and capital. It compares with the best of country papers.

A day was spent in Baton Rouge, our capital, and being my first trip to the place, the courtesies of Mr. E. S. Conerly, of the *Truth*, in showing the main features of the town, were highly appreciated. This town, of perhaps 10,000 inhabitants, possesses three papers—the *Capital Item* and *Advocate*, daily, and the *Truth*, weekly.

Mr. B. Meyer, restauranteur of this city, subscribes for nearly all, if not all, the papers in this city. Many published in this city, of which I had never heard before, I saw on file in his restaurant. He caters to his patrons, and the latter's name is legion.

D. F. Y.

AN AMATEUR'S PLEA.

To the Editor: TOLEDO, Ohio, June 11, 1889.

I am a careful reader of your excellent paper and have watched with keen interest the articles concerning the amateur.

It seems to be a common opinion that if a printer has never spent a certain number of years under the instruction of some aged "typo" that he is an amateur and therefore a botch. I send you the inclosed samples as a specimen of what I have been able to work out for myself.

As I never "learned the trade" in the ordinary acceptance of the term, it may be of interest to you, while looking over the samples, to know something of how I did acquire my knowledge of printing.

When fourteen years of age my father loaned me $20 with which was purchased a small self-inking lever press and a few fonts of type. It is now six years since that first very small beginning. Up to one year ago high school duties claimed most of my attention, leaving only spare hours and holidays in which to cultivate the "art preservative."

Since leaving school I have gone into business for myself. My plant contains a 10 by 15 Gordon and an eighth medium press, one of the largest size lever cutters, and a goodly complement of imposing stones, labor saving material, type, etc. An electric motor keeps things hustling. I have a good business, many of my customers being among the largest houses here. About a year ago I spent four weeks as a compositor in one of the largest offices here. That is the only time I ever spent in any office other than my own.

With the cut-rate fiend, from whose attic den emanate the disgraceful specimens of printing (?) such as have been lately displayed by THE INLAND PRINTER, I have no sympathy. He is a bad egg. In common with all other lovers of the craft I despise the amateur who puts botch jobs in competition with the work of legitimate printers striving to do good work at fair prices in spite of an expense account of which the amateur knows nothing. But I do want to put in a plea for the "amateur," if such he may be justly called, who has, by patient effort and perseverance, conquered the difficulties which constantly beset the followers of Faust and Gutenberg. If he produces equal results; if he takes his place side by side with long established concerns, in fair competition for the public patronage, and succeeds, does he not merit equal honor with those who have always had an instructor at their elbow? Sincerely yours, F. W. T.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, July 4, 1889.

A number of flags bearing the stars and stripes are floating in Montreal today. The Fourth of July for Canada is celebrated on the first—Dominion Day. There was not much of a celebration here on that day, so many went out of the city, some to Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Cornwall, where championship games of lacrosse were to be played. There were many picnics to Otterburn Park, St. Rose and other surrounding places of interest. Several thousands went to Lachine by rail, then took the steamboats for a trip down the far-famed Lachine Rapids. In the evening the streets contained very few pedestrians, till train after train and boat after boat arrived with their living freight. A general good time was enjoyed by all. On the Fourth a small amount of fireworks were to be seen from different parts of the city, but during the day one could hardly look anywhere without seeing the American flag.

Our delegate to the I. T. U., Charles Beattie, made his report in writing to Montreal Union, No. 176, on their meeting night, July 6. The report was a long and concise one, such as has not been made before for years, to our union. He succeeded in doing nearly all, according to the instructions given him by a committee appointed for the purpose before he left Montreal. Of course, he is now wearing one of those large, cowboy hats.

The Canadian Workman Printing Company (limited) has gone into liquidation. It seems the paper has not had the proper support, and the stockholders were rather slow in paying up their stock, so that the necessary capital was not on hand to do things in proper shape. Things may come out all right yet, as many hope it will, as the *Workman* is the only English labor paper published in Montreal.

The *Sporting Life* is now set up and printed by the *Journal of Commerce* office. The editor and proprietor, James Crossely, is now the editor of both the above papers. The first number issued by the above office looked as if it was run with mud instead of ink. On inquiry it was found to have been printed with 7-cent news ink on toned paper.

The City Printing & Publishing Company, 751 Craig street, after having had a hard time in getting money enough to pay the hands, still owed a good sum each. A meeting was held and sufficient money raised to pay all hands up to date, and from that time *give* their hands Saturday afternoon.

W. H. Eaton published the article entitled "Trusts," contained in the June number of THE INLAND PRINTER and gave the proper credit in the *Advertiser*. Mr. Eaton knows where to look when he wants a good article, and never fails to give the proper credit.

Cameron, Currie & Co., 10 St. Nicholas street, are dealers in advertising specialties of all kinds. Their card stock comes principally from New York City. The advertisement part is done here.

Sebastin's lithographic and general printing house has moved from Beaver Hall Hill to the second flat in the Gazette Building, corner of St. François Xavier and Craig streets.

The *Gazette* office has moved its newsroom up two flats, and now the jobroom covers the whole first flat. Three new double revolution Campbell presses are being put in the pressroom. About ten extra men have been added to the jobroom, making thirty odd

hands at present employed in this room. Several pressmen have also been added to this office during the summer.

The printers will hold their second annual picnic at Otterburn Park some time in August. The matter is in the hands of a good committee, and we are sure it will be a success. A typesetting contest will be among the many attractions. This one will be under the auspices of Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176.

J. P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PRINTING PROGRESS.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 8, 1889.

The printing business generally throughout Pennsylvania and the adjacent states of Delaware and Maryland has been rather slack. In the coal and iron regions of western and northern Pennsylvania, the interest is in a very demoralized condition. This is directly due to the unsettled and uncertain state of the great industrial interests. So far as their particular localities are concerned, no change for the better is looked for until the cloud that shadows the coal and iron trades disappears. As this is not likely to occur for an indefinite period, the outlook for the typographical fraternity and publishers is exceedingly gloomy and discouraging. Wages have been reduced to the most meager notch, and, as a consequence, many of the inland cities and towns are flooded with poor and incompetent hands.

Here, in Philadelphia, the hot weather has had the effect of causing a lethargy that promises to continue until September. The houses that usually have an extra run of railroad and steamship excursion work, are executing good-sized orders, and will enjoy a continuance of such business through this month and August. The prominent master printers look forward to a heavy volume of trade when the fall transactions commence.

The lithographers, engravers and bookbinders are doing an enormous business. There is a regular and increasing demand for talented, experienced lithographers and engravers, and hardly a day elapses but what the local prints contain advertisements for first-class men. The bookbinders are busily operating day and night. Most all the leading ones are doing nightwork, and binders, folders, embossers, gilders, edgers and all-around workers are coining money by making overtime. The demand for all kinds of experienced help is so great that it is almost impossible to supply it, and the proprietors of binderies and engraving establishments have been compelled to advertise in New York and other cities to obtain people competent to perform the work required.

Philadelphia certainly presents a fine field for high-class lithographers, engravers and good bookbinders. In the two former occupations there is no limit to the compensation. Accomplished, competent, reliable and active workers can get almost any reasonable salary demanded. The representative of THE INLAND PRINTER learns that in New York and Boston there is a similar demand for such experts mentioned previously, and fabulous prices are being offered to those seeking such employment. Printers with artistic qualifications are also eagerly sought by job printing houses in New York and New England cities.

The union printers of Philadelphia and Camden, New Jersey, will have a grand picnic at Pavonia Park, Camden, New Jersey, on Monday, July 29. Athletic sports will be a feature of the occasion. Among the prizes to be distributed will be solid silver composing sticks and rules. The day's celebration will close with a balloon ascension and a fine display of fireworks.

The printers of this city covered themselves with glory by responding quickly and liberally toward the relief of the Johnstown sufferers. Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, answered the call for aid promptly by donating $250, and solicited its members to contribute, which they did in a manner which redounds greatly to their credit and the union; the amount donated, together with individual contributions, averaging nearly $1 each, reaching $1,200. The employing printers, newspaper and book publishers, paper and ink manufacturers and other allied interests contributed nearly $50,000. The Times Publishing Company, besides making a cash donation, expended $1,000 in the purchase of useful goods to make comfortable those who had lost their household belongings. Among the special contributions, which swelled the relief fund largely, were the following: George W. Childs, publisher of the *Ledger*, $1,000; Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan, $1,000; Jessup & Moore Paper Company, $1,000; Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., $250; Charles Foster Publishing Company, $100; International Publishing and Printing Company, $250; Martin & William H. Nixon Paper Company, $250.

The seaside printing and newspaper establishments are crowded with business. The daily papers at Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park and Long Branch, New Jersey, are all running, and the proprietors of all of them say that their advertising patronage never was better. The job printing trade at all the summer resorts on the Atlantic coast is remarkably good. Some of the prominent concerns are so rushed with work that overtime will be necessary during July and August to keep up with the demand for all kinds of printing.

The firm of Peacock, Featherston & Co., proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin*, has been dissolved, Mr. Featherston retiring. The newspaper will hereafter be conducted by Gibson Peacock, editor; William F. McCully, business manager; Hanford C. Smith, advertising manager.

W. Hayes Grier, state superintendent of public printing, will not retire until November, in order that he may get out his annual report. Mr. Evans, of West Chester, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Grier will start a democratic paper in Columbia, where he formerly published the *Herald*.

The Times Publishing Company, of this city, has closed the purchase of a lot 74 by 100 feet, on Sansom street, above Eighth, south side, for the purpose of constructing a *Times* annex building, and will commence to build a six or seven story edifice as soon as plans can be projected and contracts awarded. The building will be entirely of brick, and practically fireproof. The cellar will be finished in the best style for the steam power to supply duplicate engines and printing machinery in the new building and to furnish steam power and heat in the entire new structure. Five or six floors of the new building will be rented for manufacturing or business purposes. Each floor will be supplied with steam for manufacturing and for heating purposes, and passenger and goods elevators will be accessible from each floor, and will be operated day and night as required. Work on the building will be started some time during this month, and it is expected that the structure will be completed by the close of the year.

The *Times* composing room has been considerably enlarged to obviate its crowded condition. It is understood that the number of compositors will be increased and that the *Times* will issue a six-page paper every day next fall, or as soon as business renders such a step necessary.

General Simon Cameron died at his home, "Lochiel," Donegal Farm, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday evening, June 26. General Cameron was in his ninety-first year, having been born in March, 1799. The son of a poor farmer, his early education was limited, and his struggles and privations many. He learned the printing trade in the office of the Northumberland *Gazette*, at Sunbury, and afterward worked at the case in Harrisburg. He afterward edited the Doylestown *Democrat* for a couple of years, and in 1820 he went to Washington, where he worked at his trade on the *Congressional Globe*. In the spring of 1821 he returned to Harrisburg and purchased an interest in the Harrisburg *Republican*. He at once began to take an active part in politics, and wealth and honors followed. He was adjutant-general of the state in 1832. From this came his title of general. He made money by real estate investments and by contracts on the Pennsylvania canal. He was a strong democrat and a stanch friend of Jackson, Calhoun and Buchanan, and when the latter was made secretary of war under Polk, in 1845, Mr. Cameron was elected to the United States Senate to fill his place. Mr. Cameron became a republican in 1859, and his name was proposed for the presidency at the National Republican Convention, held in Chicago. It was withdrawn in favor of Hon. Abraham

Lincoln, and the nomination of the Illinois statesman was secured. Mr. Lincoln called General Cameron into his cabinet as secretary of war. Later he went as minister to Russia, but returned in time to take a prominent part in securing the second nomination and election of Mr. Lincoln. In 1867 Mr. Cameron went back to the United States Senate, where he remained until 1877, when his failing health led him to retire to his comfortable old home at Donegal Farm. Since that period he has traveled widely and read much, and up to his last sickness kept up the keenest interest in the affairs of the nation, and especially its politics. Probably no other man on the continent knew so thoroughly the ins and outs of politics and statecraft all over the Union for the past seventy years as Simon Cameron. Of his own state, Pennsylvania, he has been the dominant spirit in its politics for the past half century, and in his death the Keystone State loses one of her most remarkable and honored sons.

ARGUS.

FROM KENTUCKY.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, July 7, 1889.

No improvement in the trade has been reported except in a very few instances. The paper houses report a pretty fair trade for June, while the printers' supply house has nearly as good a report to make, but when approached upon the subject most of the printers cannot make such an assertion. The effects of the Rogers-Tuley Company were disposed of at public auction several weeks since, upon which $7,500 was realized upon the plant. It was bought by a syndicate of Louisville printers. The stock on hand, it is said, brought in the neighborhood of $1,500, making a total of $9,000. The indebtedness was reported to be $33,000, which leaves quite a deficiency, added to the fact that several mortgages are held against the concern. An attempt has been made to secure the removal of the Cumberland Valley Publishing House from Nashville to this city. It is one of the largest church publishing houses in the country, and from present indications the Commercial Club, which has the matter in charge, will succeed in bringing it here.

A movement is on foot which has in view the bringing together at an early date of the master printers of the city by means of a public dinner. They do say that the best means to reach a man's better nature is by way of his stomach, so we will bide our time and see how it succeeds with our master printers. At any rate, the condition of the trade here at the present time demands that something be done, as it is in an extremely demoralized condition. While in conversation with several of our leading printers, during the past few days, I was surprised at the revelations made regarding the state of the trade. I have good reason to believe that nearly the same conditions exist in other cities, but that there is not the least excuse for it is self-evident. That every printer should strive to do a large volume of business is no excuse for them to cut prices right and left, simply to prevent their competitors from getting a share of the trade. Still, it is being done every day, and failure after failure demonstrates the folly of such a manner of doing business. Again, because Mr. Brown has to compete with Mr. Jones for trade it does not follow that he should treat Mr. Jones as his enemy and almost refuse to speak to him when they chance to meet. Good manners compel Mr. Jones to salute Mr. Brown, but if the present feeling continues to grow upon the printers of Louisville, even good manners will get to be a back number. Therefore, I say, by all means let us have a printers' banquet, and see to it that every reputable member of the trade receives a pressing invitation to be present.

Mr. Robert Rowell, of this city, has recently furnished seven new outfits for offices in this state. One of them was for Mr. W. G. Overstreet, formerly of Horse Cave, who will open a newspaper and job office in Springfield, Kentucky. The paper is to be a seven column folio and named the Springfield *News*. Another outfit was sold to Messrs. E. J. Smith & Co., of Henderson, Kentucky. Mr. Smith will make a specialty of modern artistic type work, and has already turned out several specimens that compare very favorably with the best eastern houses. Mr. Frank P. Bush has made several trips through the state for Mr. Rowell, and his success, as shown above, has determined him upon repeating the dose quite often.

The *Medical Herald*, *Progress* and *Knight of Honor*, publications owned by the Rogers & Tuley Company, were bought by Mr. W. B. Rogers, who will continue their publication.

The *Evening Tribune* is the cognomen of a new republican afternoon daily which will shortly be launched upon this community. The promoters of the enterprise are a number of gentlemen who were fortunate enough to catch President Harrison's attention long enough to capture several lucrative government offices.

Mr. William E. Riley, formerly president of the Riley Printing Company, has been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue of this district.

Mr. Henry Pickrell, of the Fleming county *Gazette*, which is published at Flemingsburg, died of consumption June 6.

Captain A. J. May, who was for many years largely interested in paper mills in Detroit and elsewhere, has gone on the road for Moore & Stark, taking the extreme southern territory.

Mr. J. Ed. Reese, foreman of the news pressroom of the *Courier-Journal*, leaves next week for New York, where he will spend several weeks getting pointers on the mammoth press that R. Hoe & Co. are constructing for his company. He will also visit Philadelphia and Washington. The press will be ready for delivery in about four weeks.

The M. I. Sowle Manufacturing Company is the name of a new firm started here recently. It is composed of Messrs. M. I. Sowle, George H. Specht and Henry Klosse. They purchased the bindery belonging to the Louisville Lithographing Company, and have in addition several new and improved tag machines.

Mr. Mark Harding, pressman on the *Commercial* and *Evening Post*, visited the St. Louis newspaper pressrooms last week upon a tour of inspection. It is probable that a new fast press or two will be among the early requirements of his place.

Mr. Henry C. Gathof, foreman of the *Courier-Journal* job pressroom is taking a well-earned recreation this week.

Mr. Samuel B. Rubel, of the Calumet Paper Company, who has been here at his old home celebrating the national holiday, returned to Chicago yesterday.

Mr. Frank G. Koken, foreman of Little & Becker's pressroom, of St. Louis, of whom I made mention several months since as being ill, died Saturday, June 8, at 4 A.M., of heart disease coupled with dropsy. He was thirty-six years old, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. The funeral took place Sunday, June 9, and was attended by St. Louis Pressmen's Union, No. 6, in a body, as well as a large delegation from Standard Lodge, No. 80, A. O. U. W. The latter organization pays to his widow the sum of $2,000. Mr. Koken was a charter member of No. 6, and was regarded as one of its stanchest members. He ably represented it at the Buffalo session of the International Typographical Union of 1887, where he was elected a delegate to the Federation of Labor, which met at Baltimore the same year. A warm friend, an honest man, he was loved and respected by all who knew him. At a meeting of St. Louis Pressmen's Union, No. 6, held Tuesday, June 11, 1889, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has removed from among us Frank G. Koken, a member of our union, and

WHEREAS, During the period of his sojourn in our midst, he has proved himself a worthy and honorable member, and by his genial disposition, straightforward manner and general manly attributes has endeared himself not only to the members of this union, but to all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Frank G. Koken we have suffered a loss for which we deeply grieve; and

Resolved, That we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the widow and relatives of the deceased in this the hour of their deep affliction; and further

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to his widow and spread upon the records of this union.

C. F. T.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor : PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1889.

All who can are escaping to seashore, lakeside, mountain or across the water to see, hear and learn something different from the incessant humdrum of office and city, and club and home life. The mighty editors, who write columned nothingness about dreary things, with an air of wisdom, are preparing to leave to their lieutenants the responsibility of keeping the public intelligently informed on all leading topics. Who cares to read more than the headlines of daily papers, anyhow, and as for editorials, we Americans are getting every year to more and more do our own thinking.

There is less than ever to fire the soul with in journalistic circles. The printers are in solid phalanx, typographically speaking. They will not strike next year, when all the world of labor is expected to strike for eight hours. They will pursue their old-time conservative course and stick to their cases and be galley slaves. The printers, or, rather, our Philadelphia printers, are a conservative set. They have studied the labor question from many standpoints, and are slow to get at "outs" with employers who they feel and know in their own hearts mean to do as near right as they know how. As things stand now, employers find it necessary to do about right. There is not that constant rush of half-made printers from country offices that there used to be. One sees and meets with the same old squads of "subs," the same old faces who have been climbing the same stairs for ten, twenty, thirty years. The types almost know them, and mutely look up from their dusky boxes and say "Hello, John." The old cases seem like second cousins, and the friendly window that lets in the summer breeze, when there is any, and keeps out the winter cold, is a kindly friend that enables the toiler at the types to snatch a look at the outside world.

Here in Philadelphia we toil with a steadiness that at times becomes more than monotonous, and were it not for the friendly subs, that are always down stairs or around the corner, we would go somewhat like the venerable deacon's "one hoss shay." Sometimes work there is in abundance; wages are what we have made them; the hours and rules suit us, and we have no complaint. We have no real desire to exchange places with the boys "down stairs," for their's is, after all, no easy life.

How reporters do change, and for that matter editors, too. Some of our staffs have made the circle of all the offices. The experience is good—necessary, in fact. Just as in olden times it was good for the young artisans to journey to distant places for work, and thus become journeymen.

A dozen of our editors, big and little, are now frightening Paris cabmen with their efforts to tell them in French where they want to go. Supplee, of *Mechanics*, is with the engineers. McLaughlin, of the *Times*, is there. Davis, of the *Call*, haunts Haddon Hall at Atlantic and tells the small boy next him how he won a pig, at eleven years of age, on a wager that he was too proud to carry it home. Singerly, of the *Record*, allows President Harrison to have his yacht once in awhile. McClure, of the *Times*, has been trying to reduce the terrible swelling of our mayor's head, but it is a big contract. McKean, of the *Ledger*, sees that the Jersey mosquitoes are kept at a safe distance from President Harrison, when he comes to Cape May. The new *Inquirer* is publishing a series of slums articles which one of its reporters learned to write by practicing rag picking with some of its experts. The evening papers are publishing the next morning's news with commendable enterprise, and indulge in the usual long-winded articles that say much or nothing, according as you look at it.

The publishers of trade journals and of subscription books are keeping the paper mills going. All of our trade journals, except a half-dozen, are doing well; but they would do better if some newspaper Napoleon could gather them all under one brilliant, able management. Advertising is good, and manufacturers are liberal enough.

The pressrooms are all busy for this season. The big publishers have their hands full with "long run" work, and that pays; catalogue work is plenty. Medical publications, theological works, technical works, mechanical treatises are coming out with a regularity and rapidity which causes one to wonder where the people are who will read them.

The typefounders here are doing a first-class business and are keeping pace with their enterprising brothers in eastern and western cities. Their immense works on Sansom street above Sixth are busy, and the managers are very hopeful of a big fall and winter trade.

The trade school idea is young. Philadelphia has two good schools already, and will have a third on a grand scale as soon as the trustees of the Williamson estate can expend judiciously the millions intrusted to their care. It is intended to educate two thousand boys at a time.

There is considerable destitution among thousands of our wage workers. Seven thousand miners on the Alleghany Mountains are now idle rather than work for 90 cents a day.

The State Editorial Association has just had their annual jaunt, and the city editors have also taken theirs. These are given at the expense of the railroad companies and are intended to keep the editors in good humor with the railroads.

The Press Company, limited, has purchased a site for a new building on Chestnut street, near Tenth. The plans for the new building have not been completed, but it is understood it will be a grand affair. The old rookery the paper is now in is a hard place, but old Colonel Forney made the *Press* what it was there. It pays well. Its owner, Calvin Wells, of Pittsburgh, would not object to being Cameron's successor in the United States Senate, and he would be a good senator. But there are a dozen after the place.

We do not hear of any more daily newspaper projects. The last fiasco cost the promoters $20,000 in a few weeks.

Publishing companies to the number of thirteen have been organized in this state this year, and several more organizations are being arranged. This spirit of combination is natural and right. We have here a dozen or more strong companies acting under limited responsibility, but none like you have in Chicago. New York is too near us for grand printing and publishing concerns. The Lippincotts, since the death of the founder of that house, have gone on only expanding in the same lines. They have taken no great departure, have not inaugurated any new policy. The Leonard Scott Publishing House are known as the publishers of foreign magazines. The Royal Publishing Company and the National are doing excellent work. The hundreds of smaller concerns have been busy all the season, and very few expect to be idle. In fact, business is good.

The paper makers ought to know. Never before was as much paper-making machinery made and making. Our mills are crowded with orders for machinery, and they say that paper is once more on the down grade. Very little paper chemicals are arriving from abroad, but jute butts are coming in fast—over 150,000 in two weeks.

The paper-making industry is growing enormously. Mill after mill is being projected. The West is surpassing the East, but our eastern machinery makers are capturing business out of this activity.

The map publishers and the publishers of school books are having a good run of work, and the makers of schoolroom paraphernalia have about all they can do. The ink manufacturers are reporting an excellent business, but prices are out of sight under desperate competition.

Two or three alleged distinguished foreigners are here, trying to make sure that the copyright law will go through all right. Our publishers' association is in active shape and will take up the right end of the copyright cudgel when the fight opens again, if it should be a fight.

The wood engravers and process men are all working full time, and there appears to be no diminution in work. Business men are greatly pleased with the signs of the times. The last panic is well-nigh forgotten. No new one is threatening. But the distant rumbling of discontent among the great silent army of producers

is ominous. The busy dollar grabbers do not hear it. There are thousands who do. We have not yet achieved perfect development. There are revolutions and upsettings ahead of us. The magazine writers, or some of them, seem to have caught the right clue. M.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, July 3, 1889.

The early part of September next will be big with events in this city. Beginning on the 9th and winding up on the 14th, we are to have, in glorious succession, parades innumerable, grand choruses, concerts by massed bands, realistic battle scenes, races, banquets and, to crown the whole, the dedication of the city's new postoffice in the presence of President Harrison and his cabinet. Judging from the preparations being made, Baltimore is to have a gala week on this occasion which will surpass anything of the kind attempted heretofore in this old, conservative town of monuments.

On the morning of the fourth day, September 12, the labor organizations will parade; while a sham battle, illustrating the fight at North Point, in 1814, between the invading Britishers and the defenders of the city, will come off. The arrangements for this affair are under the direction of Brigadier-General Clinton P. Paine. He will have the assistance of Col. E. H. Wardell, who has managed many similar affairs at Chicago, Yorktown and many other places.

While this great display must necessarily give employment to a large number of mechanics and laborers, the printing press will receive no slight impetus in the way of filling orders for programmes, business cards, posters, lithographs, dodgers, etc.

Mr. Eugene Schley, for some years past a compositor on the Baltimore *Sun*, and at one time assistant foreman, died in this city last week of consumption. Mr. Schley was 53 years old, and a native of Frederick, Maryland. Some years ago the deceased was employed as assistant foreman on the *Congressional Globe*. A wife and son survive him. Baltimore Typographical Union was represented at Mr. Schley's funeral by the presence of Messrs. James W. Rodgers, E. T. Sheil, James W. McDowell and John R. Hackney.

In a previous correspondence mention was made of the fact that a "business" committee with a grievance, composed of members of Baltimore Typographical Union, had waited upon Mr. James Young, publisher and proprietor of the weekly *Telegram*. The grievance was that Mr. Young, while willing to have his establishment known as a union printing office, ignored one of the requirements of the union by the use of stereotype plate matter. He informed the committee that he desired to continue the plate inset in his paper, but did not propose to reduce his force nor run a single "ad" in the plate supplement.

The union, however, decided that Mr. Young could not use plates in his paper, in any shape or form, and continue his office in the union. The publisher of the *Telegram* thereupon discontinued the use of plates, and all was well for a time. Had he continued to refrain from using plate matter up to the present time there would be no occasion to state here that Mr. Young's printers are out on a strike, and that compositors without union credentials now occupy cases in the office of the *Telegram*.

The whole force, including apprentices and book and jobroom men, went out when it was announced that on the following week plate matter would be used in the paper. Mr. James Stites, for many years, and until recently, treasurer of Baltimore Typographical Union, and for nearly a half century in the employ of James Young, Sr. (now deceased), cast his fortune with the strikers. The union is paying $8 weekly to the men who went out. Mr. William Server, who was foreman on the *Telegram*, and who received $20 a week for his services, is now subbing on the *Sun*. In connection with this disagreement between Mr. Young and the union it is but fair to present that gentleman's view of the matter. He stated to your correspondent that he could not see how the union could fairly object to his using plate matter in an *inset* to his paper when he paid, and had always paid, union rates for composition, employing only union men; and then, he said, came the fact that his compositors never so much as see the plates, the form comprising the objectionable composition being locked up in the pressroom, where the inset was worked off and pasted in the paper proper.

The truth might as well be told as to a matter, and it is simply this: With but one exception as to our daily papers, the publishers thereof, it may with safety be said, submit with rather poor grace to the interdiction of stereotype plate matter by Baltimore Typographical Union. The journals referred to issue twelve-page Sunday sheets, and use therein syndicate matter to quite a large extent. For the composition of this matter the publishers of these papers pay home compositors at the rate of 45 cents per 1,000 ems, when the same stuff might be locked up in the forms at not much more than half that sum per column, if the same matter were purchased in plates.

That is just how some newspaper publishers look at the thing. Knowing this, union printers on the dailies don't want to see a weekly paper made into a wedge, by means of which an opening for plates might be started in the make-up of the big every day in the week journals. Thus it can be readily seen why the union would not entertain Mr. Young's seemingly fair proposition.

The newspaper press for the most part has been quite liberal in contributing to the aid of the Johnstown sufferers. The *Sun* and the *American* gave to the cause $500 each.

The linotype, it would appear, has come to stay, while it has not been set up in Baltimore, yet it would seem to have the indorsement, as to its practicability, at least, of so conservative a journal as the *Sun*. In a recent editorial, under the caption, "The Linotype," that paper, basing its remarks upon a statement made by the New York *Tribune*, where forty-two linotypes are in use, had this to say: "The cost, however, of these machines, of the horse-power to operate them, of the gas to melt the type metal, repairs, attendance of a machinist, etc., will be likely, it appears, to restrict its use, for a time at least, to the large establishments in large cities. The typesetter's trade must be affected more or less by the introduction of composing machines that will dispense with type and typesetter, but he will doubtless find room for his activity in many fields where the use of the linotype will be impracticable."

No less than two new weekly papers have been started in this city within the past few days. One of these is called the *Prohibition Advocate;* the other, the *Avalanche*. The mission of the former is set forth in its title. The *Avalanche*, while opposing drunkenness, will champion "high license." Legitimate enterprise is commendable, and it is to be hoped that both of these ventures in the newspaper field will be sustained by the people who profess to have at heart the success of a cause which has for its object a modification in, or the suppression of, the traffic in rum. But the ephemeral existence of the temperance papers that have come and gone in this latitude within the memory of the oldest inhabitant would not seem to argue well for the permanency of the new comers. Yet the *Avalanche*, it seems, is not altogether a spring chicken, as it has been published for the last five years at Atlanta, Georgia, having only removed to this city in search of pastures new, to say nothing of a presumable quest of fields more green.

No. 12's delegates to the Denver convention and the "other fellows" of the stick and rule who accompanied the former returned home much pleased with their trip. One of the delegates, Mr. Hitchcock, of the *Sun*, debouched in the home run, journeying northward as far as Canada, visiting Niagara Falls.

Business in the book and job trade is fair. While some establishments are full of orders, others complain of slackness. Considering the season, however, it may be said that printing in Baltimore is at present doing quite well. FIDELITIES.



PLAYMATE.

Half-tone Reproduction from Photograph by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago, Ill

SUMMER'S STAGNATED SITUATION.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, July 5, 1889.

The advent of the second summer month shows the printing industry and kindred interests to be in a languishing condition, but not so greatly demoralized and crippled as has been reported. The leading job printers and book publishers have some unfinished contracts on hand, and these, together with the ordinary run of orders that are usually filled during the heated term, will keep the establishments moderately active until the opening of the fall season, when an extraordinary influx of business is expected. The houses that are fortunate enough to capture the printing of the summer resorts near by the city are running full tilt, and will continue to do so until about August 1. The manifest quietness pervading the typographical and publishing interests also affects considerably the paper and stationery trades, and no change for the better is looked for until an activity is displayed among printers and publishers.

While the movement to organize an International Pressmen's Union is still being urged forward by its promoters, nothing really definite or positive has been decided upon as to the time and date of the proposed convention. In fact, it is hinted that no conference will transpire until after the summer has ended. On the other hand, it is said that the movement has received so much encouragement that an informal meeting of the projectors will certainly be held during the present month or not later than about the middle of August.

The New York Typothetæ will send a large representation to the annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America, which meets in St. Louis, October 3. In conjunction with the Boston and Philadelphia associations, the New York society will charter a special car, and many of the members will be accompanied by their wives and daughters. The local committee at St. Louis are perfecting arrangements to entertain the representatives, and a pleasant time is anticipated. The New York delegates are as subjoined: Theodore L. DeVinne, Douglas Taylor, William Charles Rodgers, Francis E. Fitch, Joseph J. Little, John Polhemus, R. Harmer Smith, James O. Rogers, Martin B. Brown, Frank D. Harmon, Edward Taylor, John Thorne Harper, Edward D. Appleton. Alternates: J. C. Rankin, Jr., J. W. Pratt, Henry Bessey, E. Parke Coby, Peter DeBaum, Thomas R. Hopkins, Homer Lee, M. M. Gillis, W. C. Martin, W. E. Hallenbeck, Samuel D. Styles, J. Bishop Putnam, Joseph B. Stilwell.

The stock in trade, presses, type and other fixtures of the office of the *Brooklyner Zeitung*, the German democratic paper, published in the eastern district of Brooklyn, has been sold under the hammer. The sale was the outcome of a foreclosure of a mortgage, held by J. G. Wischert, for $17,000 on the entire plant. The paper has been in existence for nearly three years. Dr. W. E. Jacobson, its chief editor, resigned a few months ago and went west. There was very little bidding at the sale, and Mr. Wischert bought in the property.

The employés of Harper Brothers, composed of compositors, pressmen, bookbinders, engravers and machinists, had a gala time at the Harlem River Park and Casino, on Saturday, June 22. The occasion was the annual reception and games of the employés of the popular publishing house. The employés of the firm and their friends were out in full force, and the large park and Casino were filled to overflowing. The festivities began at three o'clock P.M., with a band concert. Popular selections from familiar operas were performed to the delight of those present. The athletic games were the next feature of the day's programme. Four events were contested. The track was laid in the rear of the Casino, and was ten laps to the mile. The first event, a quarter of a mile run, brought out four contestants. It resulted in a victory for J. W. Hallett, with R. Clark second. The time was 1 minute, 4 4-5 seconds. The next event, putting the sixteen-pound shot, was won by J. McCarthy, who threw the big shot 29 feet ½ inch; J. Austin was second, with 27 feet 11 inches to his credit. The 250-yard run for boys under sixteen years of age brought three of the youngsters to the scratch. Charles Carroll won, with W. W. Watson second. Time, 49 seconds. Handsome prizes were awarded the winners of the games. William A. Harper acted as referee of the athletic games. The officers of the festival associations were as annexed: President, L. G. Donegan; vice-president, J. F. Coffee; secretary, F. Miller; treasurer, C. Michel; captain, J. Sheridan; sergeant-at-arms, R. Zimmer.

Anyone accustomed to much reading must be familiar with the paleness of the ink used in English books during the latter part of the last century and the beginning of the present, writes a contributor to *Notes and Queries*. I had always attributed the fact to want of good material; but, from a passage in Franklin's letters, it appears that the paleness was intentionally produced. Franklin (himself a working printer), writing to Noah Webster in 1789, speaks of a "fancy that gray printing is more beautiful than black; hence, the English new books are printed in so dim a character as to be read with difficulty by old eyes."

Typographia No. 7 subscribed $10 toward the fund for the relief of the Westphalia miners.

Trouble is said to be brewing between the typographical union and the foreman of the *Daily Courier*, at Camden, New Jersey. The foreman is a boy, and the printers object to his methods, which show great inexperience and incompetency. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that men who know their business object to be under the supervision of a boy who does not.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at Washington, D. C., into which Captain W. M. Meredith, of Chicago, stepped July 1, is one of the most important executive offices in the government, and is entirely outside of civil service rules. Mr. E. O. Graves, the retiring superintendent, who will enter into the banking business on his own account, is a New Yorker, and was promoted by President Cleveland to the superintendency, from that of assistant treasurer, solely because of his efficiency. Mr. Graves was not conspicuous as a politician. He was generally classed as a mugwump. His administration of the bureau has been as creditable as that of Mr. Benedict, Mr. Cleveland's other New York appointment, in the office of public printer. Business methods have governed the administration of both offices. The Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has almost as many subordinates as the public printer. His own salary is $4,500. The pay of his superintendent of engraving has been for many years $500 a year more than his own. Some of his workmen get $8.50 or more a day. He has about fifteen hundred employés. All accounts concur in crediting Mr. Meredith with efficiency as a practical printer and organizer.

A comparatively new and extremely odd institution is the Fellowcraft Club. Its membership includes almost every sort of reputable journalist, from the young reporter, whose name is as yet unknown, to the editor-in-chief who figures on all important public occasions. Richard Watson Gilder, of the *Century*, is president, and other officers include representatives of *Puck*, *Life* and the dailies. The walls of the club house in Twenty-eighth street are adorned with works by its artist members, many of the pictures being the originals of illustrations and cartoons that have appeared in the magazines and comic weeklies. A standing rule of the club is that no report shall be published of speeches made at the monthly dinners. Under this pledge reserve thaws out, and Chauncey M. Depew, Bishop Potter, Mr. Cleveland, Daniel Dougherty, Edward Eggleston and other well-known men have said at these dinners many things that they would scarcely have uttered at any ordinary public banquet. The Fellowcraft is practically an all-day and all-night club. It is seldom closed earlier than four A.M., and lodgers in the house begin breakfasting only four hours later. The board of governors recently passed a rule closing the club house at one A.M. on week days, and eleven P.M. on Sundays, but protests poured in so thick that the board at its next meeting rescinded the rule.

The German Press Club has held the annual meeting, at the club room, at No. 8 Centre street. The following officers were elected: Paul Loeser, president; C. De Grimm, vice-president; Julius Auspitz, recording secretary; Theodore F. Canoy, corresponding secretary; L. F. Thomas, treasurer; Adolph Resler,

financial secretary, and Felix Fricet, Gustave Guihen and Victor Duorschack, auditors.

The members of New York Pressmen's Union No. 9 are fighting the movement to put the organization within the jurisdiction of either the Central Labor Union or Central Labor Federation. At a recent meeting, held to consider the scheme to consolidate the interests of the several bodies, Delegate McIntyre, of Pressmen's Union No. 9, spoke in opposition. He said he did not propose to bow to socialists and anarchists. If advances toward harmony were to be made, they must come from the other side. If the socialists were admitted the first thing they would do would be to expel his union. A report was sent in by the miscellaneous section exposing the alleged hypocrisy of the New York *World*, which has been masquerading as a paper friendly to organized labor. The report contained the grievance of Pressmen's Union No. 9 against the New York *Tribune*. It appears that it has been employing non-union pressmen. The report was referred to the Arbitration Committee. PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, July 8, 1889.

Base ball is now the subject most talked about and thought of, and the "cranks" are numerous among printers. Every day or so the daily papers make mention of the fact that the compositors and pressmen of such and such an office have either played a game or are about to do so. As this is the height of the season, doubtless the public will be regaled with many more "scores," though to tell the truth most of the nines have secretiveness so well developed that the scores are not published. Several games have been played among the newspaper offices, and the book and job establishments are not behind. Recently a team composed of pressmen from the Wright & Potter Printing Co. played a nine from the composing room of the same concern, defeating them handily. The latter, not satisfied with such an outcome, challenged the pressmen for another game, and they got it—that is, got the chance to get beaten again. A nine from the counting room of Golding & Co. was also warmed up recently in a five-inning contest with the Boston Typefoundry nine. But as THE INLAND PRINTER is not a sporting magazine, perhaps this is enough on this subject.

Between twelve and one o'clock on the morning of July 6, fire was discovered in the building of the Lawson Manufacturing Company, Hawley street, Roxbury, which had gained such headway as to be beyond the control of the watchman, who promptly gave the alarm. Though the fire apparatus responded promptly, the building was completely gutted, entailing a damage of about $8,000 on it and about $15,000 on stock and material. The building was the property of Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, late president of the defunct Rand-Avery Company, and was used by him in which to manufacture the Lawson Sale Slips.

Mr. N. J. Werner, of the specimen department of the Central Typefoundry, was in town recently on a short visit.

Mr. Charles L. Sparks, of whom I made mention in my last letter, met with a very serious accident some three weeks since. He had boarded a horse car on his way home after his day's work, when a team collided with the car. Mr. Sparks was just in the act of taking his seat as the pole of the wagon penetrated the side of the car, striking him in the groin and wedging him against the end of the car. He was liberated as quickly as possible and conveyed to his home in an ambulance. He expects to be able to resume work this week. It was a very narrow escape, and Mr. Sparks feels fortunate in getting off as well as he did, for had the pole struck him in the abdomen he would surely have "gone where the woodbine twineth."

A few months since, I wrote you that Mr. Edward P. Fisher had started for the Bermudas, in the hope that the change of climate would benefit his health, strong symptoms of a pulmonary complaint having appeared. The good results looked for did not come, and he returned only to pass away May 29. The announcement of his death causes regret to a large portion of the printing fraternity of New England, with whom he had been connected by his service with the Boston Typefoundry, in charge of the salesroom for the past twenty years. It is pleasant to know that his last days were made easy as possible by the thoughtfulness and attention of his employers, who did all possible to this end while life lasted. The funeral services were held June 1, and among the floral tributes was a beautiful wreath (composed entirely of roses) cut in two by a sickle, the whole forming a piece three feet high, the gift of his former associates.

F. H. Gilson is about to place an electric motor in his establishment, the contract having been given to the Thomson-Houston Electric Company. The motor is now being built, and is expected to be in place in the course of two weeks.

George H. Morrell & Co., Boston, New York and Chicago (I believe that is all at present), have recently issued a small sample book of their stock inks and tints. It is a nice piece of presswork from the office of T. O. Metcalf & Co. The design is an excellent one, showing the effect on solid ground as well as several shades of ruled tint blocks. It is intended only as an advance sheet, and to fill a gap until their new and complete book is issued.

Mr. J. A. Thayer, of the Boston Typefoundry, spends considerable of his time on the road for that house, and is meeting with his usual success. He recently placed 2,000 pounds of copper alloy in an office in the western part of this state.

George H. Pratt & Co., of Fort Hill Square, have recently changed their firm name to the Fort Hill Printing & Embossing Company—a rather long name, but self-explanatory. Their specialty is fine embossed work and calendars. In connection with the change of name a new partner has been taken in, and an increased business is looked for. This concern has recently added two new job presses. S.

FROM NEBRASKA.

To the Editor: OMAHA, July 3, 1889.

Matters in printing circles are moving along rather slowly these hot days. While none of the book and job offices are pushed with work, there is enough to keep the regular forces employed, and in one or two places a few extra men may be found at work. With the newspapers it is different, and these are festive days for the "poor sub" who is looking for work. The only trouble is there are too many in town, about three for every "regular," and there seems to be no let up in the number coming in.

The event of the past month has been the opening of the new *Bee* building, but as it is spoken of at length in another column, we will not mention it here.

The copperplate invitations, very large and handsome, the superb souvenirs, two beveled-edge cards mounted pyramid fashion on a broad satin ribbon with fringed ends, the cards engraved with a view of the old building on one side, the new structure on the other, were the work of Chase & Eddy, of this city. The bill for the entire job must have run close on $1,000.

THE INLAND PRINTER is fast coming to the front in Omaha, 150 copies being disposed of last month. This is the largest number ever sold here, but I hope ere long to increase this to 200. THE INLAND PRINTER is well liked among the trade in general, and now that the International Typographical Union has indorsed it as the technical trade journal of the craft, I am satisfied its subscription list will soon reach this number.

The *Western Horseman*, a weekly journal devoted to the interest of the horse, which was launched on the Omaha public a few months ago, was not a success financially and suspended publication about two weeks ago.

Cadet Taylor has commenced the publication of a monthly journal which made its first appearance last week. The Omaha *Financial Journal* is the title, and our impression is that it will be a success, as it fills a vacancy long felt in this city.

Ackermann Bros. & Heintze, bookbinders and printers, have removed to 1116 Howard street, where they occupy five floors and a basement. This firm has enjoyed extraordinary success since starting in business a year and a half ago, and can now be ranked

among the leading offices of the city. They will add two new cylinders and a folder to their pressroom, besides making many improvements in their composing room and bindery.

Mr. A. B. Dean, of New York City, has associated himself with the Western Printing Company, owners of the *Herald* jobrooms. While in their office, the other day, we were shown a new "Acme" self-clamping paper cutter that they had just purchased, and which worked like a charm.

The Carpenter Paper Company have removed to 1120 Howard street, where they have pleasant quarters, near the Omaha and Great Western typefoundries. Newspaper men now coming to Omaha for material can purchase type, presses and paper without having to traverse more than half a block to secure them.

Mr. William McDiarmid, the foreman of the Omaha *Daily Herald*, started week before last for a trip across the ocean. He intends to be gone about three months, and will take in the Paris exposition before returning, besides many other places of interest.

Mr. Percy Pepoon, who has been employed at the Western Newspaper Union in this city for the past year or so, was notified one day last month to go to St. Louis, Missouri, and take charge of the Western Newspaper Union branch at that place. This is the way we like to see members of the craft honored, and we wish Mr. Pepoon success in his new field of labor.

We were honored, last month, by a pleasant call from the genial editor of this excellent journal, Mr. A. C. Cameron, as he was on his return home from the International convention at Denver. We were more than pleased to make his acquaintance, and during his short sojourn in the city we visited a number of the printing establishments, those honored being the *Bee*, *World*, *Dispatch*, Rees', Klopp & Bartlett, Chase & Eddy and the Omaha and Great Western typefoundries. The other offices were slighted only for the lack of time in making the rounds. W. M. K.

A PEN PICTURE OF INGALLS.

The friends of Senator Ingalls are greatly amused at an account of the first meeting between the great Kansas statesman and the editor of the Peabody (Kan.) *Graphic*, which the editor gives in a letter recently received at Washington. The letter is written in the editorial tone, not omitting the "we."

"The first time we ever saw Ingalls," says the editor, "he was doing western Kansas in a buggy in company with Lew Hanback, the congressman from the Sixth Kansas District, and they stepped into the little print-shop we were running out West at that time. He carried an umbrella over his head and wore gold-bowed spectacles that curled around and behind the back door of his ears. When we looked out through a little clean place in the window and saw him coming we told the office devil to spread an exchange paper over the ink, paste and tobacco stains on the desk, and carry out the old ashpan we were using as a spittoon, and then go out doors after his shoes, while we took down a copy of the *Forum* and buried ourselves in one of the senator's last articles. It is not every day that a great, high muck-a-muck United States senator, with lisle-thread socks and ten-dollar underclothes, goes calling on a little 10 by 12 western printing office. It is not every country editor who under such trying circumstances could have retained his usual equilibrium, and we would have been somewhat rattled ourselves if the senator had not adapted himself to our circumstances instead of forcing us to adapt ourselves to his. We were sure he intended to talk tariff to us, and fire great slices of wisdom and knowledge at us about the Samoan question, for instance, or the internal revenue, but he didn't. He sat himself down as comfortable as the three-legged chair would permit, put both feet upon our desk, and, producing something he had brought from the buggy, asked us if we had heard what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina. It is needless to say that our embarrassment disappeared immediately. Mr. Ingalls is not very pretty, his hair is very gray, and he is exceedingly thin and would make a good clothes prop or living illustration of the Dr. Tanner theory. His legs resemble a pair of breech-loading single-barrel guns thrust into gun bags. It is a mystery to us how he manages to carry such a big head full of eighteen-karat brains around on such an emaciated set of underpinnings. However, he is one of the brightest stars that radiate in the galaxy of genius and ability, and, withal, a whole-souled, polished gentleman of the first water, and we repeat that some day he will be the president of these United States."—*Exchange.*

A CORRECTION.

In June issue of THE INLAND PRINTER in an article under the caption of "Which is Correct," we undertook to give the scheme adopted by various foundries in putting up job fonts. In so doing an error occurred in giving the system of James Conner's Sons. The following is a correct statement:

CAPITALS.

A	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
B	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	8	10	12	16	20
C	2	3	4	4	5	7	8	10	12	13	17	20	27	33
D	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	21	27
E	4	5	6	8	10	12	14	18	22	24	30	36	48	60
F	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	9	9	12	14	19	23
G	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	9	9	12	14	19	23
H	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	21	27
I	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
J	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	12
K	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	12
L	2	3	4	4	5	7	8	10	12	13	17	20	27	33
M	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	21	27
N	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
O	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
P	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	21	27
Q	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
R	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
S	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
T	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
U	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	21	27
V	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	12
W	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	8	10	12	16	20
X	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
Y	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	8	10	12	16	20
Z	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
&	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
Æ	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
Œ	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
$	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
£	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	8	8	10	10	12	15
2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
3	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
4	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
5	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
6	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
7	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
8	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	10	10	12	12	15	18
9	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	12
0	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	10	10	12	12	15	18
.	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
,	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	15	18	20	25	30	40	50
-	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	12
'	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	9	9	12	14	19	23
:	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
;	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8
!	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	8	10	12
?	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8

LOWER CASE.

a	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
b	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
c	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	13	16	21	27	32	40	53
d	3	4	5	7	8	9	12	15	18	24	30	36	45	60
e	6	8	10	13	16	20	27	33	40	53	67	80	100	133
f	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
g	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
h	4	4	5	7	8	10	13	17	20	27	33	40	50	67
i	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
j	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	13	15	20
k	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	13	15	20
l	4	4	5	7	8	10	13	17	20	27	33	40	50	67
m	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	13	16	21	27	32	40	53
n	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
o	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
p	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
q	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	16
r	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
s	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
t	5	6	8	10	12	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
u	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	13	16	21	27	32	40	53
v	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	13	15	20
w	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
x	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	16
y	2	3	3	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	30	40
z	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	16
æ	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7
œ	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7
ff	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	9	12
fi	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	9	12
fl	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7
ffi	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7
ffl	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	7

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

SEMI GOTHIC.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

36A, Nonpareil (6 Point). $1.10

LATEST RAILWAY SIGNAL INDICATES AUTOMATICALLY
THE TIME THAT HAS ELAPSED UP TO TWENTY MINUTES SINCE THE
123 LAST TRAIN PASSED NIAGARA FALLS 456

28A, Brevier (8 Point). $1.15

SHADES OF PINK AND OTHER COLORS
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE SAME MAY BE FOUND
74 THE BLACK AND GREEN COMPANY 83

24A, Long Primer (10 Point). $1.30

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
THE DIRECT ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY
$38 ROUND TRIP $38

20A, Pica (12 Point). $1.40

MARINE INSURANCE CO.
STRONGEST IN THE NORTHWEST

16A, Two-Line Minion (14 Point). $1.60

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
RISKS ARE TAKEN ON ANY CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY
253 ALWAYS CHEAPEST 674

16A, Two-Line Brevier (16 Point). $2.10

RIVERDALE REAL ESTATE OFFICE
PROPERTY CAN BE HAD ON REASONABLE TERMS

14A, Two-Line Long Primer (20 Point). $2.90

TRANSFER ASSOCIATION
7 FOR PROTECTION OF TARIFF RATES 9

12A, Two-Line Pica (24 Point). $3.50

EAGLE PUBLISHING HOUSE
MAGAZINES BOUGHT

10A, Two-Line Columbian (32 Point). $4.75

MORGAN & RAVENS
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

LINING GOTHIC.

MECHANICAL PATENT,
March 31, 1885.

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 14. 60 A. $2.25

SUPERIORITY OF THE MODERN METHODS AND APPLIANCES
CALCULATIONS BY AN INVARIABLE AND CORRECT SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT WITH IMPROVED APPARATUS
1234567890

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 15. 60 A. $2.25

INSTANCES OF INACCURATE GEODETIC OPERATIONS
CIRCUMFERENCE OF TERRESTRIAL SPHERES CONSIDERED BY AN EXPERT MATHEMATICIAN
1234567890

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 16. 60 A. $2.25

MICROSCOPIC VERNIER INDICATIONS COMPARED
CHANGES IN ATMOSPHERIC STRATA EXEMPLIFIED BY ASTRONOMY
1234567890

60 A. $2.25 6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 17. 70 a. $1.75

THEODOLITE REPEATING CIRCLE
Oblique Inclinations of Base with the Horizon Calculated
Zenith Distance Measured

36 A. $2.10 8 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 3. 55 a. $1.80

HONORABLE COMPETENCY
Basking in the Sunshine of Prosperous Days
Industrial Advancement

36 A. $2.10 9 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 3. 50 a. $1.80

THATCHED MANSIONS
Wonderfully Improved Roofing Materials
Artistic and Durable

25 A. $2.20 12 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 3. 40 a. $2.00

AIRLINE ROUTE TO SKYHIGH PEAKS
Excursion Organized and Guarded by Experienced Rangers

14 A. $2.40 18 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 3. 25 a. $2.55

Malcontented PATAGONIANS Emancipated

10 A. $2.70 24 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 3. 15 a. $2.50

Humane MEASURE Adopted

8 A. $3.50 30 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 3. 12 a. $3.10

ENAMOURED Companions

6 A. $3.90 36 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 3. 9 a. $3.20

Advance MONEY

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

mmmmmmmm HHHHHHHHHH

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia, Shniedewend & Lee Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

LINING GOTHIC.

MECHANICAL PATENT,
March 31, 1885.

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 18. 50 A. $1.35

PROFESSOR LIGHTFINGER RESPECTFULLY RECOMMENOS
CARELESSNESS IN BOLTING FRONT OOORS, CELLAR WINDOWS, BACK GATES
1234567890

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 19. 50 A. $1.40

POLICEMEN HUNTING MIDNIGHT INVADERS
ANGRY HOUSEWIVES OVERHAULING BUREAUS AND JEWELRY CASES
1234567890

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 20. 50 A. $1.70

SCOURING THE COUNTRY FOR BURGLARS
HAY-FORKS AND THRASHELS BROUGHT INTO REQUISITION
1234567890

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 21. 50 A. $2.35

MOUNTED POLICE SUMMONED
LIGHTFINGER'S BRIGANDS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY
1234567890

50 A. $2.65 6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 22. 70 a. $1.80

HAPPINESS AND SUNSHINE
Social Family Gathering around Welcome Fireside
1234567890

36 A. $2.00 8 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4. 55 a. $1.80

INTERESTING LECTURES
Enforcing Stringent Household Regulations
Visitors Excepted

27 A. $2.10 10 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4. 45 a. $1.95

MORNING RAMBLES
Tourists Inspecting Ancient Ruins
Unearthed Towns

2 A. $2.10 12 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4. 40 a. $2.00

HILLSIDE SPORTS
Ascending Slippery Pathways
Taking Headers

14 A. $2.55 18 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4. 22 a. $2.20

Competitive EXTRAVAGANCE Requested

10 A. $3.10 24 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4. 15 a. $2.55

African MONKEY Houses

8 A. $3.75 30 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4. 12 a. $3.20

PATHWAYS Ornamented

6 A. $4.40 36 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 4. 8 a. $3.25

Summer PATROL

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

mmmmmmmm NNNNNNNNNNNN

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia. Shniedewend & Lee Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

LINING GOTHIC.

MECHANICAL PATENT,
March 31, 1885.

45 A. $1.45 — 6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 23.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON FUTURE WARFARE
MOUNTED MEN FORBIDDEN. ARMIES NOT TO EXCEED ONE HUNDRED MEN
1234567890

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 24. — 45 A. $1.55

YELLOWSTONE GEYSER WATER COMPANY
ABANDONMENT OF FUEL FOR COOKING, HEATING AND WASHING
1234567890

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 25. — 45 A. $1.90

DINNER TIME AMONG INSURGENTS
PICTURES OF PARIS DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
1234567890

6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 26. — 45 A. $2.10

STRUGGLING AGAINST POWER
ESCAPE FROM EMBRACES OF AFRICAN GORILLA
1234567890

45 A. $2.55 — 6 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 27. — 70 a. $1.90

VETERAN SHOULDER THUMPERS
Quellers of Insurrection and Political Disturbance
Pensioned by Governments

36 A. $2.00 — 8 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5. — 55 a. $1.80

MIDSUMMER PLEASURES
Juveniles Rambling Through Shady Groves
Hammocks in Demand

25 A. $2.00 — 9 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5. — 45 a. $1.85

EXAGGERATIONS
Huntsmen Spinning Fishing Yarns
Unblushingly

20 A. $2.10 — 12 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5. — 30 a. $1.90

SIPPING BOHEA
Society Damsels Adopting
Latest Styles

12 A. $2.40 — 18 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5. — 18 a. $2.05

Deciphering NORWEGIAN Manuscript

8 A. $2.90 — 24 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5. — 12 a. $2.30

Saluting HEROIC General

6 A. $3.55 — 30 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5. — 9 a. $2.80

MIDNIGHT Adventures

4 A. $3.65 — 36 POINT LINING GOTHIC, No. 5. — 7 a. $3.15

Baritone SINGER

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

mmmmmmmm

NNNNNNNNNNN

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Lining Gothic Extended.

MECHANICAL PATENT, March 31, 1885.

25 A. $1.60 — 6 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED. — 35 a. $1.40

IMMENSE REDUCTION
Regular Masculine Bargain Hunters
Presented with Nerve Tonic
1234567890

20 A. $1.60 — 8 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED. — 30 a. $1.40

MONSIEUR TEARQUICK
Fashionable Gaskins Repaired
Charges Reasonable
1234567890

6 A. $1.60 — 10 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED. — 24 a. $1.50

GRAND PAGEANT
Procession of Honorable
Townsmen

14 A. $1.70 — 12 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED. — 22 a. $1.70

BEAU MONDE
Demands Continued
Notoriety

12 A. $1.80 — 14 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED. — 18 a. $1.70

HANDSOME GROUPINGS
Nymphs Basking in Tropical Sunshine

10 A. $2.30 — 18 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED. — 14 a. $2.00

FAMILIAR SAYINGS
Modern Phonograph Charged

7 A. $2.40 — 24 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED. — 10 a. $2.10

CATALONIAN Masquerade

5 A. $2.80 — 30 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED. — 7 a. $2.35

PAYING Brands

4 A. $3.80 — 36 POINT LINING GOTHIC EXTENDED. — 6 a. $3.30

German FAVORS

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

NNNNNNNN nnnnnnnnn

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia — Shniedewend & Lee Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

USEFUL GOTHIC.

ORIGINAL.

40 A 6 Point Inclined Lining Gothic No. 4 (Nonpareil) $1 30

IN A SHADY NOOK, BY A BABBLING BROOK
THERE SITS MY LOVE SO FAIR. IN HER LAP A BOOK, IN HER
368 EYES A LOOK OF KISS ME IF YOU DARE 529

40 A 6 Point Inclined Lining Gothic No. 5 (Nonpareil) $1 55

OH PRINTER MAN WHEN YOU BEGAN
TO SEE THAT YOU WERE FIXED WAS WHEN YOU SENT OR
4 TO US WENT FOR SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED 5

40 A 6 Point Inclined Lining Gothic No. 6 (Nonpareil) $1 75

THIS HANDSOME INCLINED LINING GOTHIC IS CAST
FROM OUR CELEBRATED SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE METAL
289 THE BEST IN THE MARKET 754

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING PRESSES.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,

113, 115 AND 117 FIFTH AVENUE,

TELEPHONE 242. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

40 A 6 Point Inclined Lining Gothic No. 7 (Nonpareil) $1 85

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS
THE BABCOCK PATENT AIR-SPRING PRESS
475 OPTIMUS AND STANDARD 863

30 A 8 Point Inclined Lining Gothic (Brevier) $1 85

IRON RAILROAD TRACKS
NORTH WESTERN STEEL COMPANY
294 CHICAGO ILLINOIS 536

20 A 10 Point Inclined Lining Gothic (Lg. Primer) $1 65

AN INCLINED GOTHIC
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL
4 SURE TO WEAR WELL

20 A 12 Point Inclined Lining Gothic (2 line Nonp.) $2 10

COPPER-MIXED
SUPERIOR TO OTHER
BOUND TO LAST 9

Manufactured by BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago, Ill.

Also carried in stock and for sale by Minnesota Type Foundry Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Great Western Type Foundry, Kansas City, Mo.; Great Western Type Foundry, Omaha, Neb.; St. Louis Printers' Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIMENS FROM FARMER, LITTLE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEW YORK—63 & 65 Beekman St.
And 62 & 64 Gold Street.

CHICAGO—154 Monroe Street.
Chas. B. Ross, Manager.

15 A TWENTY POINT CADMUS TITLE. $2 50

ANCIENT YET USEFUL CHARACTER

10 A TWENTY-FOUR POINT CADMUS TITLE. $2 75

THE ORIGINAL CADMUS SERIES 8

25 A TEN POINT CADMUS TITLE. $1 50

QUITE ORIGINAL DESIGN IN OLD STYLE
USEFUL CHARACTERS 467

20 A TWELVE POINT CADMUS TITLE. $1 60

ARTISTIC PRINTERS MUST ADMIRE
NEW TITLE SERIES 825

10 A TWENTY-EIGHT POINT CADMUS TITLE. $3 75

MEMORIAL ARCH 79-89

8 A THIRTY-SIX POINT CADMUS TITLE. $5 00

OLD STYLE PRINTER

6 A FORTY POINT CADMUS TITLE. $5 00

PRIMITIVE 46

20 A FOURTEEN POINT CADMUS TITLE. $2 00

TYPOGRAPHICAL NOVELTIES
QUALIFICATION 185

18 A SIXTEEN POINT CADMUS TITLE. $2 25

OUTFITS FOR PRINTERS
TYPOTHETÆ 284

4 A FORTY-EIGHT POINT CADMUS TITLE. $5 25

DURABLE TYPE

4 A SIXTY POINT CADMUS TITLE. $6 00

CADMUS 7

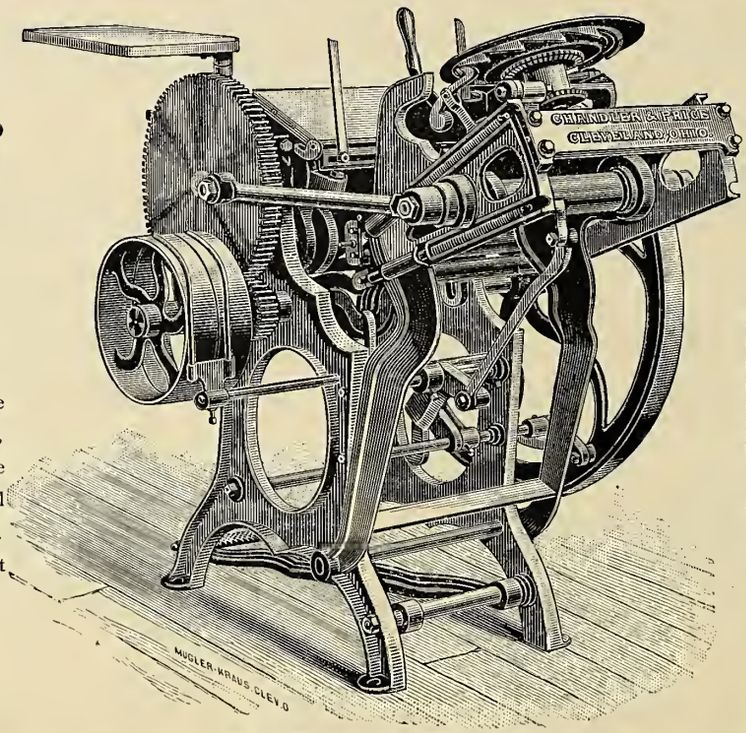
THE CHANDLER & PRICE.

OLD STYLE GORDON PRESS.

Over NINE HUNDRED sold and EVERYONE given entire satisfaction.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Steel Shaft and Steel Side Arms, Forged from Solid Bar, without Seam or Weld. The Most Positive and Practical Throw-Off yet Introduced. Best Material Used. Most Carefully Finished.



Impression Throw-Off.

Hardened Tool-Steel Cam Rollers.

Depressible Grippers.

☞ We have recently greatly improved these Presses, enlarging and strengthening the parts, and so arranging the disk and roller carriers as to give a greatly increased distribution and we believe it is unequaled in this respect by any press now made.

THE MOST DURABLE AND HENCE THE MOST ECONOMICAL PRESS FOR THE PRINTER.

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.

SIZES AND PRICES.

EIGHTH MEDIUM,	7 x 11,	with	Throw-Off and	Depressible	Grippers,		$150.00
" "	8 x 12,	"	"	"	"		165.00
QUARTO MEDIUM,	10 x 15,	"	"	"	"		250.00
HALF MEDIUM,	14 x 20,	"	"	"	"		400.00
HALF MEDIUM,	14½ x 22,	with	Throw-Off and	Depressible	Grippers,		$450.00
STEAM FIXTURES,							15.00
CHANDLER & PRICE FOUNTAIN,	for either size Press,						20.00
BUCKEYE FOUNTAIN,							10.00

The two Half Medium sizes have four Rollers. With each press there are three Chases, one Brayer, two sets of Roller Stocks, two Wrenches and one Roller Mold.

NO CHARGE FOR BOXING AND SHIPPING. ALL OUR GOODS GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

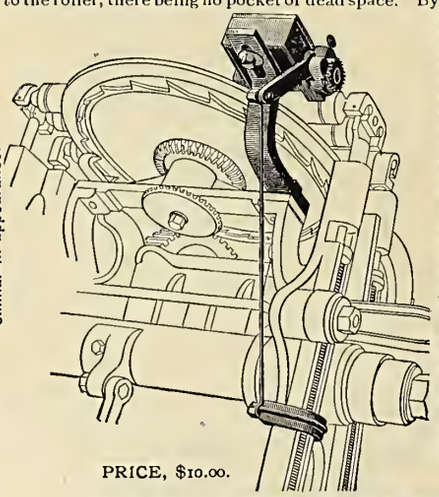
N. B.—None genuine without the name of Chandler & Price, Cleveland, Ohio, cast upon the rocker.

THE BUCKEYE FOUNTAIN.

Patented June 5th, 1888.

Do not confound this Fountain with others similar in appearance.

This Fountain will be found the easiest attached, easiest worked and most practical ink fountain in the market. Its roller is so adjusted as to supply ink uniformly on either a large or small job. Its size also makes it practical to use expensive ink without waste, only a small amount being required to fully supply the fountain. The bottom is so constructed as to permit all the ink to run down to the roller, there being no pocket or dead space. By turning back the pawl from the ratchet wheel, the operation of the fountain is suspended without missing an impression. The fountain can be interchanged from one press to another without removing the attachments, so that by having two or more fountains the color can be changed without wasting the ink, which must occur if one fountain has to serve all colors. An examination of the cut will show without explanation the manner of attaching. It should be adjusted *with impression on*, so that the roller of the fountain will meet the upper form roller when at its highest point. The roller can be removed for cleaning by turning back the thumb screws until the caps can be removed through the slot in front, then by raising the roller it will come out through the same slot.

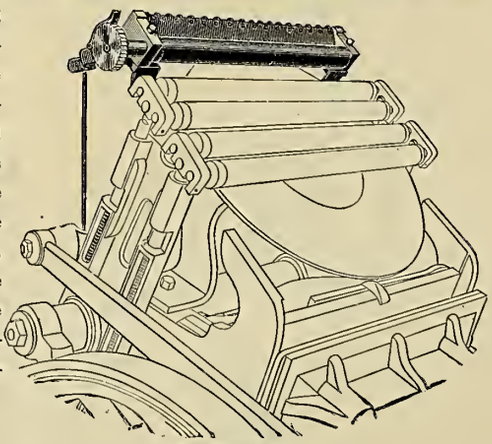


Do not confound this Fountain with others similar in appearance.

PRICE, $10.00.

CHANDLER & PRICE FOUNTAIN.

To those whose special work requires greater capacity than can be obtained with the Buckeye, we offer the Chandler & Price Fountain, which is so made as to permit contact with the rollers the whole length, and will thus furnish a greater supply of ink than the Buckeye. Its construction and operation will be readily understood from the cut, which shows it attached to a 14 x 20 Chandler & Price Press. It is without all extra and useless parts which complicate and add to the difficulty of using, and at the same time is complete with all the requisites of a first-class fountain.



PRICE, $20.00.

CHANDLER & PRICE, East Prospect and C. & P. R. R. Crossing, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material.

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST COVER PAPERS, USE

CROCKER'S.

OUR ANTIQUE AND LAID PLATED LINES

EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN BEAUTY AND QUALITY.

REGULAR S. AND S. C. ANTIQUE, LAID PLATED AND EMBOSSED COVERS.

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IF YOUR REGULAR DEALER DOES NOT CARRY CROCKER'S WRITE US AND WE WILL TELL YOU WHO DOES.

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COLT'S ARMORY PRESSES.



ADAPTED FOR EVERY DUTY.

Letter Press, Paper-Box Cutting and Creasing, Embossing, Book Cover Stamping and Inlaying, Wood Printing, etc.

Complete Catalogue on application.

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TEMPLE COURT,

Nassau and Beekman Sts. New York.

THE NEW STYLE * * * * * NOISELESS LIBERTY JOB PRESS.

PATENTED IN THE UNITED STATES. . . . . AND ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

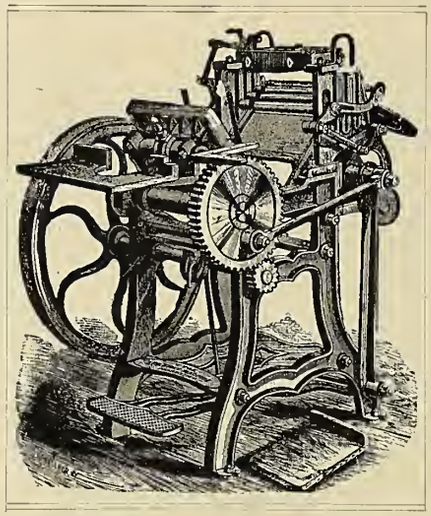
Highest Premium Awarded wherever on Exhibition. More than Ten Thousand in Use all over the World.

GOLD MEDAL—International Exhibition, Paris, 1875; London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Royal Pomona Exhibition, Manchester, England, 1875; Santiago, Chili, Exhibition, 1875; Philadelphia, Centennial Exhibition, 1876; World's Fair, New Orleans, 1885; Antwerp, 1885; Stockholm, 1886; Brussels, 1888; Barcelona, 1888; Melbourne, 1889.

In use in the Government Printing Offices of the United States, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Spain, Turkey, Portugal, Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, Etc., Etc.

THE RECONSTRUCTED LIBERTY PRESS

Has the *most perfect distribution* ever obtained on a job press. It is the only job press whose form rollers can carry full size riders. The Liberty fountain is the best used on any job press, and can be regulated by the feeder while the machine is running. These features insure better ink distribution than can be had on any other jobber.



It is the *lightest running* job press made.

Its new patent *noiseless gripper* motion is worked by a cam positively, and not by springs, which are always breaking and wearing out.

The *throw-off* is simple, durable and exceedingly convenient, and does not weaken the impression, as is the case with most all the other throw-offs.

Any desired change can be made in a form without lifting it from the bed of the press. This makes the Liberty the best press for ticket, calendar and all similar job work where dates and figures have to be frequently changed.

The fly-wheel can be run in either direction, thus making it possible to locate and belt the press wherever convenience makes it most desirable.

We carry a full line of Liberty Presses and Liberty Paper Cutters in stock and can ship them from Chicago on the shortest notice.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No.	Inside Regular Chase.	Inside Skeleton Chase.	Price.	Fountain if Ordered with Press.	Skeleton Chase, each.
2	7 x 11 inches.	7½ x 11¾ inches.	$ 200 00	$ 25 00	$ 3 50
2 *a*	9 x 13 "	9½ x 13¾ "	250 00	25 00	4 00
3	10 x 15 "	11 x 16 "	300 00	25 00	4 50
3 *a*	11 x 17 "	12 x 18 "	350 00	25 00	5 00
4	13 x 19 "	14 x 20 "	400 00	25 00	5 50
5	14½ x 22 "	15½ x 23 "	500 00	25 00	6 00
EXTRA HEAVY PRESSES FOR EMBOSSING AND PRINTING ON WOOD.					
3 x	11 x 17 inches.	12 x 18 inches.	$ 375 00	$ 25 00	$ 5 00
4 x	13 x 19 "	14 x 20 "	425 00	25 00	5 50

Steam fixtures on press, including combined brake and belt shifter, extra, $15.00.
Overhead steam fixtures, including counter shaft, hangers and cone pulleys, extra, $20.00 to $40.00.

TESTIMONIALS

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., April 26, 1889.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, 337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

Gentlemen,—I have used Old Style Gordon presses for eighteen years, the Old Style "Liberty" for fifteen years, the Standard for ten years. Last month I purchased the New Noiseless "Liberty" and to say it is the *boss* of them all is putting it very mildly. It is, in my opinion, the least complicated, the easiest managed, the strongest, the fastest, and has the best distribution of any press I ever used. JOS. J. IRONMONGER.

MILWAUKEE, April 26, 1889.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, 337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

Gentlemen,—I am well pleased with the "Liberty" job press you sold me; it is giving good satisfaction. I have no trouble now. I can print any cigar box cover, I care not how much pressure it requires. I had two so-called strong printing presses. In the month of November, 1888, I had to pay $75.00 for repairing these so-called strong presses, but it appears to me that it would be almost impossible to break the "Liberty" cigar printing press.
HENRY SCHWARTZBURG.

PORT HURON, April 26, 1889.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, 337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

Gentlemen,—The "Liberty" press purchased of you some time since is in every way a perfect machine. It is easy running, almost noiseless, has perfect distribution, and the motion of the platen, peculiar to itself, enables one to attain a much higher rate of speed than on any other press I have ever used, and I have used nearly all the standard presses. In short, in my opinion, the "Liberty" as a money maker stands without a peer. Anyone contemplating the purchase of a platen press will certainly consult his own interest by giving it a trial. M. L. REDFIELD.

CHICAGO, April 25, 1889.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, 337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

Gentlemen,—We have used one of your 10 x 15 "Liberty" presses for the past six months and it has given entire satisfaction. It is not only reserved for the finest cut work, but is used in preference to any other in our establishment for heavy forms and on work where a large quantity of ink, evenly distributed, is necessary to make a good job. In giving out presses some time ago, the oldest pressman, when given first choice, selected the "Liberty" in preference to any of the others, claiming that he could "make-ready" in quicker time, do better work, and get off more of it. We believe it unequaled and fully up to your recommendation. UNION JOB PRINTING CO.

KALAMAZOO, October 23, 1888.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, 337-339 Dearborn St., Chicago:

Gentlemen,—We have used two of the "Liberty" presses for about seven years on all kinds of work (mostly fine), one an eighth-medium and the other a quarter-medium, and can cheerfully give them the preference over any platen press we ever used. We have used the Universal, Gordon (both old and new style), Peerless and Nonpareil, and consider the "Liberty" their *equal* in *all* respects, and *far superior* in *many*. Strongly built, simple in construction, easy running, very rapid, and with the convenience of "making-ready," correcting and planing forms on the press, it has no equal, and any printer purchasing this press will appreciate all these points. If they need a press for all classes of work, and one that will not cost half the receipts to keep it in repair, then the "Liberty" will meet the demand every time. Our presses have not cost us $5.00 for repairs during the past seven years.
PEASE & SON.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS OF NEW YORK.

337 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

The goods manufactured by the Liberty Machine Works are for sale by all Typefounders and Dealers in Printing Materials.



SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND ESTIMATES.
PROMPTNESS ASSURED.

GEO. H. TAYLOR. JAMES T. MIX.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.

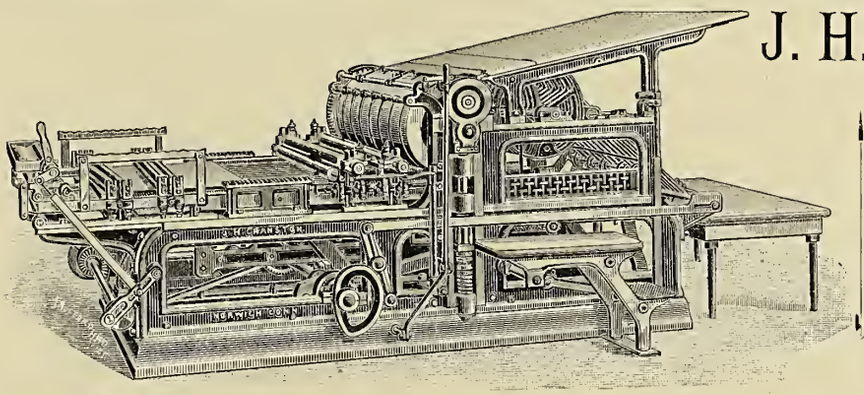
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We carry a very Complete line of the following:

Cover Papers,
Extra Super Book Papers, White and Tinted,
No. 1 Super Book, White and Tinted,
No. 1 S. & C. Book, White and Tinted,
No. 2 Machine Finished, White and Tinted,
Colored Book Papers,
Extra Heavy Toned Laid Papers,
Parchment Manila Writing,
Railroad Manila Writing.
Extra Chromo Plate Papers,
No. 1 and 2 Lith. Book Papers,
Document Manila,
Wrapping Manila,
Roll Manila,
Fine Laid Book,
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Print Papers.

A SPECIALTY OF PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.
SEND FOR OUR NEW SAMPLE BOOK AND PRICES.
Send 25 cents in stamps to pay express or postage on sample book



J. H. CRANSTON,

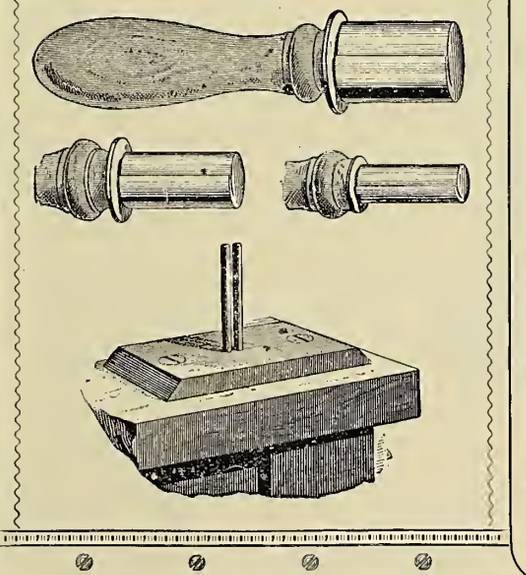
PRINTING PRESSES

NORWICH, CONN.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

The Bartholomew "Twister"

FOR CURVING BRASS RULE.



AGENTS WANTED.

Every Job Compositor should have one.
Can be carried in the pocket.
Indispensable to the country printer.

All Curves and Waves shown herewith were done with this Twister.
Will make any curve desired.
Full instructions with each machine.

Price, $4.00

Price, $4.00

C. E. BARTHOLOMEW,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,

22 COLLEGE PLACE, New York City.

. . . THE . . .

UNION ✲ TYPE ✲ FOUNDRY,

337 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

Before the "war" is over, stock up with whatever you need. The present cutting cannot last much longer.

We intend to meet any honest competition, and therefore offer the following discounts, to take effect July 1, 1889, and continue until further notice:

On Our Copper Amalgam Body Type, - - 25 per cent Discount.
On Our Copper Amalgam Job and Display, 30 per cent Discount.
On Brass Rule, - - - - - - - - 30 per cent Discount.

Our terms are CASH by the 10th of the month for all purchases of the preceding month. On goods of our own manufacture we will allow an extra 5 per cent for cash within ten days from date of invoice.

On all other type, supplies and material we will also allow the most liberal discounts possible, and on outfits and machinery we are always ready to give special terms.

For old type delivered to us we allow 7 cents a pound, and for other printers' metal 4 cents a pound. For old copper amalgam type we allow 9 cents per lb.

We believe we treat our customers as liberally as does any other founder, though we don't say so much about it. Actions speak louder than words. We have no interest in any printing office and never had. Our own work is given out to first-class printers.

Do not buy any type until you have sent for sample of our "Copper Amalgam" metal, which is the best and most durable made. If you want the most perfect and newest metal quoin, that won't slip or twist a form, write us for a descriptive circular of the "BROWER QUOIN."

UNION TYPE FOUNDRY.

BEST IN THE MARKET!

✲ ✲ ✲ ✲

Elm City Bronzing Pad.

Elm City Card Cutter. ✲

Elm City Counter. ✲ ✲

Yale Roller Composition.

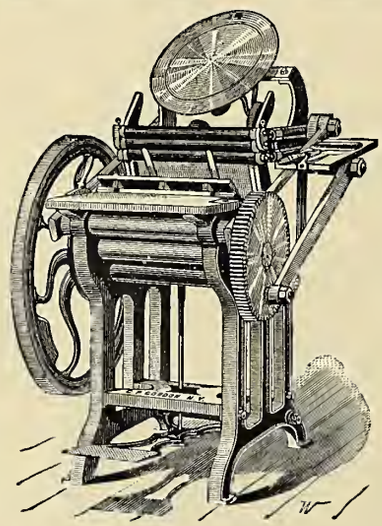
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THE NEW STYLE

GORDON · PRESS.



CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

Five Sizes Made: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 & 8x12

(INSIDE THE CHASE).

GORDON PRESS WORKS

No. 99 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

FOR THE NEWS AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL

Stereotype · Outfit

IMPROVED AND MANUFACTURED BY

M. J. HUGHES,

18 SPRUCE ST. + + + NEW YORK.

One among Hundreds of Testimonials:

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that we have one of Hughes' Stereotype Outfits, and the same has been in our office and in constant use for five years, and is giving and has always given entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,
Feb. 16, 1888. O. A. CARLETON & CO.,
Book, Job, Show and Commercial Work of every description,
Providence, R. I.

THE above testimonial is only one among hundreds elsewhere given. Like large numbers of others, both large and small concerns, it has used for years my quick and superior patented devices of casting and blocking, at one and the same operation, by the use of wooden cores, bars, strips and filling of a *non*-conducting nature. Also, with the same outfit, all other results known to stereotyping is secured by its simple and practical construction. It is an established fact that it is the only simple, practical Stereotype outfit for the printing office in general, and that if not used successfully it is certainly the fault of the operator.

It is a great mistake on the part of the purchaser to defer purchasing *until the outfit is actually needed for some special purpose.* "Procrastination is the thief of time."

It is undoubtedly the best thing, taking into consideration the small amount invested, ever put in a printing office.

Send for descriptive circulars and hundreds of indorsements.

M. J. HUGHES, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER, 18 Spruce St., New York.

Stereotype Outfits, Press-Stereotyper, Patent Blocks and Plate-Holders, Circular Saw and Conical-Screw Quoins.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

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PRINTERS' ROLLER ESTABLISHMENT

IN AMERICA.

WE are now casting our Rollers in machines of our own invention (the original ones, patented September 26, 1876, and May 25, 1886—other patents applied for), and can guarantee results unattainable by other parties. We have over thirty such machines in daily use. Our "Star" Roller Composition is generally recognized as the standard, and once used, will not be abandoned. Samples sent anywhere on application.

BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA,
49 and 51 Rose Street,
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MONTAGUE & FULLER,

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General Agents United States and Canada
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The Smyth Book Sewing Machines,
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The Thompson Wire Stitching Machines,
The Acme Paper Cutting Machines,
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The Jones Signature Press,
The Ellis Roller Backing Machines,
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RULING MACHINES, WIRE STITCHERS,
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INDEX AND ROUND CORNER CUTTERS,
EYELETING MACHINES,
PAPER CUTTER KNIVES, ETC.

Sole Manufacturer **RIVAL PAPER CUTTER**, which is operated with Anti-Friction Rollers upon an Eccentric.
Send for Circular.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. Established 1804. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER DRESSES. JOB OFFICE OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE *Cast from the BEST QUALITY of DURABLE METAL*

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

—OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS—

In JOB, DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS, GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,

ETC.

CHICAGO BRANCH. CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. No. 154 Monroe St.



From "Pointer,"
By permission Roan Campbell,
Proprietor.

"WHO SAID WATERMILLIONS?"

Engraved by PHOTO-ELECTROTYPE ENGRAVING COMPANY, J. E. Rhody, President,
7, 9 and 11 New Chambers street, New York.

Photograph from life by Hanens,
Jacksonville, Fla.
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THE WORLD OF TYPOGRAPHY AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE-INTERNATIONAL, PARIS.

BY WALTER LODIA.

WHEN resident in Paris the past autumn, the writer made two round tours of inspection of the busy, well-advanced works now perfected in the universal fair of 1889, and calculated, like many others, that by the following May everything would be ready. Yet, returning to the French capital end last April, surprise was great at the backward state of affairs noticeable in almost every department: the buildings were all right, but different nations' exhibits were deplorably behind. American exhibits were like those of other countries on inauguration day—for the most part still buried in the huge cases in which sent over. Viewing the condition of affairs, an article for May issue of THE INLAND PRINTER was seen to be impracticable; but, to make up, this communication will be double the length of future letters—if, as is hoped, there will be space for all—although the matter is still compiled under one disadvantage, incompleteness of stands (some of which drag along wearily to consummation) and difficulty in getting details. What can be done with exhibits either always deserted, the "agent" never seen, or buried beneath canvas? Why the necessity for covering up goods at all, preventing correspondents wishing to note in the quiet and cool of early morning, undisturbed by the incessant tramp of ten-thousands, ocularly examining the objects placed, and reluctantly passing them over? It is the old, old story over again.

It is in the Palais des Machines, of vastness stupendous and marvels indescribable, that the printer-visitor will be always most interested, be he compositor or pressman. For the mighty edifice contains, amid its huge forest of whirling machinery, resounding till nigh midnight with the incessant roar of wonderful motion in a thousand or so forms, numerous printing presses, typographic outfits, the coming typesetting machines, material cognate to the trade, etc. Marinoni's grand installation will be of permanent attraction to the typo-sightseer, of which details in next epistle. For the present account, a limit will be placed at United States exhibits.

There is here an American model printing office, conducted by M. P. McCoy, of London, with assistance of O. J. Fender, Philadelphia. These firms are, by the material thus in use, fully and well represented: Golding & Co (Boston); MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company (Philadelphia), and, as a now important adjunct, by the use of which no more vexatious climatic difficulties with inks and rollers may be feared, the Electrine Manufacturing Company's specialty, inkoleum, a large quantity of which has arrived from St. Paul, and is piled in a stack ready for the inquisitive continental printer's gaze. It is likely to take well in Europe. The Massachusetts concern is represented by six of its widely praised jobbers and some small card presses, the improved Golding, with its automatic brayer and duplex distributer, drawing most attention. Framed specimens of the color work done on these machines will go far to show, by their exquisite fineness and beauty, the progress made by Americans in artistic letterpress printing during the ultimate decade. Then another important feature of the Messrs. Golding's good exhibit is their assortment of tools and appliances of the office, many of which have an ingenuity unknown in the Old World. Taking, for example, the Pennsylvania combination, one sees a truly elaborate display. After looking at those splendid samples of border work and ornaments, who will assert that Germans are matchless in such devices? On this, their last straw, the Vaterland founders have been squelched. America triumphs, as she generally does, over all competitors. The brand new faces of the gentlemen, MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, so elegantly put up; their brass-rule work and corner-pieces, so nicely shown off to advantage; these are honor to craft and firm alike.

The only American cylinder presses are two exhibited by the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, 160 William street, New York. Of these one, of course, is the hand cylinder country. But when the machines are finished and shown at work—which at present they are not—there may be opportunity for ampler notice, and no doubt they will then maintain their well-earned reputation.

Proximate is a case holding the printers' rollers of D. J. Reilly & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York. Ten, of various lengths and circumferences, are on view, made of the "Peerless" and "Acme" composition—substances excelled nowhere.

Just to the right of these notable *roulcaux de imprimeur* is the installation containing three of the Colt's Armory job printing presses, designed by John Thomson, 143 Nassau street, New York. As they were under canvas, however, at the time of my visit, I am unable to speak of the impression they will make when in operation.

No less than three typesetting machines are or will be soon at work in the absorbingly interesting palace of machines. They are the Thorne, working every day, and the British constructions, the Fraser and the Lagerman, the proprietary of which latter have not, so far, got beyond erecting a big stall, which is entirely vacant. The Macmillan was to have been on exhibition, and the Ilion firm sent a pair of machines to France for that purpose and to prove their French patents; but the distributer was so injured in transportation that they had to bring them back after proving working, and abandon their purpose to exhibit as they had arranged. It was also thought the Marganthaler people would exhibit, but nothing is seen of them. As to typewriters, one part of the United States industrial section bristles with the stands of makers showing their particular machines; but they have no place in these columns, and the mentioned department itself has no exhibit relative to printing. But to return to the subject of typesetting machines. It is the Thorne combined typesetter and distributer which attracts most attention, located, as it is, on the crowd-besieged stand of the wizard of Menlo Park, Edison. Externally the apparatus has a far better appearance than the Fraser machine; that alone is a decided recommendation in its favor. Now to see the Fraser machine, which is close to a second and unfurnished installation of the Thorne, placed there, like the other, by the London branch at 2 Copthall Buildings, E. C. (Hugh Hamilton, managing director). Alexander Fraser, of the government printing office, in Edinburgh, of Neill & Co., claims for his machines (a setter and distributer are shown) all the good qualities advertised in others—that it will set 12,000 and more stamps (ems) per hour in a continuous line, and that "the only limit to the speed of the machines is the skill of the operator, as they will set or distribute as fast as the keys can be touched," meaning that hands as swift on the keys as a Barnes or McCann in type composing can whip into position up to 20,000 stamps an hour! Think of that, ye poor comps, and shiver! But the machine of Fraser strikes anybody as being complicated and ungainly, inventor's assertions to the contrary, notwithstanding, and that's a first prejudice against it. The illustrations of it, again, in circulars, are old and poor, and by an American would never be tolerated. If again issuing a circular, Mr. A. Fraser, put *men* in the place of women as operators. The cheap feminine dodge is worn thin. But let's now have done with typesetters and distributers. They may form the theme for comment in subsequent letters.

After writing that John A. Lowell & Co., 147 Franklin street, Boston, have a representative exhibit of printers' and engravers' specimens, among which are many marvelous and beautiful samples of high-class illustrations, the dinning Palais des Machines is now left for the educational department of the United States (to which, by the way, the last-mentioned exhibit is soon to be removed). This is situated just above the section of musical instruments. Near the further corner is an old-fashioned stand constructed of pine and stained a deep chocolate color; this has been specially constructed for THE INLAND PRINTER, a number of copies of which are placed on file. A vacant space is waiting to be occupied with issues of more recent date, and a bound volume or two—better the complete series since first number. Why such, if sent, have

not turned up is a matter for conjecture ; inquiry of the American commission is fruitless. When completed a photo of the exhibit will be mailed the editor. This is the leading trade journal in the printing industry in the world duly represented at the Grand Exposition Universelle-International of France, being the sole typographic journal of either the eastern or western hemisphere to have in the great show a regular and proper exhibit (one exception), which is P. S. M. Munro's *American Art Printer* (C. E. Bartholomew, printer, New York), the display of which, in loose numbers and handsomely bound volume is proximate.

Rand, McNally & Co. have remitted (via their New York house) an extremely large map of the United States, and ten big maps, showing the states in sections. The latter are suspended from a framework in curtain-fashion, and, although of such size, can be manipulated in the most facile way. This winding apparatus alone is worthy of being widely known in Europe. A good deal of board space is occupied by the Chicago combination's exhibit ; the representatives are the Messieurs de Bernales, rue de la Bourse 3, Paris.

All that is exquisitely beautiful and supremely superb in fancy litho and color work is exhibited by L. Prang & Co., Boston. It is an exposition so artistic that it cannot justly be described by pen or voice, occupy what space or time one might. Only the eye can appreciate the extreme splendor of the Messrs. Prang's stand, the agent of which, Em. Terquem, has charge of the whole host of American book exhibits. Photogravure is effectively expounded by Sebbie & Husson, of Philadelphia, in a frame of processes. There is the negative, metallized mold, copper plate, ditto finished, duplicate plate, matrix, and so on unto the print. It is an entertaining study always, even to those not laymen.

Brilliantly illuminated in colors is the massive frame of bond stock and bank note specimens put forth by the New York Bank Note Company, of 1 Broadway (successors to the Kendall concern). It is doubtful if there is another such fine exhibit in the Universelle.

Now I must close for a time. Printers are active in their conversation concerning the approaching International Typographical Congress, to take place the coming July in Paris. The sessions will cover several days. Universal subjects will be the day's order.

WATER-MARKING PAPER CENTURIES AGO.

BY W. A. ENGARDE.

THE most primitive document or paper as yet unearthed with a mark is the account book of 1301, believed to be made out of linen rags by the Holbein family at Ravensburg. Except this particular specimen, all paper made by the Holbeins has the bull's head, doubtless taken from the coat-of-arms of that ancient family, whereas this account book is emblazoned with the globe and cross. The globe and jug are the most antique marks as yet found. These, together with the post-horn, which appeared about 1376, became by the close of the fourteenth century the principal delineations on paper produced in the low countries, whence they spread during the ensuing hundred years to Gonda and Delft.

Paper, as a rule, devoid of any peculiar or characteristic sign is the oldest, since the water-line exhibits a certain advance in the industry of paper making. Other conspicuous marks are a sprig with leaves and fruit or flowers ; a drawn bow with an arrow ; a perpendicular line with stars at each extremity between two circles ; the letter R ensigned by a cross ; two crescents through which a perpendicular line passes, terminating at each end ; a cross, a bull's face, a demi-griffin, a pair of balances, the unicorn, an anchor, and P and Y, the initials being those of Philip of Burgundy and his wife, Isabella, whose name at the period would be usually spelled with a Y. The duke married Isabella in 1430, and previous to that date P is only found, but after that time, P and Y.

Caxton appears to have used paper mainly procured from the low countries, and, in addition to the bull's head and the P and Y, there will also be found the open hand worked on the paper on which the "Golden Legends" was printed in 1483, and also the unicorn. Other paper employed by this famous printer came from Germany, since in his "Recueil of the History of Troy" (1468) there appears the bunch of grapes, which was a German mark. In the "Game of Chesse," the paper displays evidence of Italian origin, as there is the mark of an anchor inclosed by a circle. The dolphin and anchor was a particularly famous mark, and, after the bull's head, perhaps the best known, the reason for this being because the device was largely used by Aldo Marinzio, who has thus perpetuated to our time the primitive symbol of the city of Venice.

LAST VOLUME OF THE AMERICAN PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

Because of the inability of the conductor of the Specimen Exchange to complete the membership of the past volumes he was loth to attempt another volume, but has decided to issue as a *final volume*, "The Franklin Souvenir," not to be issued till the full number of contributions has been received, and then in extra binding and embellishments of a Franklin style. We hope our printers who have "wanted to, but dassn't," will now get ready and send the requisite number of copies of some neat job, if only to assist in the early and full completion of the work. As a matter of encouragement, the extra copies of Vol. III are offered at the binding fee to those who have not been offered a chance to examine the work, and others who desire "pointers" in the preparation of their contributions. Any desired information will be forwarded by Mr. Ed. H. McClure, Buffalo, New York.

PRINTING BY ELECTRICITY.

Those of our subscribers who read the article on "Electrical Power" which appeared in our issue of March 21, will doubtless be interested in the following account of the printing of the *Star of the East*, Ipswich, by electricity, at the offices of the *East Anglican Daily Times*, Carr street, Ipswich.

On Saturday evening the *Star of the East* was printed entirely by electricity, and, to make it the more remarkable, the electricity was generated, not from a steam engine, or by visible power of any kind, but from the silent storage cells at Messrs. Laurence, Paris & Scott's electrical works in Carr street.

At half-past three on Saturday afternoon the *Star* forms were placed on the Wharfedale machine, the engine standing idle, though the driver knowingly said he had got it ready in case the electricity did not work. It did work, however, without a hitch. It came along a cable about half an inch thick, laid from the electrical company's station in Carr street. At that station, as well as this office, all engines were stopped ; all visible sign of power entirely absent. In a room fourteen feet square might be seen fifty glass boxes containing thin plates of gray and brown lead, immersed in weak sulphuric acid. The lead had been subjected to an electric current for some hours, until the brown plates had been oxidized and the gray plates deoxidized, i. e., reduced to metallic lead. This is called charging the batteries with electricity, and which had been done the previous evening. The batteries were connected by wires with the dynamo at the *East Anglican* office usually employed in lighting the building, but our dynamo on this occasion, instead of generating electricity, received it, and became a motor. The current from the batteries was turned on, and the motor at once began to revolve rapidly. A belt from it drove the printing machine just like a steam engine, but instead of an engine with a great fly-wheel, occupying a considerable space, the whole electric motor was not bigger than a barrel churn. Its driving pulley was only nine inches in diameter. There was no smoke and no noise, no need of a man to attend to it. Yet the power generated was ample, and directly the handle of the Wharfedale printing machine was turned, copies of the *Star* began to fly off with great rapidity. All the machines in the room, two printing and two folding, were for a trial run simultaneously by electricity, and went at a rattling pace. It was curious and instructive to change from this noisy scene to the small storage room at Messrs. Laurence, Paris & Scott's central station,

where the silent batteries, the real source of power, did their invisible work. Not a sign of activity was evident. It might have been a house of the dead, but all the noise and bustle a hundred yards away were due to the energy transmitted from this little room. There seemed to be a moral lesson about the experiment, that the noisiest agents are not always the most potent.

There is a curious feature about electric motors, namely, that they are naturally self-governing. When a machine is suddenly taken off, the motor does not run away, but continues at the same even, regular rate. In London, and all places where room is valuable, electrical motors would possess many advantages. The whole apparatus can be contained in a closet, dispensing with engine, boiler and shaft. Then, again, no time is lost in getting up steam, but an immediate start can be made; and directly the work is done, a knob is turned, and the current from the central station cut off. For intermittent work, electric motors should, therefore, be admirable and economical.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer, April 4.*

ARTISTIC TITLE PAGES.

If one take up any lately published book, that is, a medium priced book, and study the title page, it will in nine cases out of ten be printed well. The title will stand out prominently and is read easily; but upon examining the arrangement of the title it will appear that there are sprawling lines reaching from one end of the page to the other, and that there is no dainty arrangement with regard to the mass of design or color; no special design to the page itself as appropriate to the book, but merely a rearrangement of familiar types, according to the wording of the legend. Substantially there appears to be no design or thought expended upon what should be the most beautiful part of the book.

Comparing the old printed books from 1450 to 1650 with modern works, that is, those of the nineteenth century, a change may be suggested, which, if not an improvement, certainly is a novelty. Every book lover is more or less familiar with old title pages, and very many of our modern printers have said and thought that the modern books are superior, not considering that the earlier printers had to cast their own type and make all their materials, whereas modern inventiveness and ingenuity supply these in a perfected form. It is indisputable, however, that the old printers gave far more attention to the design and arrangement of the page, studying its special requirements and understanding it in all its parts; mixing the red and black sparingly, introducing black never in too great quantities, always in the right place. In a reproduction of an old book dated 1497 the title is at the middle of the top, taking up half the page, and is composed of strong and beautifully drawn letters. Immediately below is an oblong with a wood cut of a vessel, with strong decorative lines, the mast reaching up the middle of the page and dividing the lettering at the top in two. Below the device of the vessel, and very close to it, is another line of strong lettering the size of that at the top. Then follow seven lines of type about one-quarter the size of the upper part, making the whole mass as nearly a square as possible, with the date and two short lines as accents at the foot. This certainly is not like the modern title page, and, whether it may be understood from the description or not, it certainly is more beautiful.

Another one is quite simple. It consists of alternating lines of black and red, the top line being the largest size letters and in red, and each line growing smaller and shorter until it reaches to the center of the page, where there is a well drawn device of a woman standing. Below this the arrangement of the top is repeated until two very strong lines of letters in red and one smaller one in black complete the page. There is nothing of this character done now, because the old printers knew better or studied more the meaning of the distribution of color, of composition, balancing black with white, and the value of white. They made the white space as effective as a black space by blocking in at the right place a mass of color and leaving a white space to give effect to the dark. Then, above all things, they understood the use and meaning of margins. They never had letters which when the book was trimmed necessitated a part of the title page being cut off, as occurs not infrequently in some of our cheap modern books. They never spread out the title to such an extent that it covered the entire title page, for the more white space that is shown the better is the general effect, and black letters are more prominent by contrast with liberal white margins. If a page is printed that has been very carefully designed upon the principles of these old titles, that is, if the spaces and masses of color have been tried in various ways and sizes, it will surely involve an improvement upon the methods now in use, for nearly all our modern title pages are alike and very badly arranged.—*Louis J. Rhead, in Art Age.*

THE ART OF RULING.

In the attainment of every art there is of necessity a certain routine of teaching that must precede its accomplishment. This, therefore, is equally true in ruling as in other cases, but too often proves a thankless task to those who may undertake its tuition. This assertion is based upon experience, and originates partly from having no system of apprenticeship upon which any dependence can be placed for remunerative results to many who have labored to instill its principles to a successful issue upon the youthful mind.

Ruling of the present day is not as easily accomplished as in former years. There is more complication in it now, more variety of tints, and more style. It requires more care, more patience, and more native skill, and in teaching it to the inexperienced it is not a very to be envied undertaking. Young people become impatient when all of the major or minor points of ruling are insisted upon, and yet it is for their benefit, in view of becoming efficient workmen. They do not see far enough ahead to place any value upon skill, but prefer to rely upon their own notions, and thus lose time in its perfect accomplishment; but the main object in dilating upon this subject is to give a few points of value to those who may undertake to impart this art to others, and with the assurance that whatever dissimilarity there may be in individuals so there will be a difference in ruling and the time of its proper accomplishment—one may learn readily and perfectly, another may linger along for years and still be behind the times.

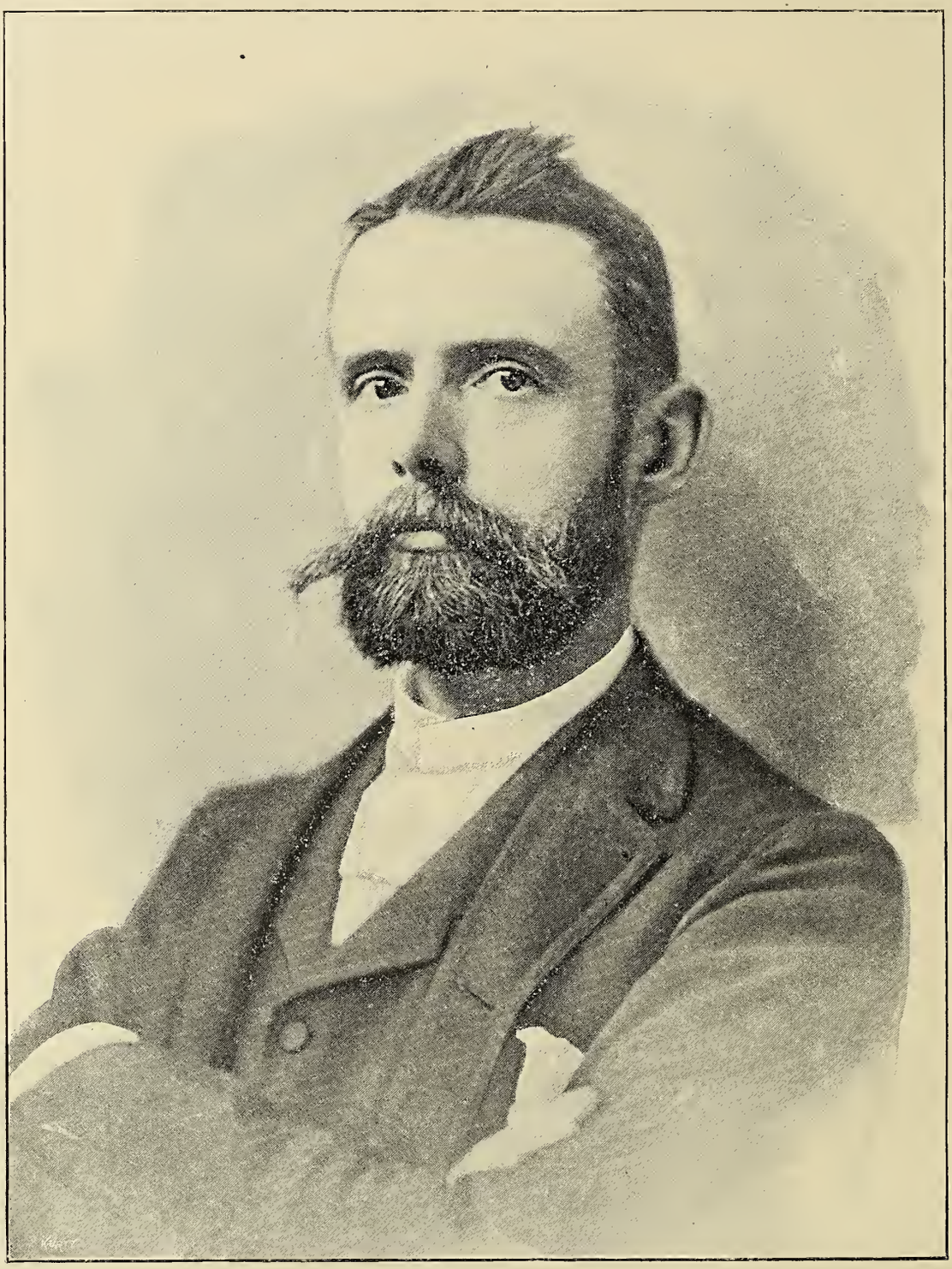
The beauty of ruling rests largely upon the uniformity of stroke, but there are some rulers who cannot distinguish the difference between the inequality of two parallel lines or a series of lines; in fact, they have to be admonished continually upon this important point. For such there would seem to be no hope.

It is evident, then, that independent of mechanical genius, the eye should be the all-important guide to correctness, and without this it is labor lost to persist in teaching anyone this important branch of the business.

There are some who seem to be troubled with Daltonism, or color blindness, and cannot distinguish the nicety with which a combination of colors should be adjusted or harmonized; an optical delusion sometimes besets them and imperfect work follows. Such cases are much to be deplored; but with indications of this character tuition is neither profitable nor pleasant, nor is the workman of much value.

There are those who possess a long or short sight, while others are afflicted with a short focus in one eye and a long range in the other. Such cases can be more or less remedied by the optician, but one great difficulty is that young people do not like to be reminded of their imperfect sight, and therefore will go along for years before submitting to artificial aid. An occasional case of ophthalmia is met with. This also is a misfortune to happen to any ruler and likely to be the forerunner of imperfect work. Ruling requires good eyesight and it should be the first consideration at all times when importuned to teach others.

Some rulers are of a nervous temperament. Learners troubled with nervousness should not be encouraged to persist in ruling as a chosen occupation, as it requires a steady nerve and skillful treatment.—*American Bookmaker.*



FREDERICK VAN WYCK.

FREDERICK VAN WYCK.

We herewith present a portrait of Mr. Frederick Van Wyck, the energetic and genial secretary of the Liberty Machine Works, the Manhattan Typefoundry and the Liberty Manufacturing Company, who has made his mark in the printing trade ever since he became connected with it.

When Mr. Bryant Godwin and Charles H. Martini purchased the Liberty Machine Works from Mr. F. M. Weiler in 1882, the office had just been moved from two small rooms at 23 Chambers street to the more commodious quarters at 49 Chambers street, where they then occupied half a loft 25 by 151 feet. Shortly after that Mr. Frederick Van Wyck was called in by his friend, Mr. Godwin, who knew his proclivities for machinery, and his qualities were utilized as a salesman. As Mr. Weiler had formerly spent eleven months out of twelve on the other side of the great pond, where, in 1881, a branch office and factory had been started, which also belong to the present proprietors of the Liberty Machine Works, he was very much needed to go personally over the ground to form the acquaintance of the printing fraternity. With untiring zeal and energy Mr. Van Wyck accomplished this task, by no means an easy one, as everybody can imagine, as the establishing of new bounds of confidence and good comradeship is only accomplished if the well directed efforts are assisted by winning ways that gain a place in the hearts and in the minds of the people. Suffice it to say that while Mr. Godwin, the president of the Liberty Machine Works, was for years away looking after the large European interests of the firm, and Mr. Martini attending quietly to the duties of the office, Mr. Van Wyck accomplished all he attempted, the business in consequence growing and spreading in every direction. New branches of the trade were taken in, and it did not take a long time for the proprietors of the Liberty Machine Works to see their advantage in making Mr. Van Wyck a copartner in their enterprise; knowing best the great chance offered him, he did not hesitate to purchase the stock offered.

Shortly thereafter, owing to a continued increase of business, a repairing department was added, which materially aided the capacity of the concern to overhaul its own second-hand machines, as well as those of other makers. The connections which had been formed by Mr. Van Wyck, as a salesman, led to the establishment of a type and printers' material department, which has proved a grand success, and given universal satisfaction to its patrons.

Mr. Van Wyck, even when a child, had a great liking for machinery, and one of the first efforts of his life showed itself in a mill he constructed according to his own original ideas, on the banks of the brook, which meandered like a silver ribbon through the country seat of his father, where he used to spend the summer months romping with Bryant Godwin, then living at the adjoining country seat of his grandfather, William Cullen Bryant, the great American poet. Notwithstanding his studying law and traveling for several years all over Europe, hunting, shooting, fishing and riding or driving, he never relaxed his interest in machinery, the understanding of which seemed to be intuitive. Naturally, nobody with an inventive and restless mind, can take an interest in a thing without thinking how the purpose of certain machinery can be carried out in a better, simpler or more efficient manner.

Mr. Degener, the original inventor of the Liberty, had already struggled with the problem how to add a throw-off to the machine without losing any of its particular points of merit, but to no avail. He tried and tried over again, but it seemed impossible to do anything which could in the least accomplish the purpose desired without interfering with such qualities of the press as the inventor was not willing to lose on account of any improvement.

However, examining the machine thoroughly, with a desire to find some way to gain his end, he struck the idea to put a throw-off where it is placed now, and in a place where it is most convenient to the hand of the feeder and at the same time adds strength, while throw-offs commonly weaken a press. Knowing once how, it did not take long to carry the idea out successfully, and his thoughts were directed to another point that had been sometimes cause for complaint in the old style Liberty; the noise made by the grippers, especially when beating against the back of the fountain. So he contrived a cam motion by which the last spring used on the Liberty was definitely removed, and which gave a further advantage in placing the gripper movement where the grippers have the strongest pull, and hold the paper most securely.

There has ever been a desire on the part of job-press makers to improve the system of ink distribution, and various attempts have been made to accomplish this purpose. The results, however, have been meager, the best of them being obtained by the use of riders. Mr. Van Wyck saw at a glance that on the Liberty the principle of riders could be adopted just as naturally as on a cylinder, and accordingly he went to work, the result being the Liberty triple combination distribution, consisting of a combined action of fountain, ink-disk and rider rollers.

It would be going too far from our present purpose to give details of these inventions—suffice it to say that all have proved highly useful and are patented in the United States and abroad, and since their introduction the Liberty presses have added many more high awards to their already long list of honors. A first degree of merit was granted in New Orleans, a silver medal in Antwerp and Stockholm; in 1888 a gold medal at the International Exhibition in Brussels, and high honors in Barcelona and Melbourne.

While the new style noiseless Liberty was making its way, and was again sold largely in the West, where the Union Typefoundry—interested in the Liberty by Mr. Van Wyck—had become the agent, the European business and the export of printing presses and materials to Australia and South and Central America was not neglected, and in the meantime every enterprise carried on by the firm grew. On May 1, 1885, they moved into 54 Frankfort street, where it seemed they would find ample room to provide for all their needs for a long time. However, notwithstanding that the new quarters gave them three floors, besides a good deal of store room, they soon became too small, as the small repairing shop at 51 Beekman street had, in the meantime, increased to a considerable plant. The requiring of larger space led to renting a basement in the neighborhood, No. 33 Frankfort street, and as the ceiling between the ground and second floor allowed of putting in another floor conveniently, this means was selected to provide more room.

The particular demands on the strength of a press that certain classes of work make, had created in Mr. Van Wyck's mind a plan to build one of an extra strong style, and he set to work and laid out his plans for one 11 by 17, a size not built before by the Liberty Machine Works. The extra heavy 13 by 19 followed; shortly after, the regular 11 by 17, and thereafter the 14½ by 22 size. Every machine was a decided success upon the start.

At present Mr. Van Wyck is contemplating a new machine, intended entirely for embossing, and another for the special needs as to size of the paper-box makers. He is also studying over a new paper cutter which may soon put in an appearance.

The peculiar position of the Liberty Machine Works in catering to the wants of their customers by supplying type, became intolerable by the attitude of the Association of Typefounders; notwithstanding that the Liberty Machine Works had always done a conservative, legitimate business, not indulging in reckless competition, they were all of a sudden cut off by the typefounders, and had to supply type without a profit, sometimes at a loss. As a matter of course they did not propose to allow any one to put them against a wall at pleasure. The refusal of some typefounders to continue the former relations was felt the more keenly, as the relations had been mutually very pleasant, but of course the decision of the association had to be carried out. Mr. Van Wyck cast his eyes about to see how matters could be mended.

For some time in expectation of some such results from a combination of typefounders he had watched a young type-

foundry that was just making its way up, being organized on the new American system of point bodies, and bringing out new designs every now and then, the best steel print cutters in the States being stockholders in the concern and actively at work, and when they became open for another arrangement, Mr. Van Wyck jumped right in and bought all the work of the Manhattan Typefoundry in a lump, associating with himself, however, the two gentlemen who are his partners in the Liberty Machine Works. Hardly had the new Manhattan Typefoundry been moved from the old quarters at No. 15 Park place to No. 198 William street, when another opportunity offered itself and the William Quail Lead Works were purchased and added to the plant already obtained. At Nos. 4 and 6 Duane street quarters were found to carry on the newly acquired business, and the blacksmithing shops of the new concern removed to the same place. The manufactures of Mr. William Quail, especially his shaved leads and slugs, and Grover, Yankee, Screw and Albion composing sticks, are too well known to need any special enlarging on them. With patented special machinery the leads are shaved in such a way that no other leads reach the same all-over evenness and smoothness so peculiar to the Quail leads.

The foundry soon made itself felt by establishing a good line of trade right in the city, but they are not contented with that. The Manhattan is the first foundry bringing out a specimen book of type solely destined for the Spanish-American market, a desideratum so long felt by the exporter.

One of the first steps taken by Mr. Van Wyck was to establish the most friendly personal relations with all the leading typefounders and dealers in printing materials. He made it for this reason his business to attend all the meetings of the Typefounders' Association and to make friends with all its members.

The Manhattan Typefoundry, although having a rich supply of English, had no German faces, which it seemed essential to possess, in view of the fact that a very large part of its trade was carried on with our German-American brethren, and, of course, the getting of a line of German faces was a necessity. By that great stroke of good luck that seems to touch everything in the way of the subject of this sketch, the old German typefoundry, founded by Ph. Heinrich, in 1855, was, a few months ago, offered for sale; Mr. Van Wyck, of course, grasped it at once and consolidated it with the Manhattan, which now has become a formidable foundry, in its own right and able to stand on its own feet. Of course, there is a good deal of work to be done to organize everything ship-shape, but the two magnificent, exceedingly light floors which serve for the founding of type, 61 and 63 Frankfort street, are already arranged in a most business-like way to turn out work quickly and perfectly. Two new dresses are being made there now; one for the *Commercial Advertiser*, one of the leading New York evening papers, and for the *Baltimore Correspondent*, one of the leading German papers of the middle states.

Mr. Van Wyck's ambition was, however, not satisfied with all these accomplishments. He went to work and founded for the exploiting of several patents with regard to an indestructible all brass galley, a galley lock-up and kindred articles, the Liberty Manufacturing Company, of Lewiston, Maine, secretary of which he acts and whose offices are the same as of the other corporations with which he is connected. One of their latest achievements, the "Liberty" galley and the "Liberty" galley and lock-up, are illustrated in the advertising columns of the present issue.

We do not know what future plans the fertile mind of Mr. Van Wyck may have in store. We predict, however, that whatever their nature, they will be carried out with the same ingenuity, pluck, quick grip of the opportunity and success which have characterized all his previous efforts. With such men to dare is to do, and we look forward with much interest to his future career. If earnest and unflagging labor deserves success, Mr. Van Wyck is certainly destined to achieve it.

As Mr. Van Wyck is today only a young man, being but thirty-five years of age, we may look forward to future achievements from him with much assurance.

THE AUGUST ISSUE

of THE INLAND PRINTER will contain a beautiful page plate of portraits of the pressmen delegates to the Denver session of the International Typographical Union. Parties desirous of securing extra copies should send in their orders at once. It will be an ornament to any pressman's home.

KANSAS PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

Mr. J. S. C. Thompson, superintendent of the printing department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, contemplates the publication of a "Kansas Printers' Specimen Exchange." Full particulars as to plan and cost of contributing will be sent intending contributors upon application to the above-named gentleman.

AMERICAN PAPER IN ENGLAND.

Last week about a hundred reels of paper from America arrived in Liverpool, addressed to the office of the *Daily Post*, and that journal entertains its readers with an interesting account of the activity and sagacity of the custom house officers in connection therewith. These officers, the *Post* says, are very keen in the scent, and they appear to have at once concluded that the rolls of paper contained between the sheets countless cigars and layers of tobacco. It was in vain to reason with them, says our contemporary, or to point out that the paper was so tightly rolled that it was a physical impossibility for anything to be concealed. Two of the officers, indeed, began to see that it was rather an absurd supposition to entertain, and after endless consultation they gave us (the *Post* continues) authority to take away two cartloads of the paper to the *Daily Post* office. But in a few minutes they began to think they had been too hasty, and the authority was withdrawn with all speed. Further consultation took place at headquarters, and just when we thought we had satisfied even the scruples of a customs officer, an intimation was received that not a single roll was to be removed from the quay until it had been opened up and examined to the very center. It is necessary to explain that the paper on which the *Daily Post and Echo* is printed is wound in continuous webs—each web printing between 4,000 and 5,000 copies. The intimation, therefore, that the paper was to be unwound at the dock was rather startling, but we thought the customs authorities knew best and waited patiently to see how they would proceed, only vouchsafing the information that the paper was all in one piece. "How long is each roll?" asked the officer. "Oh, only about four or five miles." The men looked aghast, casting all eyes along the dock line, one remarking to the other: "Why, that's as far as from Bootle to Toxteth." How they were to wind or unwind the roll was evidently a puzzler, and visions of a hundred white sheets of paper being stretched the whole line of the docks began to appeal to the imagination of the officers until they actually laughed. But as they had put themselves in this position, we thought we would let them get out again as best they could. We had previously offered to unwind any number of the reels on our machinery in our office in the presence of the customs officials, and after prolonged cogitation this offer was now almost feverishly accepted as being a quick solution of the difficulty. The carts were accordingly loaded, the lynx-eyed customs officers guarding the paper all the time. The carts began to move, the officers following in the rear, never allowing the paper for a moment to go out of their sight. The arrangement was that at least ten reels should be unfolded and inspected, and we at once put one in our damping machine, and began to unwind it, the officers watching every revolution in momentary expectation of some very fine branded cigars dropping out for the manager and editor, or some Virginia tobacco for the workmen. But, alas! paper, paper everywhere, and nothing else. After seeing three rolls unrolled on the machinery — a process that occupied some time — the officers evidently thought they had enough of it, and left the office, leaving us in undisturbed possession of the whole of the paper.—*Paper Making*.

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE PLATES.

NEW METHOD OF CURVING.

An obstacle in the way of employing electrotype or stereotype plates in printing machines having curved or cylindrical surfaces on which to support the forms has consisted in the difficulty of shaping the plates to cause them to conform accurately to the curved supporting surfaces, and without mashing the type or face, the bending of a plate (as commonly practiced by suitable machinery, i. e., between rollers), producing tangential ends, which have to be bent to curve them into continuations of the arc described by the intermediate portion.

As the bending of the tangential ends has to be performed by hand, the operation is attended with difficulty, and produces unsatisfactory results in the form of uneven curves in the plates, which thus fail to fit with the necessary accuracy the curved supporting surfaces. This difficulty is overcome, according to *Paper and Press*, by making the flat electrotype or stereotype plate as much longer or wider, according to whether the bend is longitudinal or transverse of the plate, on opposite sides of the type or face portion than the form is required to be, as is necessary to make the tangential ends equal or substantially equal in width to the excess of the width or length of the plate over that required for the form, and then, after the bending operation, cutting off the tangential ends.

As the printing surface of the plate is uneven, presenting as it does elevations and depressions in the bending, the spaces on the surface of the plate between the type are liable to "buckle," as it were—that is to say, owing to the depressions on the surface the strain of the bending operations tends to buckle the plate at the intervening spaces, and thus produce lines of type which incline toward each other, and from the respectively adjacent lines, thereby causing lack of evenness in the surface of the material upon which impression is taken from the form, besides destroying the true curve of the plates. This difficulty the inventor overcomes by filling in the spaces or thin parts between the type on the plate with a suitable substance as pliable as the material of which the plate is formed.

In manipulation, an electrotype or stereotype plate, produced in usual manner, is placed flatwise with the face or type portion up, into a shallow pan—such as the ordinary electrotyper's pan—of suitable dimensions, and molten metal (preferably a mixture of tin and lead) is poured into it until the upper surface of the plate is completely covered to a depth say to about three-sixteenths of an inch, and allowed to cool. The coated surface is then shaved, to smooth and render it even throughout, and of uniform thickness.

When thus prepared, the end and lateral edges or portions which extend beyond and over the edges of the plate of the cap portion unite with or adhere to the metal forming the body. For an electrotype plate, the metal used for forming the cap must be such as will not, in its molten condition, injure the copper of the type-face, and if molten metal be applied to a stereotype plate to "cap" it, the type surface may be coated with a suitable substance to protect it against the injurious effect which the molten metal might otherwise have. It is not, however, necessary that the cap be formed of metal, since other substances which will afford the desired protection to the type face against the mashing tendency of the bending operation and bend with sufficient readiness—such as pulp, rubber and the like—may be used; but metal is preferable, and particularly lead, or a suitable metal compound containing lead.



CAPT. W. M. MEREDITH,
Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department.

The length, in the direction of the curve to be produced, of the plate to be bent, may correspond exactly with the length thereof desired for use in printing, when the excess of length to be taken up by the tangential ends produced by the bending, and which are subsequently cut off, may be provided by the end or edge portions of the cap; or, if desired, the body of the plate may itself extend from the opposite extremities of the type sufficiently far to produce the tangential edges to be cut off, when the opposite ends of the pan or confines therein for the corresponding ends of the plate should be just about far enough apart to admit the latter between them.

In the latter case the cap would have only lateral edges, at which it would adhere to the corresponding edges of the body or lead portion of the plate. The plate, with its cap, is then passed between the rollers of a suitable bending machine having an adjustable roller, for producing, by its proper adjustment, any desired degree of curve in the plate, and bent to concave the back of the plate and render convex the face or type surface thereof. The bending produces tangential ends or edges at opposite extremities, which are composed of the projecting end portions of the cap, if the latter be formed to compensate for the extent of the plate which would have to be cut off if the body of the plate itself were of a length to allow for the portion in the form of tangential edges to be removed.

After being curved, the sides (and if provided, the ends) of the cap which project over the corresponding edges of the plate are cut off or removed, thereby leaving the top portion of the cap, which does not unite with or adhere to the type surface, but merely

fills in the spaces thereof, free to be removed. It will thus be seen that by filling in the spaces between the type on the plate a practically uniform plate is subjected to the action of the bending machine, whereby the curve between the unavoidable tangential edges is rendered even, and "buckling" is prevented between the surface spaces.

The term "type" used in the foregoing description is intended to be sufficiently generic to include any surface presenting depressions and elevations, and from which an impression may be printed.

Obviously, if the edges which become tangential by the bending are produced by the material forming the cap, as shown, there is no absolute necessity for having the lateral edges of the cap project over and beyond those of the plate, as the holding effect of the cap on the plate may be sufficiently exerted at the ends of the latter by the extension afforded by the former.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

INVITATION OF THE PITTSBURGH PRESSMEN'S UNION.



NEW PROCESS OF REPRODUCTION.

The following process permits of easily reproducing on stone or zinc either old or recent impressions. Its chief recommendation is simplicity, for it may be put into practice in any litho establishment. The operation is as follows:

Prepare a clear solution of gelatine, pour a thin layer on a litho-stone or on zinc and allow to dry. Prepare a solution of alum; place therein the verso of the printed sheet to be reproduced, allowing the alum to penetrate the substance of the paper without traversing the printing-ink forming the drawing or the letters of the recto. Place the recto on the stone or on the zinc and pass to press. By the pressure the alum with which the paper is saturated renders the gelatine insoluble in warm water wherever it touches the unprinted parts of the paper, whilst every part of the gelatine which has only been touched by the ink of the drawing or letters is unaffected by the alum. These parts are therefore soluble in warm water.

Remove the paper, which should remain intact, and pour some warm water on the coating of gelatine. This water only dissolves those parts of the gelatine covered by the ink of the paper—that is to say, which were not rendered insoluble by the alum; at other parts, which correspond to the blank of the paper, the insoluble gelatine remains intact. Allow the surface thus prepared to dry. When it is dry, ink it, and the black will adhere only to those parts uncovered with gelatine, and which now reproduce the letters or the drawing in negative. The stone or zinc may now be prepared for working in the ordinary way.

The same operation applies to both the recto and the verso of the paper. This method avoids spoiling the original if it does not form part of a book; it permits of reproducing all the delicate parts of the drawing. It is very economical, as, except the ordinary litho material, it demands only a little alum and gelatine.

THE TYPESETTING MACHINE.

Ye printers, dear, what's this I hear, the news that's goin' round?
A grand machine, to take your place, has surely now been found;
It'll set the type quite neatly, at a most tremendous speed,
And the clever printer man, they say, we shall no longer need.
A million ems, or more, a day, they say it will turn out,
Correct its proof, revise, make-up, and whirl the forms about;
Deliver papers in the street, and do it mighty quick,
And the most admired thing of all—"the beastly thing don't kick!"

The editor will touch the keys, and deftly "set" his work;
The "special" man, his articles into the thing will jerk;
The "night man" and the "local" will quickly spread their notes;
The "funny" man will calmly smoke and click his anecdotes;
The "fashion" and the "sporting sharp" their screeds will neatly do;
The machine will edit copy, yes, and punctuate it, too.

Then the chapel will be silent, and the Father go to grass,
And the stupid typo's blunders will never come to pass.
The editors of rival sheets will revel and feel good,
While the printer man tramps o'er the land or takes to sawing wood.
But the summer time will come again and winter's winds will blow,
And many a harvest time will come again and go,
Ere the thing of cranks and gearing takes the place of pen and ink,
Or supplants the toiling typo, with his power to *work* and *think*.

—*Exchange.*

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

On page 854, for the town of "Sedalia" read "Salida."

Mr. James Friel, Sr., has been elected secretary-treasurer of St. Louis Typographical Union. The offices have been consolidated.

Philadelphia Typographical Union contributed $378 to the Johnstown sufferers. Aside from that, the employés of many of the printing offices made contributions in their own name.

Our esteemed friend Mr. Isaac Moore, of Quintaro, Kansas, whose hospitality at the Kansas City convention is so well remembered, represented No. 157, the last union to receive a charter.

We acknowledge the receipt of a kindly invitation to be present at the fourth annual picnic of Pittsburgh Pressmen's Union, No. 13, at Silver Lake Grove, Friday, July 19, 1889. We know the boys will have a good time, and wish we were able to be with them.

Mrs. W. W. Slack, of Denver, was the poetess of the excursionists. Among her other effusions was the following:

The "Midland" train ran off the track,
Good bye, my lover, good bye.
But the Rio Grande brought us safely back,
Good bye, my lover, good bye.
We thank our stars we got no whack,
Good bye, my lover, good bye.
Although we felt we were on the rack,
Good bye, my lover, good bye.

Ex-Delegate McAbee, of Chicago, was the funmaker of the excursionists and kept them in constant good humor by his many drolleries, one of which was appearing with a conductor's cap and lantern and deceiving the staid representative of a Denver journal. At the risk of being charged with telling tales out of school we must refer to a circumstance, which can be corroborated by Mr. James. B. Dailey of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in which the tables were turned. After the train on the "Midland" had been derailed in the vicinity of Salida and its passengers transferred to the Denver & Rio Grande en route to Colorado Springs, the commissary car and its refreshments were unavoidably left behind. As a matter of course the contents of divers and sundry little canteens were soon at a premium, and the favored few were invited into an empty baggage car to partake thereof. The stock was soon exhausted, however, and there was no means of replenishing it. A wag secured a bottle of pop which bore a strong resemblance to the "genuine" article, and filling a bourbon-marked flask Messrs.

McAbee and Knowles of Chicago were invited to partake. Their looks of disgust on finding themselves the victims of this *cruel joke*, may be imagined but cannot be described, a disgust which was not lessened by the Indian dance which followed with the unsophisticated as the "centers of attraction." However, all's well that ends well, and at Palmer's Lake their wounded feelings were assuaged by a drop of the "real crater."

FOREIGN.

THE strikes at Brünn, Vienna, and Prague are at an end, the masters having yielded to the demands of their employés.

THE printers of Lyons are about to organize a technical club on the lines of that of Geneva, says the *Intermediaire des Imprimeurs*.

THE *Figaro* has installed on one of the platforms of the Eiffel tower a small Marinoni machine, which will print a special journal before the eyes of the visitors.

THE *Courier du Congo*, a paper for the Congo State, has recently made its first appearance. The state being under the patronage of the Belgian government, the new journal is printed in the French language.

AMONG the curiosities of statistics, these concerning St. Petersburg are noteworthy. It contains 125 printing-offices, 126 lithographic establishments, 11 typefoundries, 6 metallographic institutes, 8 zincographic and photo-zincographic, 1 xylographic, 4 phototype establishments, 14 india-rubber stamp and monogram factories, 87 photographic establishments, 51 booksellers, 66 booksellers' warehouses, 7 old bookshops, 20 music emporiums, 39 reading rooms, 2 copying implement shops, 6 newspaper kiosques, and 136 different shops for selling books, newspapers, etc.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

GEORGE O. SCOTT & SONS, Denver. Firm's card in colors, neat and attractive in composition, and well printed, as is all work from this establishment.

CHARLES B. LONGWELL, Logansport, Indiana. A brochure, containing a few specimens of artistic printing in colors, for which we have nothing but commendation.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio. Specimen of colored press work, twenty-eight impressions to the sheet, work by J. C. Earl, the register of which is absolutely perfect.

THE KELLER PRINTING COMPANY, Evansville, Indiana. A sumptuous illustrated prospectus, of fifty pages, of the Grand Opera House in that city. It is printed on coated paper, and its composition and presswork are beyond cavil.

W. H. WAGNER, Freeport, Illinois. A large assortment of general job work, such as catalogues, circulars, certificates of stock, policies, letter and bill heads, etc., which are more meritorious than half the job work executed in the city of Chicago.

F. W. THOMAS, Toledo, Ohio. An assortment of general commercial work, which it gives us a great deal of pleasure to commend. The press work could be materially improved, but on the whole the specimens before us are above the average received.

C. B. FISK & Co., Palmer, Massachusetts. A number of specimens of artistic printing—plain and in colors, some of them handsomely embossed. That a village of 2,000 inhabitants is capable of sustaining an establishment which turns out such work proves there is no excuse for the existence of a blacksmith shop under any circumstances.

MCQUEEN & WALLACE, Washington, D. C. A number of samples of every-day commercial work, all neat, clean and attractive, containing one feature which we especially admire—an almost entire absence of the fantastic. The type used is plain and serviceable, and shows that attractiveness can be obtained without resorting to the ornately grotesque—so much in vogue.

KINGSLEY & BARNES, Los Angeles, California. A package of specimens consisting of letter heads, souvenirs, business cards and programmes, plain, embossed, and in colors, every one of which is the work of a true artist, and if we are not mistaken that artist is G. C. McKay, one of the *best* printers in this or any other country. The firm letterhead is a beautiful piece of work, the design, execution and color-blending of which is well nigh perfection.

ENTERPRISE STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, Williamston, Michigan. A number of somewhat unique specimens, among which may be mentioned a commencement programme. At top and bottom of title page is a "selenotypic" band worked in black, crimson lake and gold, the effect of which is very attractive. Also samples, the tints of which are made with fine wire screen drawn over pine blocks.

ALSO from Messrs. Gies & Co., Buffalo, a number of exquisite specimens; W. W. Woodruff & Co., 35 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia; Conrad Lutz, Burlington, Iowa; the Curtis Printing Company, St. Paul, first-class as a matter of course; Buxton & Skinner, St Louis, Mo.; *Journal* print, Hancock, Michigan, handsomely printed bill of fare for banquet tendered the Press Association of Upper Peninsula and Northern Wisconsin; Bowden & Sons, St. Johns, Newfoundland; S. P. Rounds, Hastings, Nebraska; *Leader* job office, Mahern, Iowa; Hale City *Times* job office, Carroll county, Missouri, catalogue and price list, which should be sent to a dime museum as a curiosity; and from F. W. Langdon, Junction City, Kansas. We would suggest to our friend that it would be a good idea to place the name of the town and state where he is located on his business card, instead of compelling those to whom it is sent to obtain that information from the postmark.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE National Live Stock Journal Company, Chicago, Ill., has been licensed to incorporate. Capital stock, $25,000.

THE combined Chicago paper dealers, stationers, printers and publishers contributed $10,000 to the Johnstown flood sufferers.

MICHAEL E. AMES, C. A. Philips, and others, have incorporated the Occident Publishing Company, at Chicago, with a capital stock of $60,000.

THE Western Catholic News Publishing Company has been incorporated, at Chicago, with a capital stock of $25,000 by John C. Philips and others.

THE paper for the Marshall Field & Co. catalogue for 1889 will be furnished by the Chicago Paper Company. The order will amount to 65,000 pounds.

A. E. BARNHART, of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, is off for a vacation. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter, and they will spend the time in various parts of the East.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a diagram of a new lower case for table work, the design of Mr. James E. Foreman of this city. We will try and find room for it in our next issue.

MR. DAVID KELLS, the senior member of the New York delegation to Denver, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Southern California, paid us a pleasant call a few days ago, on his return homeward.

THE Eagle Priuting Company, located on Fourth Avenue and consisting of Albert P. and Charles B. Kiest, recently made a voluntary assignment to Joseph W. Brown. The liabilities are estimated at $11,000, while the assets amount to but $7,000.

MR. O. S. GAUCH, of the composing room of Henry O. Shepard & Co., was married June 19 to Miss Katie Kraft, at the German Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, by the Rev. Dr. Loeber. The friends of the newly married couple wish them a long and happy life.

EMIL PLETTIG and Gus. Jahn, the former of which was bookkeeper and the latter foreman for Mr. A. Zeese, the well-known electrotyper at 341 Dearborn street, were drowned in the Wisconsin river, while on a fishing excursion, a few days ago. Mr. Zeese has received a letter from the guide who accompanied the young men, telling the story of the accident. They had started down the river to fish. When they came to a dam the guide told the young men to get out, and he would take the boat over. They

chose to remain in the boat, thinking it would be fun to shoot the dam. In going over they became frightened and upset the boat. The guide saved himself by swimming ashore.

Mr. G. A. Joslyn, of Omaha, treasurer of the Western Newspaper Union, paid a visit to Chicago since our last issue. Mr. Joslyn is one of the go-ahead men of prosperous, growing Omaha.

Mrs. Barhydt, wife of the genial manager of the western office of the Globe Manufacturing Company, has gone to Schenectady, New York, where she will spend the balance of the summer. *Ad interim*, Frank will put in much of his time, outside of business, being lonesome.

The consumption of paper among the daily papers of this city is stated to be as follows: *Tribune*, 175 tons per month; *Herald*, 150 tons; *News*, 375 tons; *Times*, 150 tons; *Mail*, 50 tons; *Inter Ocean*, 100 tons; *Staatz Zeitung*, 75 tons—a total of 2,150,000 pounds of paper per month.

We understand it is the intention of the members of No. 16 to turn out in force on labor holiday, next September, and to make a showing worthy of the craft. The uniform will be: White hat, linen duster and cane. We feel satisfied they will do themselves honor and make an appearance that will be a credit to their organization.

Eastern delegates Moran (Providence), Gibbs, Daak, Harrison, Dunbar and Faries (Philadelphia), Oyster, Sprightly and Sutton (Washington), Rigg and Hitchcock (Baltimore), Brown (Troy, New York), D. More (Brooklyn), Cassedy (Trenton), passed Wednesday and Thursday, June 19 and 20, in this city, being the recipients of a carriage-ride and other courtesies at the hands of the Chicago union.

Henry J. Wendorff, foreman of Knight & Leonard's pressroom, adopts a very simple method of overcoming trouble from green rollers. By covering the face liberally with magnesia to absorb the moisture he is enabled to use soft winter rollers during the hot weather. To demonstrate, he recently tried a set of old rollers the surface of which was covered with moisture to such an extent as to refuse to take ink. By simply rubbing a cake of magnesia over the face and wiping off with a dry cloth he ran off a job in burnt umber of 10,000 copies. The rollers had in the meantime become almost hot enough to melt.

At a meeting of the Chicago Typothetæ, held on June 6, 1889, the following members were elected delegates to the annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America, to be held in St. Louis, October 8, 1889: *Delegates*—C. H. Blakely, D. R. Cameron, C. E. Leonard, W. P. Dunn, R. R. Donnelley, Amos Pettibone, George E. Cole, George Hornstein, George E. Marshall, P. F. Pettibone, J. S. McDonald, E. J. Decker. *Alternates*—Franz Gindele, Dwight Jackson, W. P. Gunthorp, Bradley Dean, D. Oliphant, R. R. McCabe, M. Donohue, T. Rubovits, James T. Hair, George Fergus, Thomas Knapp, R. B. Martin.

A New Press.—There is now on exhibition at the factory of Robert Tarant, 52–56 Illinois street, a flat bed, two-revolution, double cylinder perfecting machine, designed and built by Leonard E. Brooks. This machine is an ordinary platen cylinder, which will print from a roll of paper, and cut the same into any desired lengths from 37½ inches by ½ inch to 18 inches, if desired; or, in other words, will cut and print any sized sheet from 37½ by 58 to 18 by 24 inches. The sheets are cut off the roll by an entirely new invention, any desired length, and automatically fed to the printing cylinders; printed on *both sides* of the sheet, and delivered flat, without the use of tapes. The special features connected with the construction of this press are: 1. An entirely new bed motion for driving the form carriage, which dispenses with the universal or knuckle joint used on other machines; 2. An entirely new air spring, which renders unnecessary the pistons or cylinders formerly attached to the platen; 3. A new noiseless nipper motion; 4. Mechanism for varying the speed of the cutting cylinder, also for regulating the speed of the knife to the speed of the web. This machine is capable of running at a speed of 1,600 to 1,800 revolutions per hour—equal to 3,600 perfected impressions. The platen, 72 by 96, with racks and driving mechanism attached thereto, weighs 6,000 pounds and with form on 8,000. The press is 15 feet long by 8 wide, and 19 feet over the roll, 7 feet high, and weighs 19 tons, or a trifle over the weight of a single machine. We expect in our next issue to give an illustration and a detailed description of the same.

Died, Saturday, June 29, 1889, at her home, 212 South Leavitt street, this city, Mrs. Emily Brine Hawkins, aged thirty-seven years. She was the wife of Mr. James Hawkins, cashier for Marder, Luse & Co. Besides her husband she leaves five children to mourn her loss, two of the children being a pair of twins (a boy and a girl) born but one day before her death. Mrs. Hawkins was a native of St. Johns, Newfoundland, but had been a resident of Chicago for some years; was a member of the Congregational church, and an active worker in some of its societies. She leaves a large circle of very warm friends, who extend their most heartfelt sympathy to the husband and children in their great loss by her death.

The *Wide Awake* for July contains the following, respecting a gentleman well known in this city, the Hon. Melville W. Fuller. It will be read with interest by his many friends: "The Chief Justice of the United States lives on a beautiful knoll in the suburbs of Washington. His elegant home called 'Belmont,' with turrets and spires, built of rough light-colored stone, is only a few rods from the Fourteenth street car-line that leads to the White House and the capitol. As I was hurriedly passing his home yesterday, in the pouring rain, I saw three little girls all in a flutter of haste and excitement—wrapped in gossamers, with school-bags tucked away out of the wet—running to catch the car. Just behind them walked a scholarly-looking, gray-haired gentleman, with a most kindly, sunny face shining out from under the umbrella. 'O, papa! papa! do hurry; you're getting so wet,' I heard said; and the three little maids stopped and turned back to hold and pull and tug away at the quiet gentleman, hurrying him to take his place in the crowded car packed with a rainy-morning crowd. 'Papa' took hold of the strap, and the rosy little daughters kept fast hold of him to steady themselves in the swaying throng. The dripping umbrella leaned against the door, and the gentleman chatted pleasantly with the conductor, helped an old colored woman with a huge basket of clothes to a place beside him; and when the 'transfers' were given for Pennsylvania avenue and the little family 'changed cars' a murmur of inquiry and pleasure swept over the faces of those left. 'Who was that gentleman? Do you know him?' The conductor walked through very straight, and looked very proud as he said: 'That man is Chief-Justice Fuller, and he rides on my car every day. We like him. We like him, and all his family. They ain't a bit proud, nor stuck-up, and they know good manners from shoddy ones every time. Mr. Chief-Justice talks to us conductors just as kind and good as he does to the President. We hope he will stay on our line forever.'"

PAPER TRADE NOTES.

A paper mill has been started at Newman, Georgia.

Carrollton, Georgia, has subscribed $30,000 and Whitesburg $15,000 for a paper mill.

The F. O. Sawyer Paper Company, St. Louis, has incorporated, with a capital stock of $60,000.

The contract has been signed for the erection of the $200,000 pulp and paper mill at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

The new Fox River Paper Mill in Appleton, Wisconsin, is virtually completed, and is expected to be in operation by October.

The Van Nortwick Paper Company, Batavia, Illinois, has shut down its mill, and will make arrangements to change from news to book grades.

In the matter of the failure of F. G. Tilton & Co., paper manufacturers, Fort Edward, N. Y., the schedules filed show liabilities of $64,822.20 and assets of $43,879.91. Included in the liabilities is an item of $22,000 borrowed from the Hotchkiss estate,

which amount, a local paper states, was loaned to the firm some time since to keep it from failure at the time of the loan.

Robert Chase & Co., of Northumberland, New Hampshire, have received an order for 1,000,000 reams of manila tissue.

H. B. Nash has been appointed assignee of the Berkshire Paper Company of Pittsfield. The company has made an offer of 20 per cent.

The Kearney Paper Manufacturing Company, Vilas, Miner county, Dakota, has filed articles of incorporation. Its capital stock is $50,000.

Warner Miller of New York is credited with contemplating the erection at Mammoth Springs, Arkansas, of a $250,000 plant for the manufacture of paper.

The Jackson paper mills, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, which have been in the hands of the sheriff, are to resume operations under the management of a receiver.

The annual meeting of the American Paper Manufacturers' Association will be held at Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Wednesday, July 31, at 10.30 a. m.

The Rockford Paper Mill, at Rockford, Iowa, has been burned. It had been in operation only a few days. The loss is estimated at $15,000, on which there was $4,000 insurance.

The new paper mill at Denver, Colorado, will be located about three miles south of the city. It will be a 10-ton plant to begin with, but provision will be made for enlargement when needed.

The National Roll Paper and Cutter Company, capital stock $250,000, has been chartered at Alexandria, Virginia, to manufacture paper holders and paper in rolls. E. C. Ford is president.

The postmaster-general has advertised for bids for the postal card contract, to close July 18. He also advertises for proposals for furnishing adhesive postage stamps for four years from October 1.

The Elkhart (Indiana) Paper Company have signed a contract for the removal of their entire plant to Muncie. They are to receive free natural gas and land, and will build a new mill 360 by 400 feet.

A $30,000 stock company is being organized by R. Thomas, of Whitesburg, Georgia, to build a paper mill with a capacity of 6 tons daily at Carrollton, Georgia. Manila wrapping paper will comprise the product.

Four large mills, one of them 900 feet long, are now being built at Manchester, New Hampshire, one each by the Stark, the Amoskeag and the Manchester corporations, and one by the Leighton Manufacturing Company, at Kelley Falls on the Piscataqua River.

A mill has been established at Ottawa, Canada, which makes paper pulp out of sawdust. The paper made wholly from sawdust is said to form an admirable sheathing that is fit for building after being tarred and dried. A better quality of paper is made by using one-fourth waste paper. The mill has a capacity for converting about 12,000 tons of sawdust into pulp annually.

The C. L. Hawes Company, of Dayton, Ohio, manufacturer of strawboard, recently deeded all of its property and mills and transferred its business and good will to the American Strawboard Company; capital stock, $6,000,000. O. C. Barber, of Akron, Ohio, president. The fifteen largest mills in America are in the deal; their daily production is 300 tons of strawboards. There are only five little mills left out.

The contract for paper to be used in the state printing (Mass.), has been awarded to Rice, Kendall & Co., of Boston, at these rates: Calendered book paper, 5.45 cents per pound; machine book paper, 4.95 cents per pound; flat writings, 11, 12½, 13 and 15 cents per pound; colored flats, 8 cents per pound; ledgers less 40 and 5, 30 and 5, and 25 and 5 per cent; bond papers list price, less 25 per cent; medium covered papers 6.75 cents per pound; terms cash, 30 days, less 1 per cent, delivered at the printer's. Paper guaranteed to be free from ground wood pulp.

PERSONAL.

We have received calls during the month from the following persons: Lucius S. Bigelow, general manager W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; John H. Prack and James N. Hull of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Charles S. Sinclair, Chicago; J. O. Harvey and John B. Greenway of Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. Potter, printer, Davis, Ill.; Alfred L. Richman, representing L. S. Dixon & Co., Liverpool, England; R. M. Tuttle, Mandan, Dakota; W. D. Salisbury, Oakland, Cal.; J. B. Morgan, of Morgan & Hamilton Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Orville D. Orton, St. Louis, Mo.

TRADE NEWS.

Henry Benner, printer, Marshall, Michigan, has sold out.

J. A. Dorsey & Co., printers, Dallas, Texas, have dissolved partnership.

Ford & Saltzman, job printers, Binghamton, New York, have dissolved.

L. Prang & Co, art publishers, have removed their New York office to 16 Astor place.

The California Printing and Binding Company, San Diego, California, have dissolved partnership.

Buel & Roberts, printers, Cleveland, Ohio, have dissolved partnership. F. W. Roberts continues the business.

T. D. A. Watson, publisher of the *Herald*, Hartington, Nebraska, has been succeeded by the Herald Publishing Company.

Vickery & Hill, of Augusta, Maine, are now putting in a Scott perfecting web press, to print their many publications on.

The Portland *Evening Express*, of Portland, Maine, have just placed another double cylinder in their office, to be used in case of accident to their other presses.

At the recent International Exposition, at Melbourne, Australia, Messrs. Berger & Worth, Leipsic, manufacturers of fine dry colors, and inks for all graphic branches, were awarded the first prize for their products.

Messrs. Thomas Waters, L. L. Talbott and J. F. Olsen have purchased the job printing and bookbinding departments of the Des Moines *Leader* office, and will conduct a general business in the commercial printing and bookbinding line.

George H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York, have just issued a new catalogue of twenty pages containing illustrations and descriptions of the various sizes of their "Star" cutter, accompanied with testimonials vouching for the excellence of the same from the representative printers and binders of the United States.

Certificates of incorporation have been filed at Albany, New York, for the Home Seeker Printing and Publishing Company, of New York. The Home Seeker Company, formed by Charles O'Connor Hennessy, of New York, and Charles Sibley May, of Brooklyn, is organized for the purpose of printing, publishing and selling newspapers, books and pamphlets, and will include the United States in its operations.

Several months ago the Liberty Machine Works, of New York, sold one of their 9 by 13 "Liberty" jobbers to a printer at Jerusalem, who came to New York to select an outfit of American machinery and material for his printing establishment. The machine was duly shipped in small boxes, so as to allow the transporting from Jaffa to Jerusalem in the customary way, by mules, and arrived in Jerusalem in March last, all in complete order, nothing broken, where it was put at once to work. The great favor American machinery and materials have found in the Holy Land is shown in that the brother of the Jerusalem printer, who is a New York business man, called recently on the Liberty Machine Works, ordering a lot of cuts and some of Frederick H. Levey Company's inks, of which a supply had gone with the press. The

Liberty Machine Works were shown a specimen book of the types owned by the Jerusalem printing office, which presented, besides Turkish and Hebrew, a lot of faces the existence of which is due to American ingenuity. The 9 by 13 "Liberty" shipped to Jerusalem was the first job press ever brought into that section of the globe, only hand-presses being there known before, and its arrival caused quite an excitement among the printing fraternity of Jerusalem, who were invited, by the proud possessor of this new tool for the execution of his art, to witness its first performances.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

Mr. James E. Scripps, of Detroit, has given $5,000 to endow a room in Harper's hospital.

The German printers' union, New York Typographia, No. 7, is nearly twenty years old.

There are now thirty linotype machines in use on the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and *Times*.

St. Louis Union has adopted a stamp in lieu of a working card. A vignette of George Clark adorns the stamp.

The monument in honor of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, founder and editor of the *Labor Tribune*, is to cost $3,500. His figure will stand upon a granite pedestal.

Mr. C. Moore, of Chicago, was the "Sweet singer of Israel" on the trip, and if the songs in heaven are as sweet as the songs he rendered, we want to go there.

Thomas F. Crowley, of Cincinnati, one of the International Typographical Union delegates to the World's Labor Congress at Paris, sailed from New York for Havre, Saturday, July 6.

At a recent meeting of Detroit Typographical Union, J. A. Labadie was unanimously chosen as a delegate for choice of the Scripps League, to represent the printers at the Paris Exposition.

Public Printer Palmer tendered the position of chief clerk of the government printing office to Colonel A. W. Swalm, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. Colonel Swalm served an apprenticeship in Palmer's office, in Des Moines, years ago, and is now one of the proprietors of the Oskaloosa *Herald*.

Atlanta, Georgia, which has been selected as the place for holding the International Typographical Convention in 1890, is situated 694 miles from Baltimore, 739 miles from Chicago, 608 miles from St. Louis, and 475 miles from Cincinnati. A pretty good location from a geographical standpoint.

First Vice-President Hay, of Leavenworth, whose attentions last year will be remembered, especially on the visit to the fort, when jolly Gen. McCook gave the delegates a sample of what Uncle Sam's boys could do, was present at the convention, as large as life and twice as natural. He has the happy faculty of making friends, and keeping them when he makes them. Valuable characteristics.

During the proceedings of the International Convention a pleasing divertisement occurrred. Ex-Delegate McAbee, of Chicago, on behalf of the delegates and visitors, presented Denver Union with a handsome, gold-lined water pitcher and silver goblets. Mr. Milburn expressed the union's thanks, and added: "I don't know what we're going to do with it. Very few of the boys drink water. But I will endeavor to get them to favor the pitcher in the future and let the jug stay dry."

The lady delegates to the Denver session of the International Typographical Union, Miss Mary Knott, of Akron, Ohio, and Miss Fannie Qualtrough, from Rochester, New York, by their earnestness and lady-like conduct won the respect of every delegate present. The Philadelphia *Union* in referring to the latter says: "She is not only a representative member of the printing craft (being a first-class compositor), but is a representative of the best element of her sex. Miss Qualtrough is a graduate of the Rochester Free Academy, well read on all subjects of general interest, and a woman whose refinement commands the greatest respect and consideration from her brothers in the craft and all with whom she comes in contact."

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

C. H. Van Buren, Baltimore, Maryland, has commenced the publication of the *Architect and Builder*.

The *Mercury* is the name of a new illustrated Sunday paper recently established in Washington, D. C.

The Altoona (Pa.) *Times* entered upon its sixth volume June 20. It is an eight-column folio, democratic, and neatly printed.

The New York *Zeitung* has been sued for libel by Mrs. Anna Scheibel, she claiming $10,000 for defamation of character.

Col. Fred. D. Mussey officiates as editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* during Murat Halstead's absence in Europe.

Nelson Hersh, who was city editor of the Davenport, Iowa, *Gazette* five years ago, is now city editor of the New York *Herald*.

The *Tobacco Record* is the name of a handsome and interesting trade paper that has recently made its appearance in Philadelphia.

Hook and Line is a new weekly journal published by W. C. Harris. It will be devoted to the interests of New York fishermen.

W. J. Moore has started the *Advocate*, a seven-column folio, at Edenton, North Carolina. It takes the place of the old *Enquirer*.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* has recently moved into a new building on Bank street, where it now occupies one of the finest newspaper offices in Ohio.

Mrs. Mary C. Bryan, who so many papers state is the only Southern woman writer with a future, receives $5,000 a year for editing *Monroe's Fashion Bazaar*.

The New South Publishing Company has established the *New South*, a seven-column folio, at Beaufort, South Carolina. Its motto is suggestive: "Charity for All."

Pointers is the name of a neat four-page publication issued by Averill, Carpenter & Co., agents for Benton's self-spacing type, 191 and 193 East Fourth street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Lee F. Spring, for a number of years past with the *News* at Hot Springs, Arkansas, as manager of the job department, is now with the Kansas City house of the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company.

The *Evening Journal*, published at Bristol, Pennsylvania, by W. C. Watson, has suspended after a hard struggle for existence. Mr. Watson will issue a weekly paper under the head of the Bristol *Weekly Journal*.

A new publishing company has been formed at Elizabeth, New Jersey, which will issue a daily democratic paper, to be called the *Daily Ledger*. Gen. J. Madison Drake, who owns the *Sunday Argus*, will have editorial charge of the *Ledger*.

M. Bilderback & Son have established a democratic paper at Griswold, Iowa. Mr. Bilderback was foreman of the *Gazette*, at Adel, Iowa, when the writer hereof entered that office as an apprentice, and the son was in swaddling clothes.

The *Word Carrier*, a four-column, four-page monthly, printed at the Santee Agency, Nebraska, in the interest of schools and missions among the Indians, with special reference to the Santee Normal Training School, is a bright and instructive publication.

The *Sunday Gazette-Journal*, published at Hastings, Nebraska, by the Gazette-Journal Publishing Company, is a seven-column eight-page illustrated weekly. It is one of the handsomest sheets published in the United States. We wish it abundant success.

Major John L. Bittinger is again owner of the St. Joseph (Mo.) daily *Herald*. Major Bittinger was one of the proprietors of the *Herald* some twelve or fifteen years ago, the firm then being Wilkinson & Bittinger. Since that time Mr. Wilkinson has died, and Mr. Bittinger has had a somewhat varied career, but finally gets back to his old place and property. Mr. Ferd. Schlagle, the foreman of the *Herald* when Mr. Bittinger left it, is still at the helm upon his return, and, we believe, also a compositor or two, among the latter Mr. Peter Nugent, now the "ad" man. The *Herald* is the best newspaper property in St. Joseph, and it will deteriorate none under Major Bittinger's ownership and management.



Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

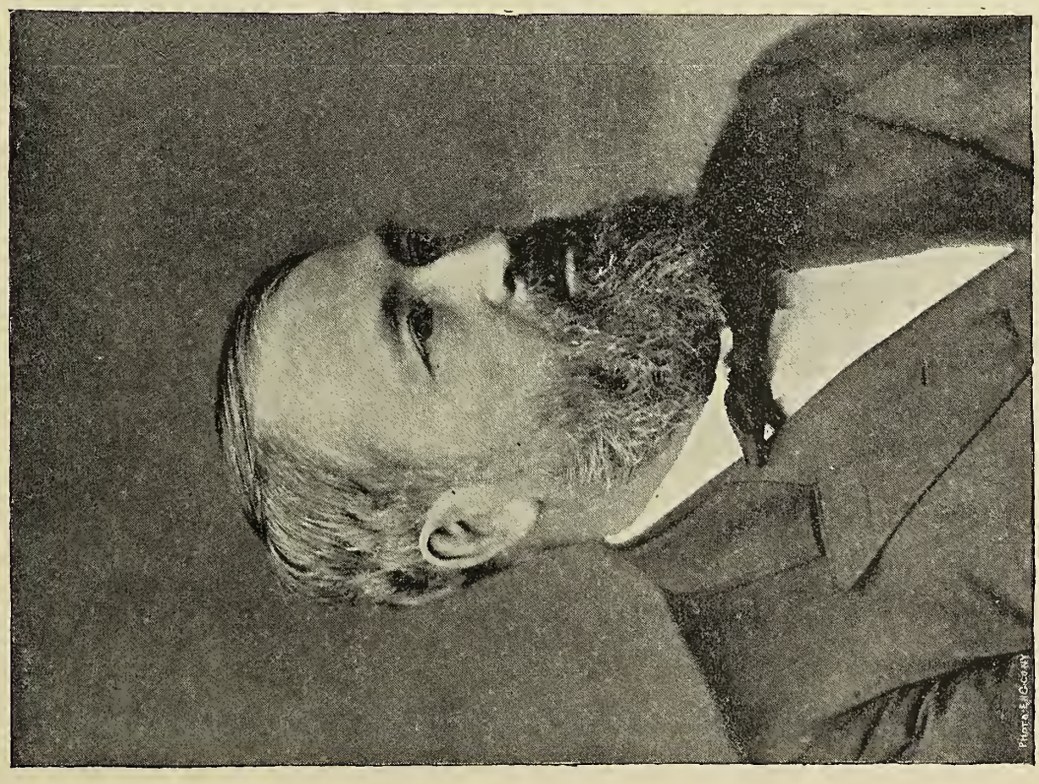


Photo-Engraving Company, 67-71 Park Place, New York.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE Dakota Press Association meets at Watertown July 23.

THE West Michigan Press Association met at Muskegon, June 19, 20, and 21.

THE Wisconsin Press Association will meet at La Crosse, July 23. There will be an excursion to Eau Claire, Superior, St. Paul, and other points. We expect to give a detailed account of the proceedings in the August issue.

AT the meeting of the Georgia Weekly Press Association, held Wednesday, July 3, at Cartersville, Mr. W. J. Campbell of the *Constitution*, public printer for Georgia, delivered a very interesting address on typesetting by machinery, for which we will try and find room in our August issue.

WE have received the proceedings of the Canadian Press Association for 1888, annual meeting and winter session of 1889, from the press of H. C. Moore, the *Free Press* office, Acton, Ontario. They are systematically compiled, and contain a great deal of useful and interesting information.

AT the annual meeting of the New England Associated Press, the following officers were elected: President, W. W. Clapp, Boston *Journal;* secretary, F. B. Whitney, Boston *Transcript;* executive committee—W. W. Clapp, T. B. Whitney, J. H. Holmes, Boston *Herald;* J. L. Shipley, Springfield *Union;* S. A. Hubbard, Hartford *Courant*

THE Kentucky Press Association met in annual session at Owensboro, June 6, and was one of the brightest and largest editorial gatherings ever held in the state. After the transaction of a vast amount of important business the banquet took place. Prominent among those who were assigned to respond to toasts was the Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the *Courier-Journal*, who was given a warm greeting.

THE annual excursion given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the editors of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Worthington newspapers left Philadelphia on Friday morning, June 21. The excursion this year was at Cresson, Pennsylvania, which is on the top of the Alleghany Mountains, and where the Pennsylvanians have a magnificent summer resort. The newspaper men, their wives and daughters, remained at the Mountain House for several days. A trip was made through the Conemaugh Valley, where the journalists had a chance to take a look at the scene of the great and destructive flood. These annual excursions are always very pleasant for all who are fortunate enough to be numbered among the guests, and much appreciated by the editors, who are confined to close rooms so many months of the year.

THE members of the New Jersey Editorial Association, their wives and daughters, and a number of invited guests, enjoyed an excursion through northern New York, the trip lasting from Monday, June 24, until Friday. The annual hop took place at the Glen Park Hotel, at Watkins station, on Tuesday evening. The excursionists left Watkins by special train Wednesday morning and arrived at Niagara Falls at half-past twelve o'clock, over the New York Central road. The run from Rochester to Buffalo, sixty-nine miles, was made in ninety minutes. The excursionists quartered at the International Hotel. The following message was wired to the Pennsylvania editors at Cape May, New Jersey: "While viewing the waters of Niagara the New Jersey Editorial Association sends greeting to the Pennsylvania editors, enjoying the waters of the Atlantic at Cape May."

ABOUT 150 members of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association and their ladies took their annual excursion to Cape May, Monday, June 24. They first assembled at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, and from thence boarded the steamboat Republic at Race street wharf, through the courtesy of the owners. From Cape May Point the association proceeded to the Stockton Hotel, Cape May, where they partook of a banquet tendered by F. Theodore Walton. The party made their headquarters at the Stockton during their three days' stay. On Thursday night the annual banquet of the association was held. The association, through the chairman of their executive committee, H. L. Taggart, extended an invitation to President Harrison to be present at the banquet or grant them a reception, but an answer was received to the effect that the latter could not attend the banquet or grant the reception. The president of the association is Thomas M. Jones, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

THE twenty-sixth annual convention of Northern Indiana Editorial Association was held in Kendallsville, June 13 and 14. Able and interesting papers were read on: "The Newspaper of the Fireside," by J. B. Stoll, South Bend *Times*; "The Advertising Agent," by J. D. Page, *News*, Fort Wayne; "Official Patronage," J. W. Adams, *Post*, Columbia City; "Making Both Ends Meet," J. J. Higgins, Butler *Review*.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ENVELOPES gummed on the outside of the lower flap instead of the inside of the upper flap is a new American idea. In sealing envelopes of this make the tongue is not brought in contact with mucilage.

AN adhesive mucilage for labels, suitable for bottles or glass, may be prepared by soaking glue in strong vinegar; then heat to boiling and add flour. This is very adhesive and does not decompose when kept in wide-mouthed bottles.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the invention of photography will be celebrated in Berlin, from the middle of September to the middle of October next, by a jubilee photographic exhibition. Exhibits from all countries will be admitted.

THE type specimen pages in this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER include four from the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia, three of which are lining gothics in different faces and one lining gothic extended. It will be noticed that all these have lower case from the six point up. They will all prove useful in offices of any size.

COMPRESSED vegetable parchment is being experimented with for bearings on Prussian railways. An emulsion of water and oil, any of the mineral oils, is used as lubricant. The parchment soon becomes impregnated with oil, and is able to go a long time without a renewal of lubrication. Superiority to metal is claimed for it.

MANY thanks to Mr. William B. Root, of Aspen, of the firm of Freeman & Root, dealers in mining properties, for information given and favors extended. The specimens received will be placed under lock and key, and treasured as heirlooms. Parties intending visiting this beautiful city for the purpose of investing in its mines, cannot do better than call on him.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON has sailed for Europe, where he will visit Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and Leipsic in the interest of his paper here. Mr. Harrison, it is stated, will be the first member of the family in direct line of descent from Major-General Thomas Harrison, who was executed for fighting under Cromwell, that has ever returned to England, even to make a visit.

A NEW YORK daily states that thirty-five convicts were at work at Sing Sing, a few days ago, sorting and boiling rags, under the contract the warden has taken with Bernard Dreyfus of New York. They have fifteen tons to work on, and if the experiment proves successful the industry will be regularly established at the prison and one hundred men will be set at work at it.

MR. THOMAS W. ELLIOTT, of London, Ontario, an esteemed contributor to THE INLAND PRINTER, received the government medal for best wood engraving at the recent art examination at Toronto. This is the second medal this gentleman has taken, having received one last year for drawings. He also received certificates for painting on china, ornamental and industrial design.

A PROCESS to render paper impervious to the action of acids, water, air, etc., has been patented by C. D. Aaria, of London. It is as follows: A bath is first prepared, composed of bisulphide of carbon and gutta percha, sufficient of the first named being employed to dissolve the gutta percha and thus form a solution into which the paper is immersed and allowed to remain for twelve hours or more. The material is then removed and allowed to dry

for two hours, when it is placed under pressure to cause the gutta percha to form a solid coat upon the material. After applying this pressure, the paper or other material is once again allowed to dry for twenty-two hours, after which the whole process is repeated and the material is ready for use.

Some time ago the *Central Typefoundry*, of St. Louis, offered $200 in rewards for various original designs in type, and a reward for best collection of printing done with Central Typefoundry "copper alloy" type. There were a great number of competitors for each prize. The fortunate ones were: Orange Perry, Coldwater, Mich.; C. W. Kemmer, Fergus Falls, Minn.; A. J. Munro, Knoxville, Tenn.; F. R. Horsman, London, Eng., and S. Reed Johnston, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A new mill for the manufacture of paper from moss has been recently established in Sweden. Paper of different thicknesses and pasteboard made of it have already been shown, the latter even in sheets three-quarters of an inch thick. It is as hard as wood and can be easily painted and polished. It has all the good qualities but none of the defects of wood. The pasteboard can be used for door and window frames, architectural ornaments and all kinds of furniture.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Mr. F. Rose, late of Lansing, is now forcmanizing on the *Tribune*, and Mr. G. Callahan is holding a like position on the *Evening Press*.

Bismarck, Dak.—State of trade, good; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $25. Work will be good in this city until after the legislature in the spring. Not enough printers here now to do the work.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. New book and job scale put into force. Business not very good and printers warned to keep away from Boston at present. Principal firms signed scale 40 cents per thousand ems, $15 per week.

Chicago, Ill.—State of trade, dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $18. President Plank addressed the union at its last meeting, and made a favorable impression. Opinion among the craft seems to be divided about the action taken by the International body at the Denver session.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; book work, per week, nine hours, $15; job printers, per week, $18 and $20.

Dallas, Texas.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening and weekly, 37 cents; week scale, $18; nine hours constitute a day's work. Some talk of a new morning paper in the near future.

Detroit, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Subs in good demand at present, with prospect of demand keeping up for some time.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, $13.50; job printers, per week, $13.50. *Morning Gazette* have removed to the Michael's building, on East Berry street, and have very neat quarters. On June 7 the *Morning Journal* changed hands, W. W. Rockhill, former city clerk, and A. J. Monahan, of the *Sentinel* editorial staff, taking charge. Archer & Bro. have moved into their new building on Clinton street, built for them. It is a very fine building.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12. C. F. Narson has resigned his situation on the *Patriot*, and will act as agent for the *Free Press* (Detroit), here.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $15.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17. Newspaper work continues fair, while book and job work is showing signs of the approach of hot weather. Crane's office is turning out considerable fine work. No. 80 pays per capita on 240 members — 100 gain in last year.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, about fair; prospects, about fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Work in the job printing line is very dull at the present time, and in book printing there is nothing doing. The supply of printers in all classes is much greater than the demand.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, moderately fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, $12 per week; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. Col. John B. Clarke has been reëlected state printer for two years, which will make business good in his (the *Mirror*) office for that length of time, as it has been most of the time during the past four years.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor, until September 1; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, $17. The printing business is very dull, there being two unemployed printers to every one employed. The *Sunday Standard* has been changed from an eight-page to a four-page paper.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, $16; job printers, per week, $18. Too many printers in town at present, and still they are pouring in.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $16. Sunday was suspension day in No. 7; about twenty-five members went by default, dues not paid. Joseph L. Evans, ex-president of No. 7 and an ex-delegate to the International Typographical Union, has been found guilty of boycotting, and the master decrees that he and a few more shall pay the sum of $2,400, and costs, about $4,000, quite a sum to pay when the boys have not the wherewithal. The printers will give their annual picnic in August. Plenty of subs in town and ditto of work.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Business is duller than it has been for years, and the "subs" outnumber the regulars. Tourists without money had better not stop here unless they want to walk out of town.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. Job offices are having all they want to do. The employing printers are making a combined effort to stop the "pauper" printing done at the D. M. Institute. The *Republican* has added two lady compositors (the first in the city) to its composing room.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, fair for the season; prospects, not so good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, also poor; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents and 43 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Every branch of the printing business still continues very dull, and the city is loaded with idle printers; job hands make less than $15 per week for the present.

Tacoma, W. T.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 for 9 hours. Due to the late conflagration at Seattle, and of consequently throwing many "comps" out of work, this will be a poor place for some time to come.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $15; job printers, per week, $15. Contrary to all predictions and former records, July opened up with a demand for more printers than the town could supply and a few were imported. This state of things seems destined to last through the month, and perhaps longer.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening and weekly, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. Work on morning papers and in a few of the day offices became suddenly brisk recently, but is rapidly reacting toward dullness again. Nine hours prevails.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work has been very good for a few weeks, but has commenced to slack up a little now.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of a new implement for rule bending, called the Bartholomew "Twister." Cuts of it, and samples of its work, are shown in the advertisement, which explain the implement and its uses better than words. Among the recommendations offered for the Bartholomew "Twister" are its simplicity, portability, durability, and above all

its cheapness, the price being but $4.00. At this price every rule twister can afford to have a "Twister" of his own. C. E. Bartholomew, 22 College Place, New York, is the manufacturer, to whom orders should be sent. See the advertisement.

THE Liberty Machine Works of 54 Frankfort street, New York, calls the attention of the trade in this issue to their new indestructible solid all-brass galley and their galley lock-up on pages 868 and 869. The galley is strong and substantial, is guaranteed for three years, and is certainly entitled to be called "indestructible." The galley lock-up is a useful and simple contrivance, which will save its cost in time saved in a few months.

A RARE opportunity is open for a competent job printer who can invest $5,000 to secure a half-interest in one of the best paying plants in the West (established 1883). Business includes wood and seal engraving, making rubber stamps, etc., and will be sold only to a suitable party. Must be sold, as owner will enter theological seminary first of September. Principals only address for particulars "C. W. D.," 904 Monroe street, Topeka, Kansas.

TO THE SEA SHORE AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

ON THE FINEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

The next "Sea Side and White Mountains Special," solid Pullman vestibuled train of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway leaves Dearborn station, Chicago, Wednesday next, at 5 p. m., and each Wednesday thereafter during the tourist season. The attractions of Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence river, Montreal, and the glorious scenery of the White Mountains, are all enjoyed by passengers on this modern hotel on wheels. The entire train, including dining car, barber shop, ladies' and gentlemen's bath rooms, library, and observation car, with four magnificent Pullman vestibuled sleeping palaces, all lighted by electricity, runs through to the Atlantic coast without change of any car. The ladies should not overlook the special feature of a "lady attendant," who accompanies the train. Passengers for the White Mountains, Rangeley Lakes, Poland Springs, Portland, Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, York Harbor, Portsmouth, Isle of Shoals, and all the seaside and mountain resorts of New England, should secure accommodations early on this finest train in the world by applying to E. H. Hughes, general western passenger agent Chicago & Grand Trunk railway, No. 103 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

Tourist tickets to all eastern summer resorts are now on sale good to October 31st.

SOMETHING NEW.

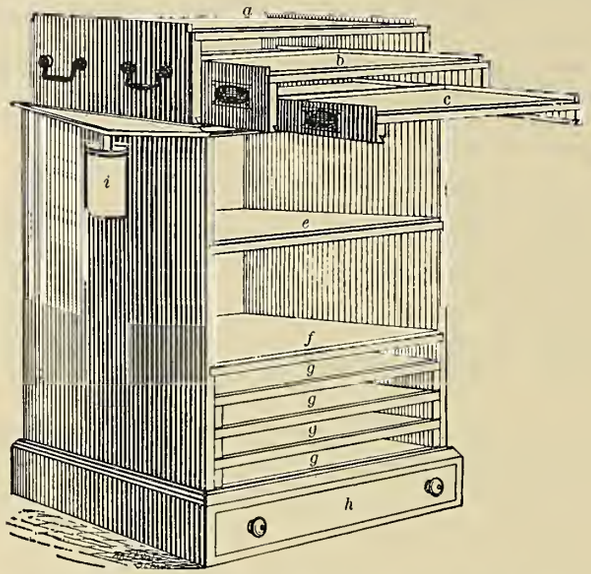
COMBINED TYPE TABLE AND GALLEY RACK.

Every proprietor of a printing office knows the trouble and annoyance the care of matter, "live" or "dead," occasions. He knows the disadvantages of the galley rack, the standing galley and the imposing stone as receptacles for standing matter. Something to take the place of these and obviate their disadvantages has been "a long-felt want." Not only has such a thing been a long-felt want to the proprietors, but foremen and compositors as well have felt the need.

Some years ago the foreman of the composing room of now one of the largest law-book publishing houses in the country discovered a scarcity of room for standing matter, and asked the proprietors to purchase a few additional stones. The proprietor replied, "Can't you find a substitute for stones? They take up too much room, and, besides, are very expensive." The foreman then set his wits to work, and, profiting by the adage that "necessity is the mother of invention," devised the Combined Type Table and Galley Rack, a condensed description and cut of which is herewith given. It is the invention of Mr. John Jehle, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and a patent on it was allowed January 29, 1889. The invention is no experiment, as it has been in use for more than three years.

The tables and covers are constructed of hardwood. Height, including covers, 3 feet 6 inches; length, 3 feet 3 inches; width, 2 feet 2 inches; with surface of about 36 square feet for type, and rack for twelve or sixteen double galleys, full length. Also, one sort case.

Covers and receptacles for type, covered with heavy rolled zinc; gutters around whole table, preventing water running onto galleys and floor. The tables and covers are designed for live or dead matter.



SIDE VIEW.—With space for sixteen double galleys lying flat, and covers projected. Also made for galleys raised on one side. *a* to *c*, portable covers for live or dead matter; *d* to *f*, stationary receptacles for live or dead matter; *d*, the letter is not shown, but it is the space for matter immediately under *c*; *g*, galley racks; *h*, sort case; *i*, water can.

The covers can be moved either forward or backward, so as to reach the matter underneath, and are provided with iron grooves to prevent tipping when moved out more than half way.

All type on tables and covers is accessible without a moment's delay. The tables and covers are provided with galley-rests for shoving type off. The covers are portable, and can be removed with type and placed near the compositors' cases, thus saving valuable time when distributing.

There is no wear on the bottom of type, as the zinc can be oiled with machine oil (which prevents corrosion), and is as smooth as stone. The oil does not get onto the type, as printers will testify. Wipe oil off before placing type on tables or covers.

By the use of these tables the imposing stones are always ready for locking up of forms.

The tables can be made any shape or size desired.

The West Publishing Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota, have in use eight tables, each being treble the size above described, with covers, and store about four thousand pages of live and dead matter on their tables—fully 30,000 pounds of type—and the average amount of matter pied does not amount to one-fourth of a galley per week! a wonderful record considering that there are from 100 to 150 employés in the composing room the year round. Three imposing stones only are used in the job and composing rooms, and no matter is kept standing in chases, thereby saving great expense in chases, furniture, etc.

THE VAN DUZEN GAS ENGINE.

Among the many modes of producing power for propelling machinery of every kind the gas engine is one of the most satisfactory, economical and efficient now used, and of the various makes of this class of engines none stand higher in the estimation of those who have used them, or have proved more serviceable and practicable, than the Van Duzen gas engine, manufactured by the Van Duzen Gas Engine Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Van Duzen engine is of the very highest grade both in construction and material, and being of the vertical type it occupies from 20 to 50 per cent less floor space than other engines. Besides the

advantage of compactness, an engine of this construction has less friction of the working parts, perfect alignment, and is consequently the most durable. It will be to the interest of any printer, publisher, bookbinder or electrotyper to examine this engine and look well into the merits of the same, if about to add to his plant a motor of any kind. The Van Duzen Company have issued a descriptive pamphlet fully describing all the points of excellence of their engine, which will be sent to anyone interested on request. Notice the advertisement of the company on page 862.

ANOTHER NOVELTY JUST OUT.

The old established, well-known and enterprising firm of Berger & Wirth, manufacturers of fine colors and printing inks at Leipsic, Germany, having their branch located at 190 William street, New York, have brought out an entire new roller composition, the "Victoria Bianca," called "The White," on account of its white cream color.

This new composition, to judge from the peculiar, and to the purpose, especially suitable materials, according to experience and practical tests, surpasses anything which has been made hitherto. The "Bianca" excels in its great elastic and resisting powers and durability, and can be frequently recast without losing its many excellent qualities. The composition is also quite indifferent to temperature, can be worked in cold, warm or damp rooms, and is therefore highly recommended for any kind of work, for ordinary machines as well as for the fastest running rotary machines, in every climate.

It may just as well be added that this new composition has already stood the test *to the fullest extent*, being pronounced by the most eminent establishments in Europe as THE BEST in the market, fully carrying out *all* the claims of its manufacturers. We have, therefore, much pleasure in recommending the new "Victoria Bianca" to the American trade as a first rate article in every respect.

Mr. Beisbarth, the able and courteous manager of the New York branch, will gladly give all further information.

FIVE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will sell from principal stations on its lines, on Tuesdays, August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at *Half Rates* to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. For tickets and further information concerning these excursions call on your nearest C. B. & Q. ticket agent, or address P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

A GOOD OPENING.—An established country paper in a growing town of over 2,000 population in New York State is offered for sale. Circulation over 2,000; job work and advertising good. Office finely located in new building. Water power and other conveniences. Don't write unless business is intended. $2,000 or $2,500 to make first payment. Address "X," care INLAND PRINTER.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION," and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 37 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

FINAL VOLUME of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange" to be issued this year, and as we have gained a good many new members by furnishing copies of Vol. III at the binding fee, shall continue to do so as long as they last. See notice in another column. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

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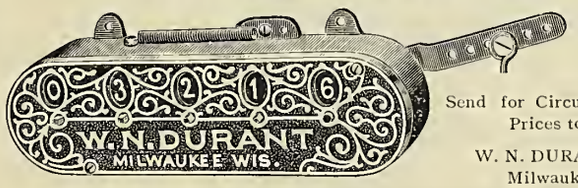
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WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. desires to obtain fifteen or twenty copies of No. 4 of Vol. III of THE INLAND PRINTER to complete sets for binding, and will pay 25 cents per copy for same. Send them on if you can spare any.

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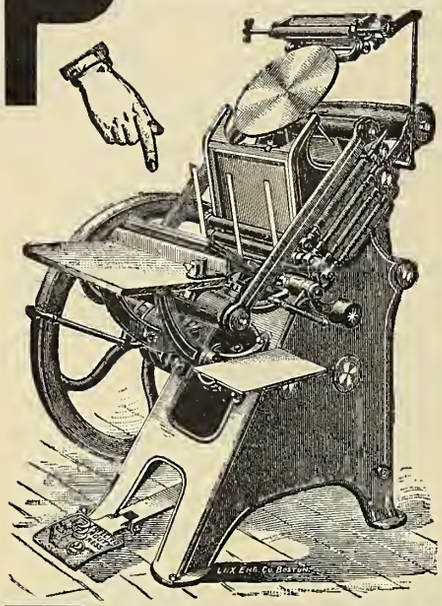
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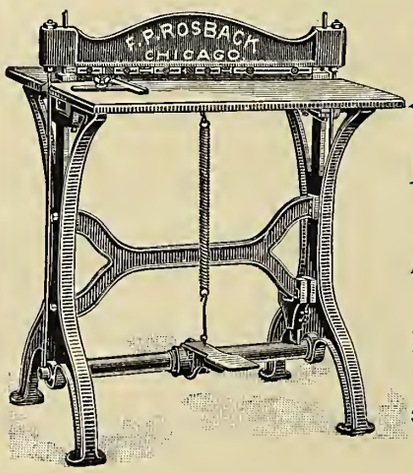
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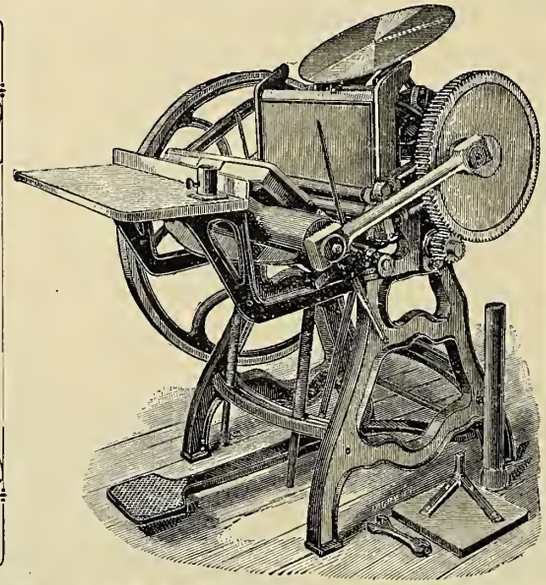
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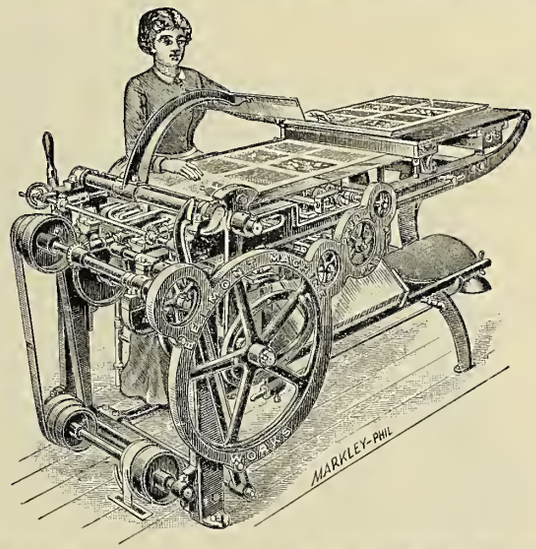
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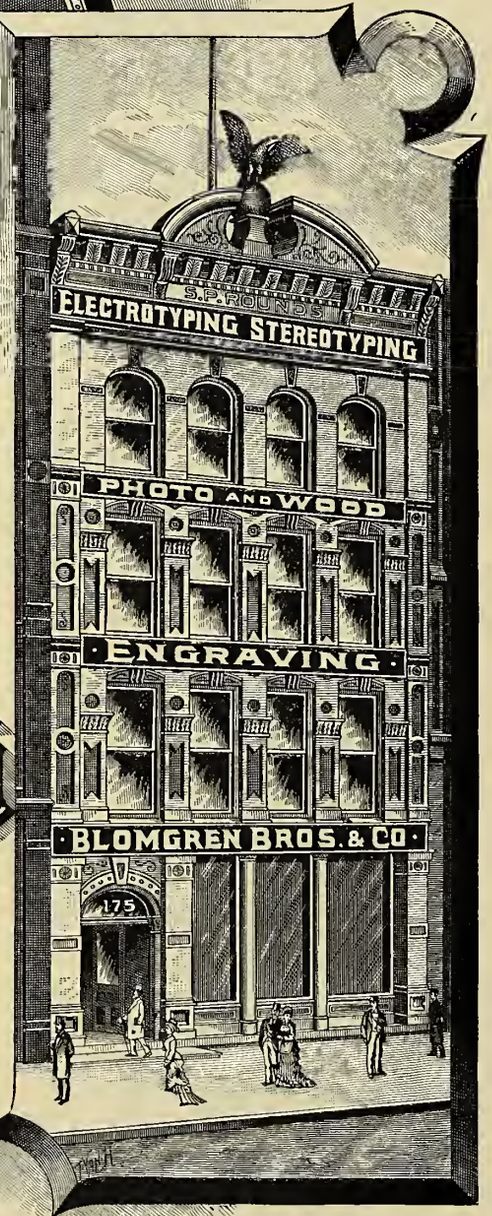
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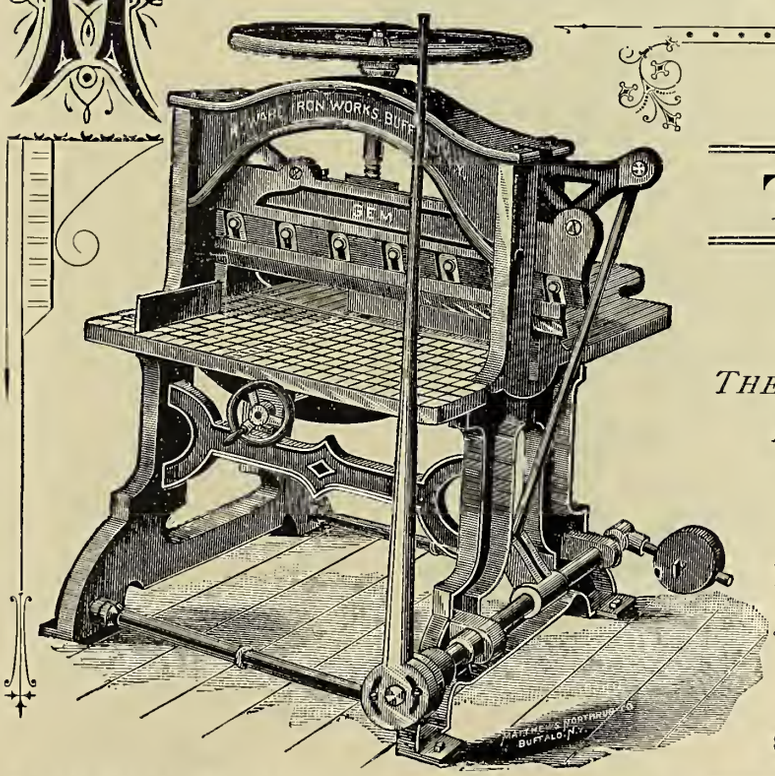
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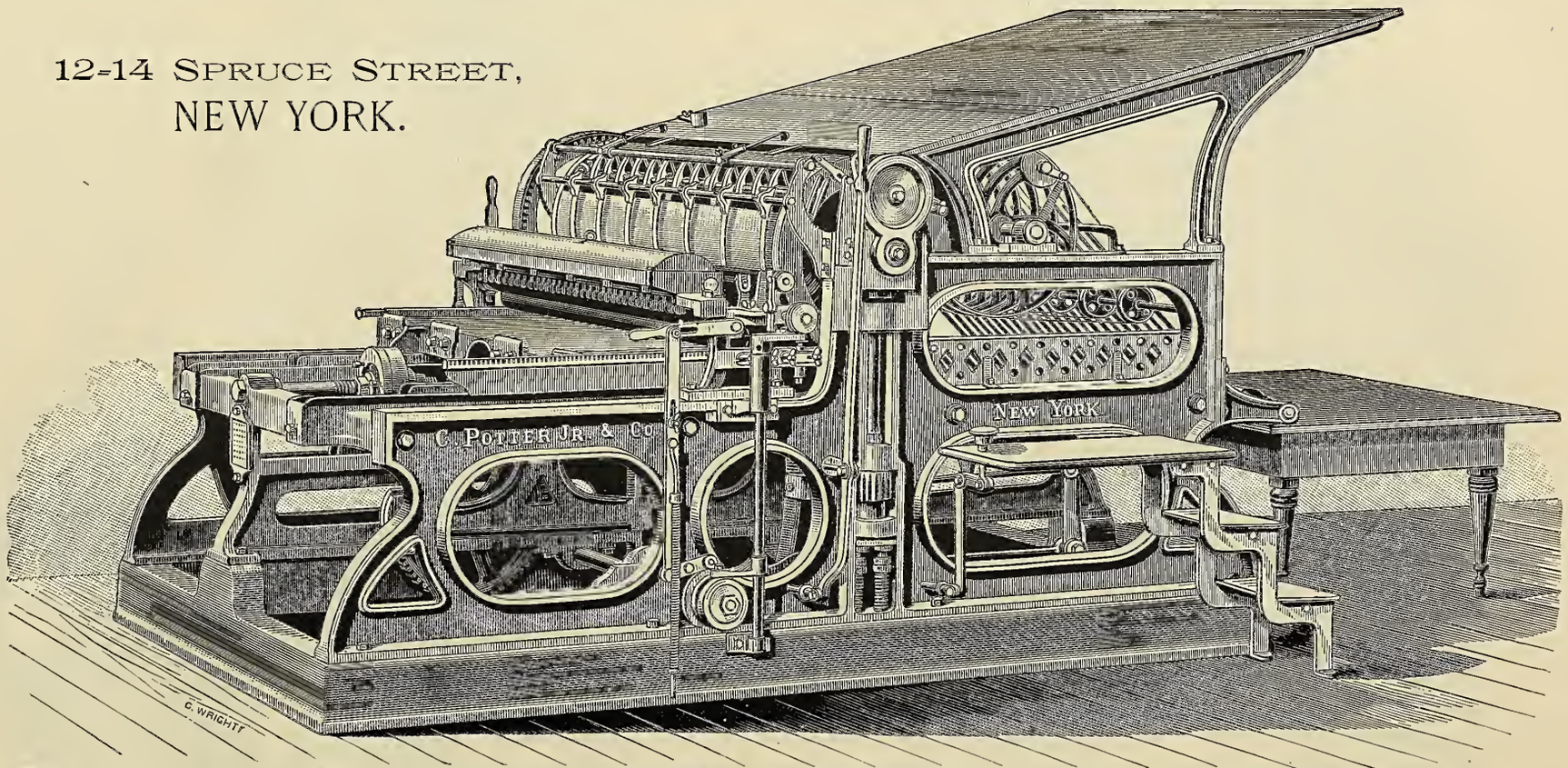
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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VI.—NO. 11. CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1889. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

USEFUL HINTS.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

IT is of small experiences and useful hints that this paper is intended to treat. They may be known to some and not to others of the extensive circle of readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, and thus, by administering advice to even a comparatively small number of people, it will fulfill its mission.

This is the time of discontentment in the pressroom. There is no ghost feared as thoroughly by any minor as the ghost of humidity by the pressman. Rollers are unfit to use. The pores of the composition seem to open and allow the property of a good roller—*to take and give the ink freely*—to escape. The fountain is wide open, the rollers apparently covered with ink, and still the impression is gray and insufficient. Roller-makers insist upon having cast perfect rollers, and, shrugging their shoulders, simply reply to the complaints of the printer: "It's all over so, it's the weather." Our experience this summer has been abundantly disagreeable in this direction. To await dry, if even warm, weather will in most cases not do. Time is pressing, the work must be turned out be the weather damp or not damp, and the experience and patience of the pressman are thus taxed to the utmost. It is a case where despair would be excusable; but despair will not do the work, and therefore we must keep cool, notwithstanding the 90° Fahrenheit, and be composed. The trite saying, "You must use old, winter rollers," is now heard. So far, so good, if you have them; and, although every careful pressman will provide for this emergency, it may be—I dare say it occurs every day—that there are none. In such emergency I advise the following, which, at times, has done me good service. If I have time to await the seasoning of a new set of rollers—which may be accomplished with the care of the roller-maker in two or three days, although the proper time, under ordinary circumstances, is at least a week—I order new rollers without any glycerine or fatty substance whatever. Such rollers are the best for humid weather or damp pressrooms. In places near the river or on ground floors such rollers will be found of great service. In case there is no time for a postponement of the work, which is generally the rule, my advice is to wash the rollers; take them out of the press and roll them well on a dusty floor. Allow them to rest a short while; wash them again and put them on the press for use. This procedure will reduce the so-called life of a roller considerably, and I have frequently done very creditable work with rollers which absolutely refused to take or give ink before such treatment. It is unnecessary to say that extra fine work, cut and plate work will hardly be satisfactorily done in such cases, and I cannot but pity that pressman who, in the dilemma of continuous damp weather with unsatisfactory rollers on hand, is compelled, or, rather, expected, to turn out creditable prints. It is a case of h—l on earth. Heaven befriend me! I have sometimes tried to dry up the atmosphere by placing a number of lighted lamps around the press, and my endeavors have several times had unlooked for success.

While dampness is often the cause of annoyance in pressrooms, it may at times become a very desirable factor. This is the case when printing on gummed paper. Dry, brisk days are unfavorable for such printing. I have been advised, and have tried, with comparative satisfaction, to place a wet sponge on the feed-board near the paper. The latter will draw the dampness sufficiently to work flat and handily. To sprinkle water on the floor about the press on which the gummed paper is to be worked has also helped me in keeping the paper from rolling.

Another case when humidity is desirable is in the much-feared case of electrical adherence. It often occurs in pressrooms, especially when extra great speed is necessary in running a job, that the immense friction produces an electric quality of no mean force, which compels the printed sheets after leaving the fly to adhere to each other and to form almost one solid mass, making it impossible to straighten the same. I have heard that the application of water will be of service in such cases. To do this properly I have sprinkled the floor around the press with water, and, placing a pail with water near the delivery table, put a sponge into it from which a

piece of heavy cord or wire leads up to the table between the delivered sheets. The electricity produced by the friction is thus received by the damp cord or wire, and, water being an excellent conductor, is, by this means, led into the pail, leaving the sheets free from the awkward property.

In this age of wood-pulp paper it is hardly necessary to speak about a method of testing the paper in regard to its possible contents of wood; still, in cases where a reliable, never-failing test is required, the following may be used: Mix three parts of nitric acid with one part of sulphuric acid; apply a drop of this mixture to the paper, and if it contains the least particle of wood it will at once color brown where it is brought in contact with the mixture.

Möser's "Technische Rundschau" recommends the following method of printing numbers for reserved seats, etc., running in rotation. The device is simple and well worthy of the consideration of American printers, for which reason I think it not out of place to explain the manner herewith.

Suppose we have an order for 200 reserved seat numbers from 1 to 200, six copies of each, we need not set up more than the units 1 to 0. These figures are to be set up, properly spaced, one above the other, as shown in section A of the table below:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L
1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91	**01**
2	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92	**02**	12
3	33	43	53	63	73	83	93	**03**	13	23
4	44	54	64	74	84	94	**04**	14	24	34
5	55	65	75	85	95	**05**	15	25	35	45
6	66	76	86	96	**06**	16	26	36	46	56
7	77	87	97	**07**	17	27	37	47	57	67
8	88	98	**08**	18	28	38	48	58	68	78
9	99	**09**	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89
0	00	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90

One hundred and twenty impressions are taken on strips of cardboard cut to the required width. This done, we have the required number of units, and change the gauge-pins in a manner to print the same form beside the printed figures to form the tens, as shown in column B of the table. We take twelve impressions of this form on twelve of the already printed strips. The next step is to change the form by taking the top figure (1) and placing it at the bottom of the column, so that the next impression on a strip of the first form will read as shown in column C of the table. We print again twelve strips of the first form. This change of the top figures, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0, respectively, is repeated eight more times, shown in the table as sections D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L. From each change twelve impressions on the printed strips containing the first form must be made. This will finish the tens, and by changing the form to ten figure 1's, and again moving the pins to the left for the space-width of the type, and printing six strips of each of the former changes from B to L, we will obtain the hundreds, or a continuous run of numbers from 1 to 199 in an edition of six copies. To obtain number 200 we must print upon the six strips left a figure 2 to head the 00 of column B. In assorting the numbers it will be found that each six copies of the heavy type cannot be used, but this small loss in stock is compensated many times by the advantage derived from the method.

These and similar suggestions, partly originally experienced by others, but tested by the author of this paper, could be continued to many columns of matter. But I have already trespassed too much upon the valuable space of the editor, and must abstain from saying any more today. Possibly one or the other items of information may appear new to some one of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, and will benefit him. In this case the writer will have attained his object.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE DENVER CONVENTION.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

THE work of the delegates to the Denver convention of the International Typographical Union, at least that portion of it relative to matters of special interest to the craft in general, has now become sufficiently understood to at least admit of an intelligent criticism being formed on the subject.

Probably no convention of the International Union has ever been convened under more auspicious conditions and surroundings than the one just held in Denver, and it will be a little curious to note how the legislation of a body of printers will be affected when they are surrounded by such favorable circumstances as attended the delegates in their last trip to the mighty West. The scenery of that part of the country is acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any in the world, while the well-known hospitality of the western people was fairly outdone on this occasion. On no former occasion was there such a lavish expenditure of money in the entertainment of the International body, nor such unremitting zeal displayed in ministering to the comfort and enjoyment of visiting delegates.

And yet, after a careful and unprejudiced review of the work done at Denver, I am forced to the conclusion that the members of that body did not reach the high-water mark in the wisdom or effectiveness of the work done there. I am fully conscious of the fact that it may be regarded as somewhat unreasonable to expect a body of untrained legislators, such as printers necessarily must be, to avoid all the pitfalls and temptations attending a convention composed of members the majority of whom are attending the first meeting of the International that they have ever seen in session, and whose controlling influence seems to be a desire to take up all the business that may be presented, and dispose of it in some manner or shape.

One stand taken at Denver, the one in favor of submitting to local unions "laws involving an increased taxation," will probably denote, as clearly as anything else, the motive which governed the members of that body; and to a printer of a speculative turn of mind will present a somewhat curious phase of our legislative history

in the past. It is a well-known fact that there is not a single combination of workingmen in the land, one that makes any pretense to maintaining a national or an international organization, whose members pay as light dues as do the members of the unions composing the International Typographical Union. We have occasionally been able to get together a convention, the majority of which was composed of men who saw the necessity of a more thorough organization of the printers of America and who had the courage of their convictions, and enacted laws looking to that end. But the next convention would invariably go back to the old order of things, or adopt measures making it necessary to submit those measures involving an "increased taxation" to the local unions, where they have been uniformly defeated.

Thus we have been playing shuttlecock with the most important measures that have ever occupied the attention of the printers of America. It may seem strange that the idea could suggest itself to anyone; that the rank and file of the unions, the men who compose it numerically and whose membership is absolutely necessary to the existence of an international body, should not be the proper people to finally pass judgment upon all questions involving an increased outlay. Still the fact remains, that every question of this class that has been so submitted has been unmercifully snowed under up to the present time. I am satisfied to leave the consideration of this question to the printers of the country without any further comment on my part.

One of the old time questions that occupied the attention of the Denver delegates was that relating to the length of time which an apprentice should serve before he can be recognized as a full-fledged printer. It is difficult to see why this question should be so frequently brought before the convention, when we recollect that the only disposition ever made of the matter was to change the term of service from five to four years, or vice versa. Why would it not be a good idea to regulate this question in accordance with the law of supply and demand? If it should appear that we have too many printers, make the term of service longer; if there is a scarcity of labor, shorten the term. But this view of the subject seems to have no merit in it from the standpoint of the average delegate, as the only change that has ever been made in the law is the one noted above.

Below will be found a brief synopsis of the most important changes proposed at Denver to the constitution, by-laws and general laws of the International Union:

1. To make sessions of the International Typographical Union annual instead of biennial; and to change terms of officers of the International Typographical Union to one year instead of two.

2. To amend Article VI, Section 1, of the constitution, by striking out clause authorizing president and executive council of the International Typographical Union to submit measures to subordinate unions.

3. To amend Article VI, Section 6, of the constitution, by omitting organizers from executive council; striking out clause authorizing executive council to enact temporary legislation; making meetings of executive council subject to call of president; striking out clause authorizing executive council to levy assessments; striking out clause authorizing executive council to terminate strikes, and by adding the following: "Provided, however, that in towns or cities where there are more than one union holding a charter from the International Typographical Union, they shall not call in the executive council until a conference has been had by equal representation with all subordinate unions in such city or town."

4. To strike out Section 8 of Article XIV of the constitution, which empowers the executive council, in case of a strike, to call out allied crafts; make Section 7 appear as Section 8; and to insert for Section 7 a section providing that in cities where there are more than one union holding charters from the International Typographical Union they shall create a joint standing committee, "to whom the several trades shall refer the adjustment of difficulties with employers."

5. To amend Section 3 of Article IV, so as to make an officer of the International Typographical Union eligible to reëlection, "even though he has not been returned as a delegate."

6. To amend the constitution by striking out clauses which authorize organizers to hear appeals and decide thereon.

7. To amend Section 1 of Article VI of the constitution, so as to change the location of headquarters of the International Typographical Union from Indianapolis to Chicago.

8. To amend Section 116, general laws, by making the term of delegates one year instead of two.

9. To accept eighty acres of land in Colorado as a site for a home for sick and indigent printers.

In looking over the foregoing, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the members of the Denver convention were strongly impressed with the necessity of undoing, so far as possible, the work done at Kansas City. This was entirely in accord with the action of former conventions, and can be most clearly discerned in the treatment bestowed on the question of organizers by the gentlemen in the Denver convention. This was probably the most prominent measure transacted at Kansas City, and one that brought that meeting into more than usual prominence. Of course, the leading men of the Kansas City convention know that their work was far from complete, and that but little could be accomplished by the organizers with the scanty financial provision allowed them. They regarded their work as merely an entering wedge, to be taken up by succeeding conventions, and vigorously prosecuted until the printers of the country were thoroughly and systematically organized. It was supposed that each recurring convention would take the districts as they found them, and double their number by dividing each one until such time as they would have been brought to a compact and convenient size, when the results would quickly have become apparent. But the members of the Denver convention evidently looked at the matter in an altogether different light, and, in the interest of "economy," did what they could to place the International body exactly where it has been since its formation, and just where it will be of no practical value in assisting local unions out of any difficulty in which they may become involved. It is doubtful if there is any economy in this action, as the system of biennial sessions provided at Kansas City would more than save the printers of this country the amount of money

contemplated as necessary for the purposes of organization.

It will easily be agreed that one of the most vitally important questions considered at Denver was the acceptance of the gift of eighty acres of land for the building of a home for superannuated printers. This is a subject on the merits of which I cannot hope to do justice in the tail-end of an article of this kind, and will, therefore, postpone the subject to a future communication. Before closing, however, I wish to call the attention of printers to the fact that this question will require careful consideration, as the body of the printers are evidently very much divided on the advisability of accepting this donation. Many claim that it is too far removed from the large majority of the printers of America; that it is in a country where the necessities of life are high-priced, and where the health-giving qualities of the climate are of doubtful benefit to any but one class of patients. However, this is a subject I trust printers will thoroughly investigate and discuss, and will promise to return to it myself at some future time.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CHANGES IN ITS ORTHOGRAPHY.

BY JOHN BEDFORD LENO, LONDON.

WHEN two great nations, like England and America, speak and use the same language, any difference in pronunciation or its orthography is to be regretted. It is bothering to ordinary men, but it is more so to those connected with the printing profession, more especially when the assimilation is going on, for, sooner or later, that is sure to take place.

Englishmen are inclined to the belief that no other people have a right to take liberties with a language which they deem their own, and I remember the time when the outcry against America for its orthographic changes was both loud and long, when they were looked upon as a national insult. "What right had they (the Americans) to tamper with our language and change the spelling of words?" No thought was ever taken of the fact that English spelling was full of anomalies, anomalies that can best be seen by consulting a rhyming dictionary, more especially that of Walker.

Truly, the English are a conservative people, and conservatives of a certain order never ask themselves what they wish to conserve. Many a curse have I hurled at the head of Noah Webster; but like those that came from the jackdaw of Rheims, mentioned by Ingoldsby, there is every probability that they did not disturb his last long slumber.

Withal, his style of spelling has made, and is making, headway.

I have since learned that this feeling was unwarranted, and that we should have been wiser if we had remained silent. I know of no matter upon which such exaggerated ideas have prevailed. A vast number of persons, and these not in any way confined to the uneducated order, entertained the belief that Noah Webster had revolutionized the English language, and, moreover, that he had done this without thought or consideration. I confess that I once entertained this idea, and so the name of Noah Webster became hateful to me.

On giving time and attention to the matter, I found I had been grossly deceived; that the compiler of the dictionary for America had made comparatively few alterations, and, moreover, that he had good warranty for making them. In a word, I saw that he had been struck with glaring and admitted anomalies, and had attempted to get rid of them. There was nothing that could be called drastic in his treatment. Instead of going as far as he might have gone, he contented himself with changing—may I not say righting—a few of the most conspicuous departures from the rules laid down by our best grammarians and lexicographers. Let it be noted that I confine my remarks to Noah Webster's changes, or, at least, to those with which he is credited in this country, and the impression they created on the minds of a considerable number of Englishmen.

I have more than hinted that an English rhyming dictionary will speedily reveal the strange anomalies in English spelling. In Walker's rhyming dictionary all the words ending in "full" will be found brought together. The meaning of "full" is well understood. It has one meaning, and no more. Now, is there any earthly reason why it should be indiscriminately spelled with one or two "l's," as "ful" and "full." Take an ordinary English dictionary and search for it, either as a prefix, a terminal, or as the center of a word, and you will see that the two modes of spelling are employed without either rhyme or reason. Strange to say, we English have taken and still take but little notice of this strange inconsistency. The eye is not offended; our sense of propriety is not outraged. In all compounded words in which the word "full" occurs, I hold that one "l" would be sufficient. With this inconsistency Webster has not attempted to deal. He may have changed the spelling in certain words of this order; but he has not attempted any radical change.

In the formation of the plurals of such words as "chimney," "money," "pony," "penny," etc., he has strictly adhered to the rule laid down by Lindley Murray, and boycotted the exceptions. The English still recognize these exceptions, or, rather, a goodly number do, and pluralize without sense of congruity. Clearly, in such cases, there could have been no necessity for departing from the rule, which tells us that when the "y" terminating the singular form of the word is preceded by a vowel, the addition of the letter "s" is the legitimate mode of forming the plural, and that, when it is not so preceded, the correct way is to change the "y" into "ies." That we English are not altogether beyond conviction, is proved by the fact that the American spelling in this class of words is winning converts daily. Take the word "moneys." On looking over a host of papers, published forty years ago, I have found no instance in which the word is spelled otherwise than "monies"; but, on referring to those of today, I find in the majority

of cases where this, the plural form of the word appears, it has the added "s" only.

The deleting of the "u" in such words as "colour," "parlour," etc., is not so generally adopted or approved of. Still, there is no denying that the change is gradually and persistently making headway, and that it must win in the long run.

One of the most radical changes to which we shall stand indebted to Noah Webster, will be, when completed, the omitting of the superfluous consonant in such words as "traveller." Here, again, the great American lexicographer has taken no liberties. He has simply carried out a well-known rule and wiped away needless exceptions. When, says Murray, words ending with a consonant have the accent on the final syllable, as "allot," in forming the past participle the consonant should be doubled. In other words the rule is, when the accent is on the last syllable the consonant is doubled, but not when the accent falls elsewhere. Why was this rule not abided by? Why should "traveller" and a host of other words have been placed among the exceptions? I can find no reason, and I have never yet met a man who could.

I see that the same American authority has dropped the diphthong out of certain words in which it is still employed by the English, as, for instance, "phenix." Why is it still left in others by this usually consistent scholar, I am at a loss to divine.

There is one change introduced by this eminent American authority that appears to have made no headway with the British public. I allude to such words as "sceptre," "mitre," etc.; up to the present time no English scholar has, to my knowledge, been bold enough to attempt to change the spelling of these words to "scepter," "miter," etc. That it is a rule to change words of similar termination when incorporated into English, is well known; then, why these exceptions, and why should we remain prejudiced against the change?

There is a single word in our language, I allude to "operative," that I should like to see displaced as a noun or substantive; more especially as we could do very well without it. Fancy calling a visitor a visitive!

I am no advocate of the phonetic system, and am personally opposed to the introduction of such spelling as "hav" for "have." This opposition may result from a residue of the old prejudice. Good reason could possibly be adduced for such changes; but I hold that their introduction is likely to land us in a muddle.

It must be admitted that the effect of change to the eye, however justifiable its introduction may be, is distinctly unpleasant, so much so that I am persuaded that it was the offense given to the eye, rather than the other senses, that swelled the outcry raised at the onset. Fortunately the eye soon becomes familiarized with the changed form of the word.

We English, or rather the majority of those who come within that category, no longer speak of the unsightliness of words spelled in the American fashion, which clearly shows that the offensiveness arising from the alteration is not lasting. The prejudice thus raised is fast dying out; indeed, it may be said to have died out. The eye no longer feels a difficulty, and the senses are being or have been convinced that the change has common sense in its favor. The eye is an important factor in all such matters; indeed, I know of no sense of equal importance. It is, as I have more than hinted, quick to take offense; and when the offense is justly taken, its influence is all-powerful.

I know of no class of men who have so much interest in this matter as compositors, both English and American. I, myself, have, before now, had to unlock a form in order to change the spelling of a word belonging to one or other of the classes of words herein alluded to, and this must have occured to others. The loss of time thus occasioned may not be great, but it is an unnecessary waste, and might have been possibly prevented.

It is no use talking of finality; a celebrated statesman once did that in regard to political changes, and got laughed at for his pains. Reform, whether in politics or spelling, knows it not.

Our common language is admitted to be less perfect than it might be. Indeed, it sadly wants revising. Let the attempt be made. There are anomalies and anomalies. Let us at least make an attempt to deal with the worst—those that are the most offensive and the most glaring. The task might be allotted to a committee formed of the most capable men of the two great English-speaking nations. The members of such a body, if formed, should be given strictly to understand that their duties will be to reform, not to revolutionize. The time has not come for the latter, and it is somewhat doubtful if it ever will come.

Every memory, whether tenacious or otherwise, has its holding capacity. The most capacious are not necessarily the best, or, rather, the most sensibly furnished. Many are crowded with mere useless lumber. Linguistic departures from set rules are nothing more than lumber, and are, I hold, unnecessary and useless, despite the old saying that there is "no rule without an exception." They needlessly intrench upon the holding capacity of the memory. Let them be got rid of by making the rules more comprehensive, more inclusive—ay, all-inclusive, if possible.

There may be no royal road to learning, but there is no reason why the available road, or roads, should not be kept in an unincumbered state—as free as possible from hindrance, or hindrances. An instrument, intended for a given purpose, is none the worse, but infinitely better for being easily mastered. What, I ask, is language but an instrument for the expression of our thoughts or the conveyance of ideas? I hold that the knowledge of a language can never be made too easy. The longer it takes to learn, the lesser the product of a man's thoughtful labors.

There are hundreds of inconsistent persons who would laugh at the idea of reviving the uncertain spelling of Chaucer, who do not see their way clear to simplify and rid the language of unnecessary and useless anomalies.

These were excusable in the fifteenth century, when no two countries had a common dictionary, or, perhaps, none whatever; but there is no excuse for their retention.

I have purposely restrained myself from suggesting changes foreign to those that have excited public attention. I might have drawn the attention of my readers to no few anomalies of a more recent importation. Why, for instance, should we change "telegraph" into "telegram," and not "photograph" into "photogram," and "lithograph" into "lithogram," when we want to express the thing produced, and not that which gives the product?

I will, however, proceed no farther in this direction. My object in writing has been to show that both English and American compositors would benefit by the change, and that your countryman, Noah Webster (long since deceased), is entitled to the gratitude of all who speak the English language; that he has been grossly misunderstood, and to make known the fact that the film of ignorance is fast falling from the eyes of Englishmen that once prevented them from seeing this matter in its true light.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

HAVING won the two great political printatorial prizes—the government printing office and the bureau of engraving and printing, the members of the craft in Chicago may be pardoned for tossing up their caps and indulging in a large amount of enthusiasm.

Of the first and the man we have already spoken, and the fairly settling into the harness proves his right to the praise given. No one longer questions his entire fitness, or that, though surrounded by untoward circumstances and perplexing problems, his clear head, cool judgment and knowledge of details will enable him to hold the mastery.

Mr. Palmer—he denies the soft impeachment of being a "General," and claims no higher title than that of a Christian gentleman—told the writer hereof that he "intended to go slow and avoid all possible mistakes"—a consummation much to be desired, but about as probable—the escape from errors—as that printers and employés will live hereafter in the sweetest of harmony. That he is acting according to the rule laid down is certain, notwithstanding the mad rush for places, and changes have been few, very much to the disgust of many of the dominant party. But the demand is nothing now to what it will be when congress again assembles. Then heaven bless him with cast-iron nerves and not to be disturbed sanity!

Of Captain Meredith we can only speak from hearsay, biding our time to call upon him personally and see how modestly he wears his honors and how well he is blessed with the rare tact and executive ability necessary to success in the position he holds. But every one of the employés of the office speak strongly and highly in his favor, and if the present foreshadows the future his administration will be marked by justice, firmness and the display of the peculiar talents and experience required as the head of the bureau giving all of paper money to the American world.

One thing is settled—by the ladies. Each and every one of the feminine employés declare him to be "such a handsome man," and that will cover a multitude of sins with them, if not with the administration.

It may not be widely known outside of Washington that there is no patronage, no appointing power delegated to the chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, it resting entirely with the secretary of the treasury. That fact, it is understood, was a disappointment to Captain Meredith. Could he, however, exchange places even for a single day with Mr. Palmer he would realize the situation, bless his lucky stars for having escaped a worse than the plagues of Egypt.

* * *

"PICA ANTIQUE" fancied he knew something of the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER. An acquaintance of—to tell would give away both ages—inclined us to that belief. But from the manner in which the Washington delegates to the recent convention speak of him, his kindness, eloquence and craft knowledge, we had but a feeble appreciation of his numerous gifts.

If we didn't know him to be almost supernaturally modest we would rehearse a few of the praises with which our ears have been filled. That being out of the question, we advise him, should he have any curiosity in the matter, to visit Washington and learn for himself the high and honorable estimation in which he is held by his brothers of the craft. Better, however, have his life well insured before so doing, for the "boys" have a fashion in the Capital City of furnishing guests with especially "fat matter," and their hospitality and liberality is unbounded. So, though as a "stranger" he would "be taken in," he might be essentially "done for" at his departure.

* * *

IN indorsement of "dry paper" and "hard packing," as mentioned by a writer in the July issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, it may be stated that such is the rule in the government printing office, except in cases of envelopes. Then "rubber blankets" are substituted on account of the often heavy and lumpy "gumming," and the time saved in not being required to "make ready" with every change of form.

"Wetting down" and "soft blankets" belong to a former age, are obsolete with *good* pressmen, and if any still are inclined to stick to the antediluvian methods they had better sojourn for a time in some large city and learn that there have been some decided improvements since the days of Adam.

* * *

AS ONE of the earliest and most earnest workers for a home for printers when their days of usefulness have passed and days of necessity come, it is pleasant for us to know that the project is assuming a tangible form

and the outlook bright. That there will be opposition to the proposed locality is to be expected. Everyone fancies his own the best. It is, however, to be hoped—even more, expected—that all personal feeling will be banished; all individual, selfish interests be merged into the general good. *The home is necessary—we must have it;* and where builded is a matter of little moment, health and accommodations considered.

A typographical friend, who is smoking the pipe of laziness near me, suggests that "it would be a long way for an eastern printer to go to Colorado Springs, and that he would never be able to get there." The answer is plain. The same liberality that builded the home would, when necessary, furnish the means of transportation, and no one be permitted to "tramp" thither or starve by the wayside.

The majority of the objections (as this one) are frivolous; the offer a good one; the locality exceptionally pleasant, prosperous and healthy; the people around blessed with genuine western hearts. For the rest, incidentals will settle themselves. Let us, therefore, hasten to do away with the stigma that we have no fitting place of rest for those who have borne the heat and labor of the day in making printing the craft of crafts, and American printing the best in the world.

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When Andrew Lang wrote the poem from which I cull this verse:

"O friends with time upon your hands,
O friends with postage stamps in plenty,
O poets out of many lands,
O youths and maidens under twenty,
Seek out some other wretch to bore,
Or wreak yourselves upon your neighbors,
And leave me to my dusty lore
And my unprofitable labors."

He must have been in about the same situation as your correspondent.

Almost every mail brings me letters from some ambitious "comp" who longs to come to Washington, believing it to be an El Dorado for printers—which it is not by a very large majority. Time and again has my old pen given advice to let "well enough alone" and stay at home, but there is a glamour about working for the government that appears impossible to resist.

I am neither the United States treasury nor a national bank, and Uncle Sam declines to furnish me with stamps gratis. So, to answer my numerous *postage-forgetting* correspondents in a body, permit me to use The Inland Printer, and say don't come. You will be happier and, in the long run, better off financially. A position here is a fight to get in and a fight to stay in. When out one is very much like a whale stranded on a sandbank with little hope of a returning tide to float one again.

I know eight hours per day and 40 cents per hour is a golden temptation, but, my friends and inquirers, *you do not know* what the cost of obtaining a situation, of keeping it, of living means, in this city at least. Better think a hundred times the proverbial "twice" before you come to find—disappointment.

Written for The Inland Printer.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

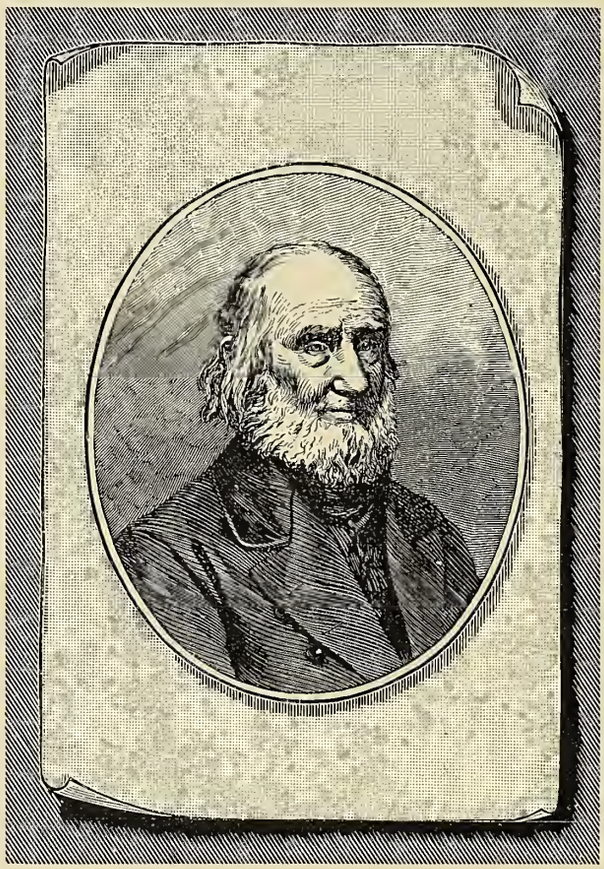
no. lii.—by s. w. fallis.

THE temptation now arose with the engravers to be satisfied with producing what would satisfy the uncultivated taste of the public. Cruikshank and Seymour prepared the way for the designers, while Leech, Gilbert, Fenniel and the Dalziels introduced a careless manner of engraving, which encouraged more careless drawing, as it was very unsatisfactory to the designers to labor at their drawings and have the engravers give no heed to their ideas excepting to preserve outline and general color, but interpreting the lining to suit their own convenience and taste, which, however, was governed almost entirely by the amount of pay they were to receive for the work. Some of the drawings of the period, however, were made for fac simile engraving, as in former times, and the engravers were simply mechanics employed to cut out the interstices between the lines made on the block by the draftsman. This tedious process of fac simile engraving could not last, for the work by this method, which was produced in great quantities, as a rule, exhibited no particular value either for artistic design or unusual skill of the engraver, and the qualities of these productions had little or no claim for connection with the fine arts. No great works were produced, and only occasionally were separate prints to be found worthy of notice, except such as those by Edmund Evans in Birket Foster's edition of Cowper's "Task." Upon the continent, however, wood engraving did not make the same progress or development as in England, but some good work was done in France by pupils of Thompson and others who went to Paris. In Germany, too, wood engraving counts some good workmen, but their works were not in comparison to those of the English or French productions.

Wood engraving, however, since the days of Nesbit, Clennel and Thompson, was practiced more as a useful art rather than making any pretentious claims to a place in fine art. However, its application for purely useful purposes has been of the greatest service, and has made it a most powerful instrument in popular education, carrying with it a visual understanding of contrivances and objects which have not been seen by the people in general, thereby disseminating a knowledge and appreciation that would be impossible to otherwise obtain. We will take wood engraving in a very crude state, and it performs a good work in the visual understanding and mental comprehension of what it illustrates, either of objects real or imaginary, allegorical subjects or caricature; its influence is incalculable; even in a low standard of art there is not the slightest doubt but that it greatly assists the exercise of popular imagination and generates in the better endowed minds an elevating sympathy with the higher products of art.

The utility of even the most inferior grades of wood engraving so far overbalance the value simply as a fine art as to give it a distinctive classification and station in art and usefulness, without debarring the practice of wood

engraving in its capabilities from taking a high rank in the fine arts. The practices of the present day compared with the past centuries show such great advancement in every particular that it seems almost impossible that a piece of wood can be transformed into such delicate lining in the hands of skillful engravers so as to represent by a printed impression such a variety of light and shade with beautiful and delicate blending of half-tones, illustrating any subject or object, fabric or texture, to a faultless accuracy. But we are getting a little ahead of our time in point of history, as these notes have touched briefly on the progress of engraving on foreign shores. We must now cross the big pond and take up our station on American shores; the land in which wood engraving has been brought to a greater perfection than in any other country. In America the capabilities of the art and the artists in wood engraving have been brought to light and to a higher sense of perfection than in any other country, and yet she is still in her youth in the art. The advancement made in the last twenty years is unprecedented in the history of the art, and should American engravers develop as much advancement in the capabilities of the art and the artists in the next twenty as in the last twenty years, the art will surely reach the acme of perfection.



DR. ALEXANDER ANDERSON.
(Engraved by himself in his eighty-ninth year.)

As to the introduction of the art on this side of the Atlantic, the name of Dr. Alexander Anderson stands in history as the pioneer wood engraver of America. He was virtually the projector of the art in this country. During colonial times some very crude cutting on metal for printing purposes was done, and no other substance was used for engraving for letterpress printing until the discovery, by accident, that boxwood was adapted for the purpose; the fact being communicated to Dr. Anderson by a friend, in a casual way. While watching him laboring to engrave on metal, he told him that Bewick used boxwood to engrave on, and acting upon this suggestion Anderson at once procured some pieces of boxwood from a rule-making shop, and having fashioned some suitable tools, to his great delight found the wood a material much easier and more agreeable to work than his former method of type metal.

(*To be continued*)

Written for the INLAND PRINTER.

ART IN JOB PRINTING.

J. B. CALDWELL.

THE artist printer of today does not shake his fine faces of type in a leather apron to round off the corners; nor does he carry them around loose in his trousers pocket; neither does he hang them up, ink-covered, in a sack until he wishes to use them again.

The artist printer of today has advanced beyond these crude methods and ideas, that have always been considered indisputable evidence that the laws of heredity decreed that the person who did such things should be either a blacksmith or a shoemaker; and experience generally demonstrates the fact that these laws were correct in their decree. A man might make a passable success mauling rails who plays sad havoc with delicate type faces. One of these apologies for a printer drove a four-line letter into a form with a mallet, striking the face of the type with the mallet.

The artist printer of today is not necessarily a designer of rule work, or a conglomeration of colors and unsightly productions, that resemble nothing in particular so much as the colored plates in the Illinois state reports representing the swine disease. Such "printers" should work under instructions until they learn not to disgrace the "art of arts" by claiming to be representatives of it.

First, honesty; second, art; third, success. By art is meant "the power of doing something not taught by nature," and in this should be included a jealous and just regard for the profession of printing,—a regard that will make the members of the craft creditable and useful citizens, and will not, by poor work or disreputable methods, disgrace the profession and injure their own or competitor's business. This the printer of today who expects or desires to excel or succeed should bear constantly in mind.

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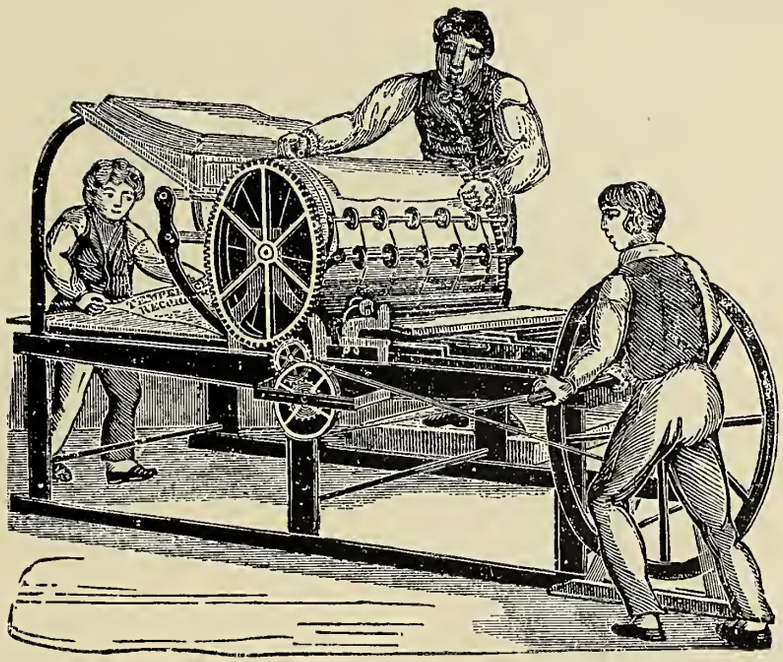
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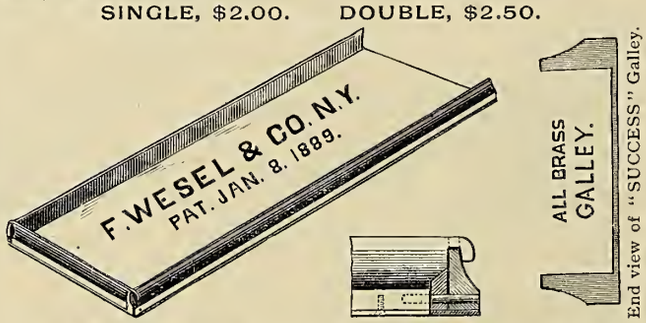
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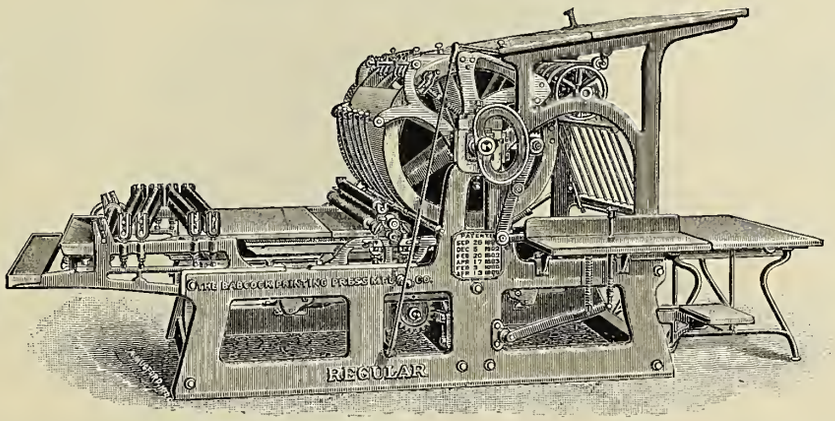
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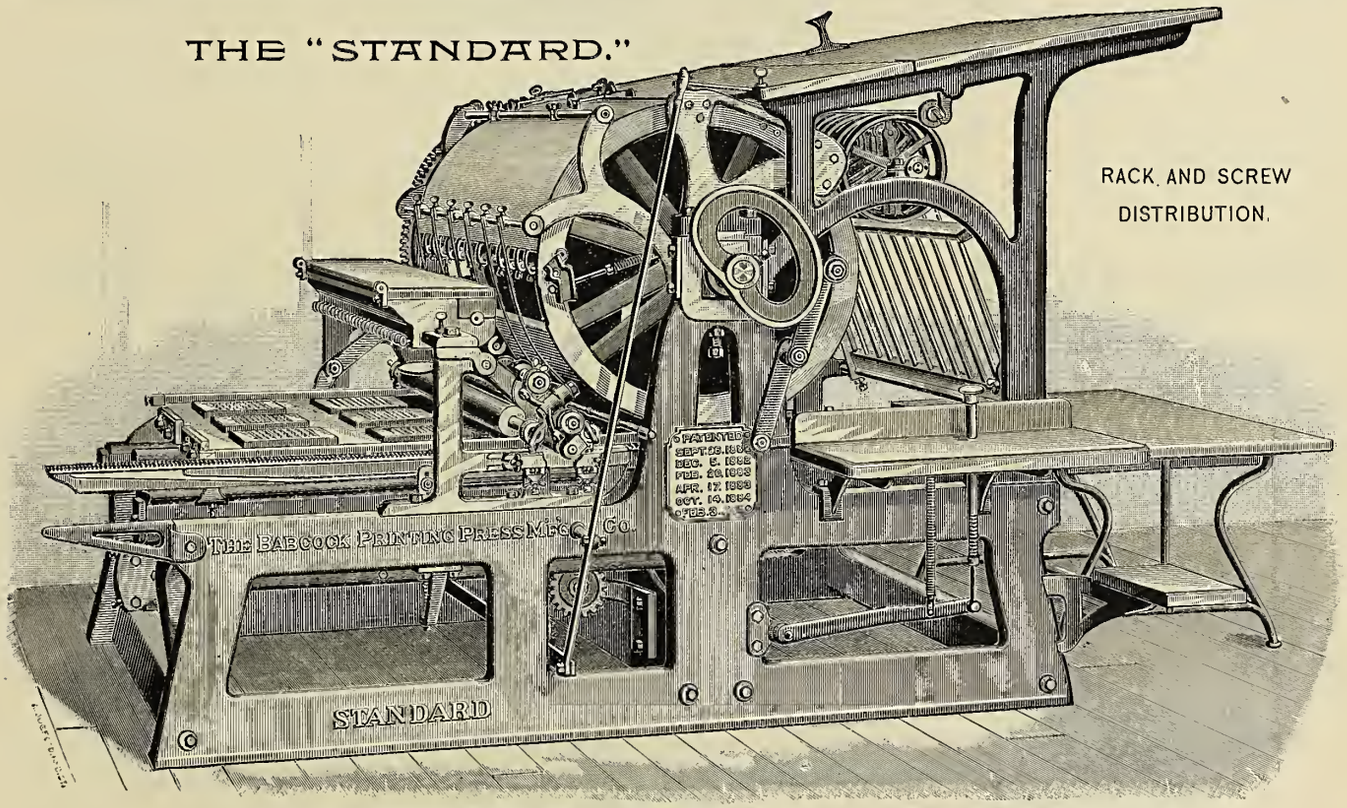
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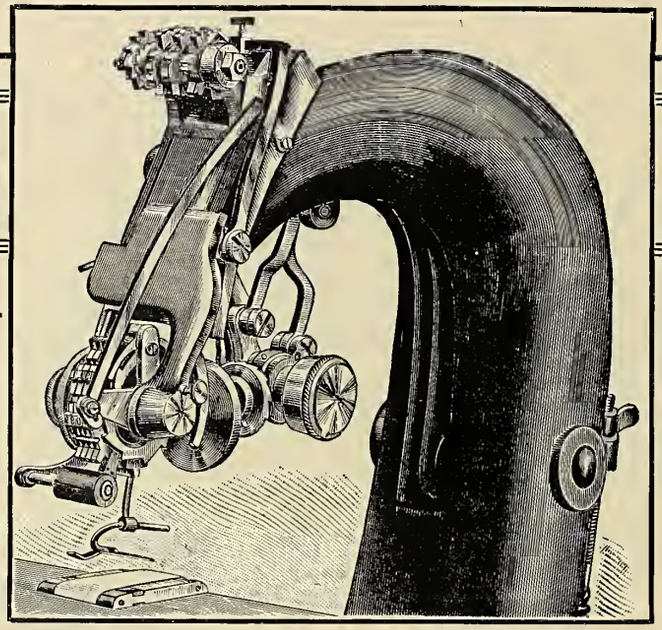
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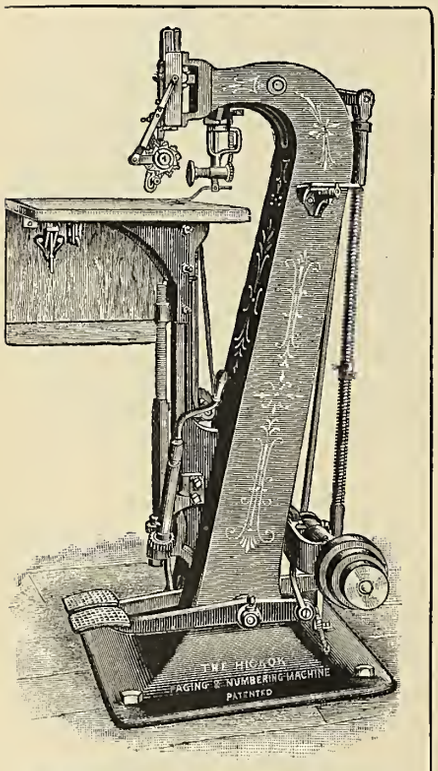
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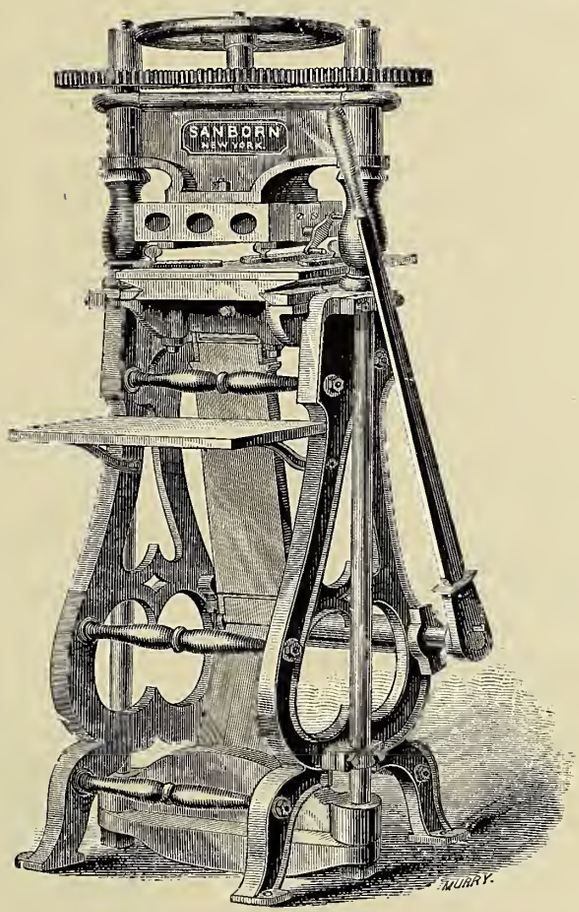
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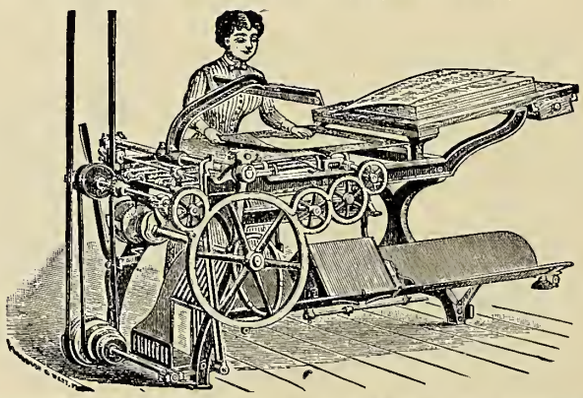
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Published Monthly by

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CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1889.

INDORSED BY INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, DENVER, JUNE, 1889.

RESOLVED, That the International Typographical Union recognizes in THE INLAND PRINTER the technical trade journal of the craft, and cordially recommends it to the patronage of the printers of the United States.

SOMETHING ABOUT TITLE PAGES.

THE New York *Art Age*, which has a department devoted to printers and engravers, printed in a recent number an excellent article on title pages, and presented a number of designs originated by Louis J. Rhead, who has previously furnished that journal with a series of decorative initials. The last sketches prepared by this artist illustrated methods of arranging title pages of modern books with reference to their contents, and departing, in a measure, from the conventional composition of title pages according to what is styled the long and short line method, without due regard to the value of relative masses and the profile presented by the outline of the page as a whole. The nine designs shown in the *Art Age* are for various works by Henry W. Longfellow, and their typographic qualities are given more detailed explanation further on.

The designer says that if one takes up any recently published book, that is, a medium priced work, and studies the title page, it will, in nine cases out of ten, be printed well. The title will stand out conspicuously, and is read easily; but upon examining its special features it will appear that there are sprawling lines extending from one end of the page to the other, and that there is no dainty arrangement with regard to the mass of design or color; no special significance to the page itself as appropriate to the volume, but merely a rearrangement of familiar types according to the wording of the legend, and that substantially there appears to be no design or thought expended upon what should be the most beautiful part of the book.

Mr. Rhead further observes that if one compares the old printed works, from 1450 to 1650, with modern publications, namely, those of the nineteenth century, a transition may be suggested, which, if not an improvement, is certainly a novelty. Every book lover is more or less familiar with old title pages, and very many of our everyday printers have claimed that the modern books are superior, ignoring the important fact that the earlier printers had to make their own type and produce all their materials, whereas modern inventiveness and ingenuity supply them in a perfect form. It is indisputable, however, that the old typographers gave far more attention to the design and arrangement of the page, studying its special requirements, and understanding it in all its parts, mixing the red and black sparingly, and always in the right place.

In a reproduction of an old book, which Mr. Rhead refers to, dated 1497, the title is at the middle of the top, taking up half the page, and is composed of strong and beautifully drawn letters. Immediately below is an oblong with a wood cut of a vessel with strong decorative lines, the mast reaching up the middle of the page and dividing the lettering at the top in two. Below the device of the vessel and very close to it is another line of strong lettering, the size of the lettering at the top. Then follows seven lines of type about one-quarter the size of the upper part, making the entire mass as nearly square as possible, with the date and two short lines as

accents at the foot. This certainly is not like the modern title page, and whether it may be understood from the description or not, it is doubtless more beautiful.

Mr. Rhead also describes another one which is quite simple. It consists in alternating lines of black and red, each line becoming more diminutive and shorter until it reaches to the center of the page, where there is a well drawn device of a woman standing. Below this the arrangment of the top is repeated until two very strong lines of letters in red, and one smaller, complete the page. There is nothing of this character done now, because the old printers knew better or studied more the meaning of the distribution of colors and leaving a white space to furnish effect to the dark. Then, above all things, they understood the use and meaning of margins. They never had letters which, when the book was trimmed, necessitated a part of the title page being cut off, as occurs not infrequently in some of our cheap modern books. They never spread out the title to such an extent that it covered the whole page, for the more white space that is shown the better is the general effect, and most letters become more prominent by contrast with liberal white margins. If a page is printed that has been very carefully designed and arranged upon the principles of those antique titles, it will certainly involve an improvement upon the methods now in vogue, for nearly all the titles of the period are similar, and very badly arranged. According to Mr. Rhead's statement, there are few typographers in New York that know how to arrange an artistic title page, and they can be counted on less than the fingers of one hand. In Boston there is only one, which fact, according to this authority, is attributed to a member of the firm being a man of taste, and one who accepts the work of the artist designer without alteration; whereas, in many instances, it is crippled until it becomes a painful farce on art.

Of the designs which the *Art Age* publishes there are nine different arrangements, which, of course, do not show as well as they might, being so very small, and are to be regarded more as suggestions than as worked out designs. The first thing in arranging a title is to consider the margin, and to this the general rule applies — that the smaller the type the larger the margin. As the title page, however, is a decorative arrangement, this rule, which is applicable to body type, invariably requires modification according to the immediate exigency of the title page under consideration, so that the amount of margin has much to do with this arrangement; but a square block of words is usually satisfying if contrasted with a small piece of dainty ornament, or oblong angles are desirable in contrast, as in that for Christus the square is broken by the capital, and also balanced by having the corner of the same cut off. Furthermore, the words and ornaments being placed on the side, give variety, and the lower lettering being placed at the right hand side, the square makes a plain, artistic and pleasing title. These suggestions are worthy of consideration.

ARTISTIC TYPEWRITING.

HERETOFORE we have surrendered not a little space to the description and illustration of quite a number of the various typewriting machines in the market. It is our intention to follow up the subject from time to time with criticisms of typewriter operators and their products. In this avenue of industrial art, as indeed in every other where active human enterprise obtains, the march of progress is remarkable in the advances and improvements that are taking place almost daily, not a few of which challenge attention if they do not extort admiration, so that there are not lacking those who hold that their seemingly extravagant ideas bid fair of being realized in the near future. The "amateur" was at one time the menace of the "master," yet that evil has spent its force, if, indeed, it has not been effectually stamped out. So, today, not a few of the many operators of typewriting machines in business houses and elsewhere emit discreditable productions, that cannot fail of being frowned down by the more conscientious and art-imbued directors and operators.

The active rivalry between lithographic and copperplate representatives, in their race for supremacy, has been, doubtless, often enough dilated upon by trade journals in the past, and the consequent emulation excited in letterpress circles has not failed to receive its full share of mention in the craft organs. The outputs of the first named classes have been copied to a great extent by the latter, and in turn each has successfully duplicated the typewritist's productions. Until recently, however, the latter has not dared to follow, nor attempted to rival in anywise the efforts of his brethren in the kindred arts of reproduction, nor perhaps dreamed of encroaching upon the domain of either. An exhibit of recent productions of the typewriting machine develops the fact that they are adorned with combination borders, head, corner and tail pieces, curves, circles, ovals, parallelograms, tint grounds, colors, etc.

The "fair" typewritist nowadays yearns to embellish the work passing through her hands; a system of exchange of specimens of handiwork is springing up, under wise and commendable management, of shorthanders' and typewritists' journals; the art-loving and more painstaking in the twin professions cordially approve, if they do not heartily coöperate with these journals; while the press of the craft, too, occasionally reproduce by photo-engraved plates among its pages copies of such work as may be deemed noteworthy. In this connection it may be well to observe that from an artistic standpoint these specimens, up to the present time, rank in the main as do those shown on page 254, Vol. VI, No. 3, INLAND PRINTER (December 1888), but it is also manifest, it should be stated, that an improvement begins to show itself. In short, typewriting is still in its infancy; the machine of the future is probably not yet in the market; nor has the Napoleon who is to lead its army of operators yet seen the light of day.

A critical and artistic eye cannot fail to become interested in looking upon a typewritten output, wherever

found, that combines design and colors. Professor Aabacock, a practical operator of Chicago, has been the pioneer, we believe, in his line, if not the first to demonstrate by actual production that the "commercial piano" can be made capable of turning out a greater variety and wider range of design than has been dreamed of hitherto by either inventor, dealer or manufacturer. This gentleman has not been content with the range of the machine proper, but has invoked the aid of and interspersed freehand drawing, vignettes, etc., throughout many of his designs, so that his execution, reproduced by various copying processes, is calculated to attract attention and excite emulation in his particular line. His projected improvements bid fair to earn for him an enviable fame, and, we trust, a fitting pecuniary reward.

We have had recently the pleasure of looking over an extensive assortment of his productions, and find therein much that is worthy of special mention: "The Lord's Prayer," 25 by 38, made up in a variety of crosses and surrounded with varying borders; "The Typewritists' Easter Greeting," "Centennial Souvenir," "Washington's Birthday Offering," 22 by 28; rosters of church and society, 24 by 36, fancified with corner pieces, monograms, emblems, ingenious titles and tasteful borders artistically combined; directories of buildings, testimonials, resolutions, 22 by 28; a work of over 100 pages, half cap, bound, showing "cap" line display, underscoring and figure work in abundance; pocket rosters, 2⅛ by 3¾, consisting of from 24 to 48 pages, full and half titles, tinted grounds, borders and folios, together with a line of small work, such as price-lists, bookmarks, meal tickets, circulars, folders, postal cards, etc., executed by him on the typewriter, showing exalted taste and novelty in design. As already stated, the possibilities of the typewriter will probably exceed the anticipations of the most sanguine, and that a resident of Chicago has taken the initiative in this matter is to us cause for congratulation.

HOW WAS IT DONE?

A VALUED correspondent, in Cincinnati, writing under date of July 26, says:

We have often been moved to express our appreciation of your articles in THE INLAND PRINTER, especially those referring to "Wild Cat Estimating," etc., and today, through a peculiar coincidence, we had just such a case as referred to in your July number (and it being so ridiculous, we cannot help airing it). The job consisted of 25,000 impressions of an 8-page circular; paper costs $38.75 net; job given out for $40, leaving balance of $1.25 to pay for presswork on 25,000 impressions, cost of ink, cutting, packing, etc. This same $1.25 pays rent, wages, wear and tear of machinery, insurance and taxes. The work was taken by a supposed to be reputable concern, and we have been figuring all day to see how it can be done. Can you enlighten us?

There is a story told of two Highland Donalds, who went bear hunting, which is somewhat apropos as an answer to the question of our correspondent. Coming to a den where cubs were known to be, they hid themselves till the mother left her young, when the more adventurous of the two agreed to enter the cave, the entrance to which was just large enough to admit him crawling on hands and knees. Before going, however, he gave strict injunctions to his companion to notify him when the old bear came in sight. The return was made sooner than expected, and the sentinel had just opportunity to catch the unwelcome intruder by the tail, and bracing his foot against the rock was able to hold her back for some time. Finding himself in utter darkness, the imprisoned hunter shouted "Tonald, Tonald, vhat's darking the hole, Tonald?" Realizing that he must soon relinquish his grip, the answer came "*Fait, vhen the tail breaks you'll soon know vhat's darking the hole, Tonald!*" So, when the announcement is put up "Closed by the sheriff," the explanation of "How was it done?" will become apparent.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN 1892.

THE proposal to hold a World's Fair in the United States in 1892, in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, seems to meet with general approbation, and may be accepted as a settled fact. Which city shall obtain the coveted prize has yet to be determined. The choice, however, seems to lie between Chicago, New York and Washington; and as might be expected, the champions of the several locations are working like beavers to accomplish their purpose. It is possible a compromise may be made on the national capital, from a standpoint of national pride. Geographically considered, however, Chicago undoubtedly presents the greatest advantages, and the vim with which her representative men are pushing her claims, the promise of western and southern congressmen to recognize such claims, together with the princely financial aid assured, should at least convince her competitors that she is a dangerous rival. Her citizens, the representatives of the enterprise both of the old and new worlds, have stricken failure from their vocabulary. With them to dare is to do. They recognize that Chicago is the typical city of the American continent; the center of sixty railroads, which diverge to every section of the country, and that her ability to successfully entertain the multitude which such exposition would draw is unsurpassed. With these advantages—advantages which no city can discount—and the fact that the claims of the East were recognized in the Centennial exposition, they confidently expect shortly to announce that success has crowned their efforts. With these efforts, it is needless to add, THE INLAND PRINTER is in hearty sympathy.

THE INLAND PRINTER, though having neither politics nor party, is decidedly of the opinion that the "trade" which permits amateurism to flourish and rob men who served years of apprenticeship at printing of their just rights, is altogether too "free"; and, while boycotting has never found an indorsement in its columns, it is almost tempted to pronounce it legitimate in this instance. Probably better than a majority of its

cotemporaries it is in possession of the information necessary to judge correctly of the damage done by the youthful (not always) guerillas who by nefarious practices filch the bread from the mouths of the responsible members of the craft. Could statistics be given, great would be the astonishment and bitter the denunciation. As it is, without legislation, there appears no way open to seek or enforce justice save by moral sentiment. To that we have again and again appealed, even while alive to the fact how much self-interest swerves, and the "getting something for nothing" rules. But a blind sentinel indeed would we be were our voice not raised against such injustice alike to the honorable employer and worthy employé, practically such shocking counterfeits of the art; and we shall keep on doing it until the evil is abated, hopefully looking to the time when the public (having become convinced of its true interests) stamp amateurism with the heel of condemnation, and the fungi growth is entirely destroyed.

THE National Editorial Association meets at Detroit August 27, and will doubtless be a gathering of much importance to the newspaper fraternity, representing, as it does, every section of the country. An interchange of opinion under such circumstances will possess a special interest, and will prove of immense advantage to publishers in general. Ex-Congressman William C. Maybury, of that city, in referring to the meeting, says: "There are 300 delegates accredited from all parts of the Union, and with these we hope to have from 300 to 600 representative newspaper men as guests. The people of Detroit are earnest in their invitation to newspaper men from all parts of the country to attend as guests of the city. The occasion warrants such an invitation from us, and it also warrants a cordial acceptance of such invitation. It will be quite as easy for us to accommodate a thousand guests as 300, and the daily sessions of the convention must be of great interest to the newspaper fraternity. We are not altogether unselfish in this. We are proud of a chance to show what we are proud to look upon as one of the most metropolitan and one of the busiest and handsomest cities in the country, and we mean to show it well." All further information can be obtained by writing to the efficient secretary, E. B. Fletcher, Morris, Illinois.

PRACTICAL printers and pressmen, write for your journal. Its columns are always open for suggestions, or the narration of experience of those whose opinions or experience are of value to the craft—whether employer or employé. Tell what you know if worth telling. Do not hide your light under a bushel.

A TYPEFOUNDRY in Baltimore has adopted a sensible plan by making an extra nick on the following small cap letters: o, s, v, w, x, z, thus preventing the mixing of these letters with lower case. This or a similar system should have been adopted years ago.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

WHO is it that has not read, probably frequently, something like the following: "Owing to an egregious blunder of the incorrigible compositor we were yesterday made to say, 'a lady was born,' instead of 'a baby was born.'" Seeing this, ninety-nine out of every one hundred of those reading the above believe that the fault lies with the compositor. Indeed, compositors themselves occasionally acknowledge that the fault very often lies with the compositor, the admission having been made in the presence of the writer hereof.

Primarily, any person reading a local item in a newspaper, it evidently reciting a recent occurrence, saying that "a lady was born," and not knowing it was an error, possesses so little intelligence that to endeavor to explain is a veritable waste of time and paper; therefore, an apology, such as quoted, is totally unnecessary.

Secondly, it is questionable if the compositor was at fault. Seeing and noticing the error, he should have corrected it, it is true, but who knows if it was noticed? There are several reasons to advance why he might have failed, though an educated and intelligent man, to notice the error. One time a famous proofreader placed in view of the public, after he had read and re-read it for errors, a proofsheet, offering a reward to the one detecting an error therein. That article was read by the most particular, the most careful, and the most learned, and all failed to single out an error; but, lo! who came along but a crank (evidently a compositor), who detected — an inverted "o." So it is with compositors. They look for errors, frequently correcting grave blunders, and failing once in some small matter are posted, as it were, as "blacksmiths." But even though it was a small matter, the compositor might have noticed and corrected the error had not the foreman, at the moment when the compositor had reached the portion of his "take" containing what transpires to be the error, asked a question of this particular individual, and the latter, setting type mechanically, while putting his mind on the matter between himself and the foreman (or any other individual with whom he might be speaking), makes the error of the writer thoughtlessly and unintentionally. That he has the right to speak, whether or not it be on business, will not be gainsaid by anyone possessing the least particle of feeling, common sense and reasoning. No one could live, confined as compositors are, with closed mouths without contracting brain and lung diseases of fatal termination.

Again, it is not advisable for compositors to correct all apparent errors, for while in a portion of an article, such as is the "take" of a compositor, an error is apparent, the entire article being read, it would be found that to have corrected the seeming error would have been to make a mistake. A "take" beginning even—that is, starting flush with the edge of the column in the middle of a sentence—reads like this: "they was there in abundance." A compositor would naturally desire to

correct the grammatical error therein, to set it up as written, to him being like pulling against the stream ; yet to have corrected it, as was desired, would have been to spoil the point of the article, which, in effect, was this : A darkey was quoted as speaking, who said, "Down in my kentry ev'rybody has plenty of coons an' 'possums, an' as fur coon skins, why 'they was there in abundance.'" If the compositor had corrected that as he desired, he would have been blamed ; and had it been really an error, and he had failed to correct it, which he had as much right to do as to fail to correct the apparent error in the instance cited, he would again have been blamed. In fine, the compositor is blamed, no matter what side he has taken, and the writer, the prime character, and the proofreader, the *dernier* responsible party, go forth unsullied one whit by the fault for which both are morally responsible.

There is but little doubt that this responsibility in reality is placed upon the compositor, not because he is to blame, but because there is no better excuse for the writer and proofreader than to charge it to him, as the public knows no better ; and while these individuals do not scruple at this sin, this charge is placed upon the shoulders of a class that can ill afford to bear it.

If a man cannot write what he desires it would be difficult indeed for someone else to do it for him, and much more unreasonable, aggravating and unusual for someone without the least semblance of a right or authority to do that for which someone else is employed.

People generally imagine that newspaper reporters are a well-paid class of people, but such is a mistake, many of them receiving but $10 per week. It is not often that men of learning and experience will engage at such a salary—only when sorely pressed ; and then they do not fetch to their calling that interest, that ambition which should attend a man in a work which is to be a success. If this be true (and it is logic), ignorant men, who take but little interest in their calling, are employed as reporters, and as a consequence the output, or efforts, of these individuals is crude and unpolished indeed. To a certain extent this condition of affairs may be that of compositors, and the same reasons may be advanced in extenuation thereof—that the wages are not sufficient, and the conditions too confining to justify the more intelligent in remaining connected with the business when they can obtain any other position.

It would appear, then, that not infrequently compositors are actually unable to make the corrections expected of them. At the same time, the same may be said of reporters, but it is a reason which holds no place in an argument, since reporters are employed to write the articles they send to the compositors, and to write anything is to write it correctly. If they are unable to fill the position they occupy they should get down and out. While the compositors may not be able to correct the errors of the reporters, they can fulfill all the reasonable duties asked of them. Pay proper wages and employ competent men, and there will be no cause to lay the blame of errors upon innocent shoulders !

Reported for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION—ANNUAL MEETING.

ON Thursday, July 18, the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was held at the Rossin House, Toronto, President Dewart in the chair, there being present the following members: W. R. Climie, *Sun*, Bowmanville ; J. B. Trayes, *Times*, Port Hope ; J. A. Davidson, *Mercury*, Guelph ; R. J. Corson, *Economist*, Markham ; Roy V. Somerville, *Banner*, Dundas ; George Zee, *Times*, Brampton ; W. J. Watson, *Standard*, Dundas ; John Motz, *Journal*, Berlin ; R. L. Mortimer, *Free Press*, Shelburne ; John Smith, honorary member, Guelph ; Hal B. Donly, *Reformer*, Simcoe ; P. A. Riky, *Free Press*, Shelburne ; H. Hough, *Grip*, Toronto ; Andrew Pattullo, *Sentinel-Review*, Woodstock ; A. R. Fawcett, *Review*, Streetsville ; W. Ireland, *North Star*, Parry Sound ; W. A. King, *Times*, Orillia ; L. G. Jackson, *Era*, Newmarket ; George Maclean Rose, Toronto ; H. P. Moore, *Free Press*, Toronto ; Dr. Oronhyatekha, *International Good Templar*, Toronto ; J. J. Crabbe, Toronto ; C. Blackett Robinson, *The Week*, Toronto ; I. N. W. Williams, *World*, Cobourg ; James Innes, *Mercury*, Guelph ; J. A. Rettinger, *Die Ontario Glocke*, Walkerton ; Patrick Boyle, *Irish Canadian* ; John Cameron, *Globe*, Toronto ; Thomas Shaw, *Live Stock Journal*, Hamilton.

After calling the meeting to order, President Dewart's address was laid before the meeting in the following pithy form :

GENTLEMEN,—I have no idea that any words which I can say will add anything to the knowledge possessed by the members of this association respecting the sphere and influence of the press, and the duty of faithfully using this potent agency for the promotion of truth, freedom and social progress. Were it not that it might be thought a discourteous neglect of an established custom, I would not have inflicted any address whatever upon the association. But, though I do not feel at liberty to wholly omit the customary address, I feel fully justified in confining my remarks within such narrow limits as shall invest them with the virtue of brevity.

There is one advantage that the president of this association possesses in addressing a meeting of its members, which may help to deliver him from discomfort and embarrassment. He speaks to an association that has no avowed creed, political, social, or religious. The views he expresses on any subject cannot, therefore, be said to contravene those of the association. He simply speaks his own opinions, and involves no one else in any responsibility for his sentiments, no matter how erratic or heterodox they may be.

The experiment of holding a winter session was in a high degree successful. The papers read on the occasion were eminently practical and instructive. Mr. King's paper on the law of libel was especially able and valuable. Should it be deemed advisable to hold similar meetings in future, I think it would be well to give greater prominence to the consideration of such improved methods of conducting our public journals as shall make them more effective in the work of molding and educating public sentiment upon all great living questions.

I have long thought that it would be an improvement if our Canadian newspapers would give simply an independent support to the political parties they prefer, without that close alliance which causes them to be regarded as the "organs" of a party. I do not mean by this any condemnation of all political parties, such as has become common of late. I believe such parties are a natural outcome of our free institutions, and serve an important purpose. But if a paper has such an intimate connection with a party that it can be known beforehand what position it will take on all questions in party politics, this must greatly lessen the influence it will exert in forming the opinions of the people.

As you have already learned, the executive committee has arranged this year for an excursion to St. John, New Brunswick, and other points. It is hoped that this visit will prove pleasant and healthful, and conduce to bring the members of our association into more intelligent sympathy with our fellow-countrymen in that part of the Dominion. In my opinion, it is the duty of those who speak to the people through the press to give a loyal support to every measure which tends to bind our people of every race, creed and party into one strong, united, British-Canadian Commonwealth.

The secretary then read a number of applications for membership, which were referred to a committee to report upon, which was done forthwith and the following duly elected : W. J. Watson, *Standard*, Dundas ; Roland Woolsley, *Courier*, Trenton ; W. D. Brothers, *Reformer*, Milton ; D. F. Burke, *Herald*, Port Arthur ; M. W. Williams, *World*, Cobourg ; F. H. McPherson, *World*, Beeton ; William Ireland, *Star*, Parry Sound ; J. A. Rittenger, *Glocke*, Walkerton ; W. S. Gibson, *Gossip*, Little Current ; Rev. G. R. Northgraves, *Catholic Record*, Ingersoll ; W. H. Withrow, *Methodist*

Magazine, Toronto; for honorary members, W. Crabbe, George Young, Alexander Henry.

The election of officers for the coming year was then held, the choice of the meeting falling upon these gentlemen: President, Roy V. Somerville, Dundas; first vice-president, Andrew Pattullo, Woodstock; second-vice president, H. P. Moore, Acton; secretary-treasurer, W. R. Climie, Bowmanville; assistant secretary-treasurer, J. B. Trayes, Port Hope; executive committee: H. Hough, Toronto; D. Creighton, Toronto; L. G. Jackson, Newmarket; J. A. Davidson, Guelph; J. S. Brierly, St. Thomas.

Mr. Roy V. Somerville moved a resolution to amend the constitution, notice of which was given at the last meeting. The proposed amendment read: "That all applications for membership be hereafter made on a blank form which shall be prepared and approved by the executive committee, the applicant to sign the same and be recommended by two members of the association, who shall also sign the application, which, with a copy of the applicant's paper, or that with which he is connected, shall be forwarded to the secretary, who will submit the same to the executive committee, upon the approval of which the secretary be empowered to issue a certificate of membership. No certificate of membership to be issued to full members until this proceeding shall have been fully carried out."

Mr. Hough seconded the resolution, and expressed the hope that it would pass without debate.

Mr. W. J. Watson, of Dundas, proposed an amendment, making it feasible for an application to be accepted by the secretary in the interim between meetings, without coming before the executive committee at all. He argued that every newspaper publisher in the province had a right to become a member.

Mr. John Cameron pointed out that the point at issue was whether it should be made easy or difficult to join the association. Membership in all bodies is considered a prize in proportion to the difficulty of attaining it, and he would be in favor of making it something of a task to gain the privileges of the association.

Mr. Climie explained the working of the present system, and maintained that he, as secretary, had admitted no applicants who were not in every sense eligible.

Mr. Hough did not understand the resolution to mean that every application must be laid before the executive committee. If so, he would withdraw his seconding of the motion.

Dr. Oronhyatekha proposed that all words of the resolution after the first appearance of the word "secretary" be struck out.

Mr. Patrick Boyle seconded this, and held that no applicant should be compelled to await the leisurely action of the executive committee.

Mr. Andrew Pattullo supported the resolution as a proposal which would keep the membership of the association most strictly confined to newspaper men.

Mr. Somerville held that the association should make the admission of new members a matter of great care, and that under his proposed amendment no delay would be experienced that was not the case in the process of joining any well-organized society or club. While every newspaper man eligible under the constitution had the right to apply for election, it was ridiculous to say that any man not appointed by the association through its executive committee had a right to election. That was a matter of choice on the part of the association. He contended for the rendering of admission to the association more difficult, and the better inspection of the claims of applicants for admission, but at the request of Mr. Hough, his seconder, added to his resolution the words, "It being understood that such consent may be secured by mail," when the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Somerville withdrew a second notice of motion, proposing to take from honorary members all railway privileges. He had looked thoroughly into the complaints as to honorary members, made at the winter session, and was satisfied that the larger proportion were valuable members and clearly entitled to the honor conferred on them by the association. He, however, called attention to the fact that the clause of the constitution fixing the time of service as an active member at ten years to entitle to an honorary membership, had been in several instances violated, and hoped it would be more carefully observed in the future.

Mr. J. J. Crabbe introduced a resolution proposing that the regular annual meeting hereafter be held on the second Friday of February, when the officers would be elected.

Mr. Hough feared that this would destroy the summer meeting, making it a mere prelude to the annual excursion.

After some discussion, Mr. Crabbe said that there was no desire to force the proposed change, and that in the face of the opposition it had aroused he would withdraw his resolution.

A motion by Mr. H. P. Moore fixed the winter meeting for the second Friday in February in Toronto, and ordered the executive committee to prepare the programme. Messrs. C. Blackett Robinson and W. J. Watson were appointed auditors.

A communication was read from the National Editorial Association of the United States, asking that delegates be sent to their annual meeting at Detroit. Rev. Dr. Dewart and Mr. Andrew Pattullo were appointed delegates.

The business of the meeting being well out of the way, Mr. C. Blackett Robinson moved that Dr. Dewart leave the chair, and that Mr. Patrick Boyle take the same.

Then Mr. Pattullo stepped forward and moved in graceful language a warm vote of thanks to the retiring president.

Dr. Oronhyatekha seconded the motion, when Mr. Boyle put the resolution, taking occasion to say that he knew of no gentleman, whether clergyman or layman, who had better earned the good opinion of his fellow citizens by his broad, liberal views than had Dr. Dewart.

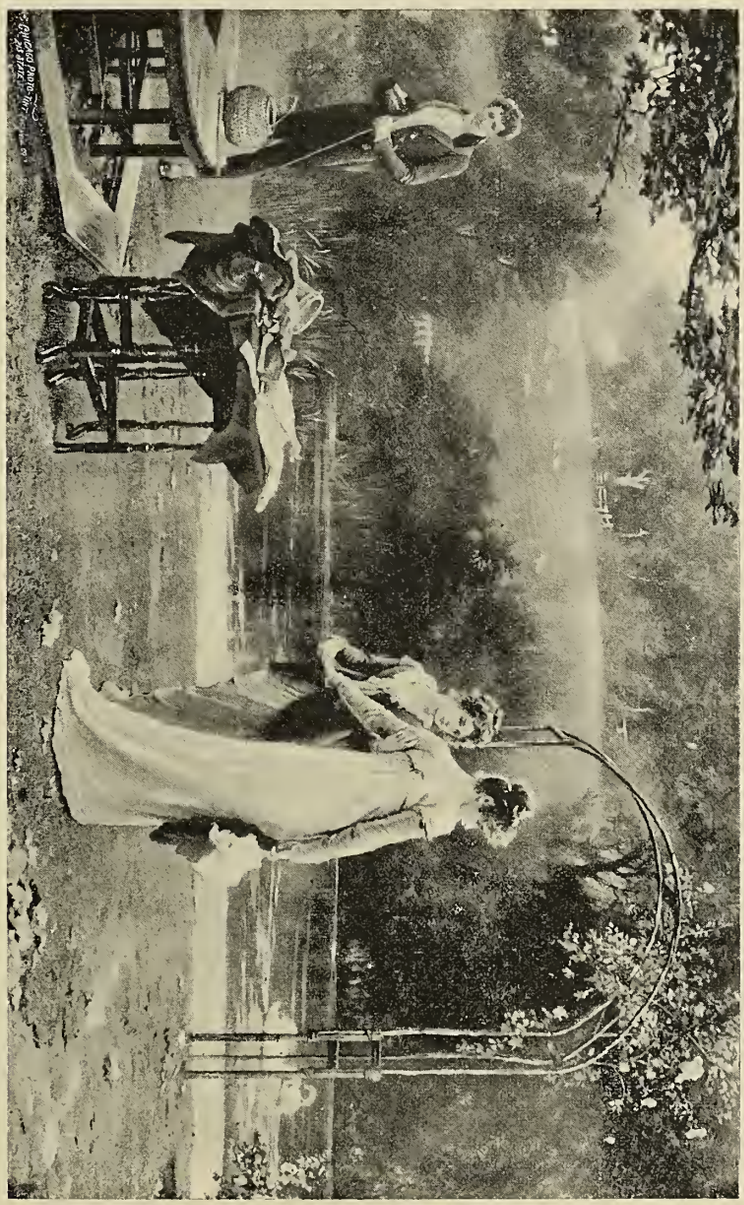
The resolution was carried, and replied to in a few words.

The business of the meeting had thus been concluded, and the members present at once fell to arranging with the secretary for their annual excursion, which, starting from Toronto the next morning, attracted a large number to enjoy the outing, which was to St. John, New Brunswick, via Canadian Pacific railway new short line, touching at Montreal on the way, and being in charge of the St. John Board of Trade while there, the association being invited to participate in St. John's celebration of the opening of the "New Short Line," and the inauguration of their great Electric Exhibition and Summer Carnival. A trip up the river to Fredericton was expected. Wednesday, July 24, the party leaves St. John via Intercolonial railroad for Moncton, and from thence a side trip to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Friday, July 26, return to Moncton, leaving there at 8:45 P.M. for Quebec. The press association of the latter city have arranged for the reception and entertainment of their Ontario brethren and friends while in the ancient capital. This will include an excursion on the river and around the Island of Orleans to La Bonne Ste. Anne, returning to Quebec by special train on the new Montmorency & Charlevoix railway, a visit to the Jacques Cartier-Breboeuf monument, and a lunch at the St. Louis Hotel. Monday, July 29, leave Quebec at 8:25 P.M. for Montreal, and home at will.

A PUNCTUATION PUZZLE.

The following article forcibly illustrates the necessity of proper punctuation. It can be read in two ways, describing a very bad man, or a very good man, the result depending upon the manner in which it is punctuated. It is very well worth the study of all:

"He is an old and experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found in opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight in the downfall of his neighbors he never rejoices in the prosperity of his fellow creatures he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace of society he takes no pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncommonly diligent in sowing discord among his friends and acquaintances he takes no pride in laboring to promote the cause of Christianity he has not been negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize all public teachers he makes no effort to subdue his evil passions he strives hard to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid to the support of the gospel among the heathen he contributes largely to the devil he will never go to heaven he must go where he will receive the just recompense of reward."



THE PEACEMAKER.

Specimen from Photograph by CHICAGO PHOTO-TINT COMPANY, 213 State street, Chicago.

THE YOUNG FEMALE COMPOSITOR.

Oh! but she's bonny and kind—
A smart, cheerfu' witch o' a creature—
A lassie just form'd to my mind,
Wi' a face beaming ower wi' guid nature.
And 'deed, the plain truth to declare,
Few chaps ever turn up their nose at her,
The charms are sae catching and rare
O' Nell, the young female compositor.

'Maist every five lines that she sets
For sorts thro' the hale house she dances,
And a' that she asks for she gets,
Returning her thanks wi' soft glances.
And though, ance or twice every week,
The gaffer he threatens to closet her,
It ends wi' him patting the cheek
O' this modest young female compositor.

But of a' the *frames* she seems to like mine;
And faith she's untrammeled wi' fetters,
For twice every hour in the nine
She comes seeking capital letters.
Then up on a case she'lt play jump,
And while I keep keeking richt close at her,
She fa's on my knees wi' a thump,
This charming young female compositor.

A wee cockie cliquer sae braw,
Wha' thinks he's a don 'mang the lasses,
Breaks a note or a headline or twa,
Ilka time that the sweet lassie passes.
But he's out o' the hunt, that's quite clear,
For a' the sly glances he throws at her
Are met wi' a cough and a sneer.
By this handsome young female compositor.

A Beauregard jacket she wears,
And a skirt neatly draped and brocaded;
Yet she never puts on foolish airs,
Though oft for her pride she's upbraided.
But though she might spit in my face,
I'm sure I could never look cross at her,
Sae fu' o' saft, heart-winning grace
Is this nymph, the young female compositor.

I'm on a grand volume—bourgeois,
Wi' lots o' big wood cuts, and leaded—
And I'm certain, in sax weeks or so,
I'll hae as much coin as is needed.
Then, low on my knees, I'll discharge
O' Cupid's saft sawder a dose at her,
And *row* in the conjugal barge
Wi' this darling young female compositor.

—*R. B., in the Scottish Typographical Circular for June.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REMINISCENCES.

BY JAMES BARNET.

"STEAM DID IT!"

DID what? There was one man who said that it cheapened job printing, while a great many others, good fellows, could not see it, for they had no boilers with which to raise the expanding force; nothing but the tireless limbs of the youth who bore the ceaseless grind of the Gordon, the Ruggles or the Liberty. This was the boast, however, of the merchant who left the shores of the Mississippi and settled in Chicago, twenty years ago, as a book and job printer. "Steam did it!"

No doubt steam has done a great deal in cheapening many things, as I remember when it knocked aside the spinning wheels of the thrifty cottar wives, whose great aim was in getting up the linen for the daughter's outfit when she got married. Steam drove the machines for heckling flax, and did away with combinations and strikes of the hecklers by hand. When a country house was filled at one end with six looms, each one giving its click-clack, it was a busy house indeed, and if not quite musical, the sound had the advantage of the hundred pipers who all played different melodies—the looms had all one key. "Steam did it!" when the looms were all in large factories turning out one web each daily, instead of a week by hand. The country districts thereby were thinned of their inhabitants and driven into towns in search of work. "Steam did it!" when machinery turns out the finest bookwork instead of by the hand-press. Great is the power of steam; but in cards and dodgers, the "Firefly" could not compete with the treadmill of the young man who drove the eighth medium job press.

While lying on my oars, as it were, I noticed an "ad" in one of the papers, of a foreman being wanted for the merchant already mentioned, and as active work was quite agreeable, I called on him to ascertain particulars. I found that his second in command was leaving to start business on his own account, and without much ado I agreed to fill the vacant post, as the salary was a temptation in itself.

As some tradesmen make a branch of their business a specialty, this idea was carried out by my new employer in printing cards and dodgers at ten per cent over cost, all other work being taken from my estimates. If a hustler happens to have a bee in his bonnet, and is willing to work out his scheme to a legitimate conclusion, it follows that he has both faith and courage. If failure meets his efforts, many will remark, "I told you so!" If success attends his endeavor, then others follow close after him.

When three or four small presses were kept going for a week, the ten-per-cent plan paid very well, and with glee the favorite phrase was seen in print, both by card and circular, that "Steam did it!" As a continued supply of cheap work did not come in all the time, a confession was in order, and an acknowledgment made that the estimated jobwork paid far better, besides more help being needed to meet its demands. Competition made my employer reduce his figures even on cheap work, but he was bound to lead. He began to doubt his figures when a smash was made on the quarto Gordon, costing $30 for repairs; but, then, "Steam did it!"

As the composing room had been shifted to the fourth floor, and the office on the second, a tube was in requisition when orders were sent up. With no work on hand, and a quarter of the day spent, a whistle came up the tube with the inquiry, "What are your men doing?" which was answered, "Distributing and clearing up." Then the order followed, "Lay them off; there is nothing on hand." They were laid off. They put their coats on and walked downstairs, while some one with an order was going up. As soon as known, the wigless boss ran out and followed his men as if his house was on fire. "Come back," he cried, and they came back. This was only practiced once during my stay.

Meeting a customer whose printing I had done for nearly twelve years, he desired fifty dollars' worth as soon as possible. He would give his work to my employer if I made a commission on the first order. On taking this to my boss, I gave him the cost, and told him what my customer had said. "Well, then, I will give you twenty per cent," he answered. If it had been ten per cent, it would have pleased me as well. He delivered the printing and received his pay, but failed to turn over the twenty per cent commission as promised. On my customer learning who he was dealing with, he said, "He will not get another order from me." On asking what reason he had in not complying with his own arrangement, he opened my eyes with the remark, "Why, sir, I will charge you with obtaining orders for printing without a license from the United States." This was original if not satisfactory. He cut his nose off to spite his face.

My term of office was nearing an end, as the former holder of the position concluded to return and bring his material and presses with him. This seemed beneficial for both employer and foreman, and was carried out. The fire of 1871 squared all accounts, and there was no more heard of cheap printing by steam.

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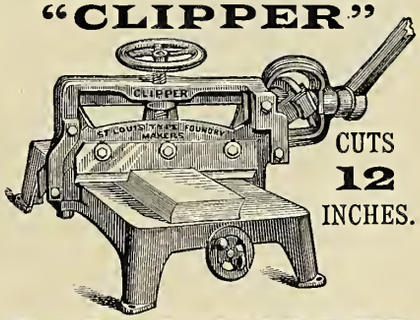
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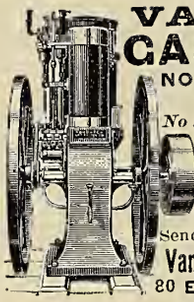
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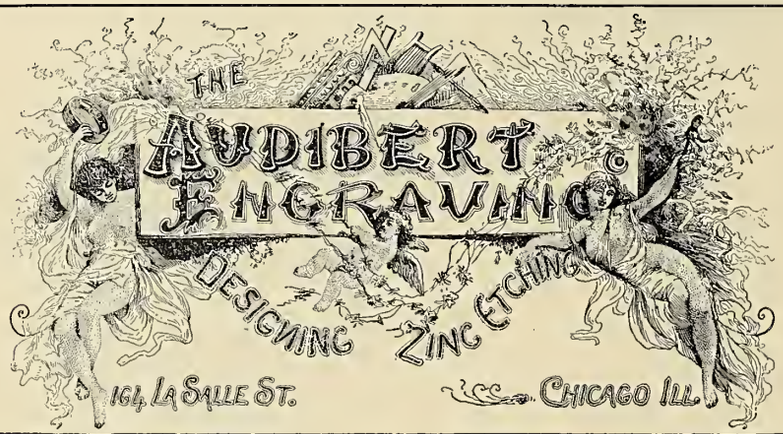


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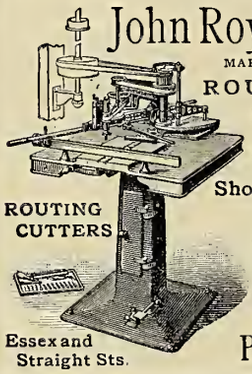
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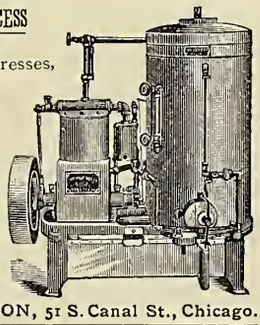
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Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Walker & Bresnan, 201 to 205 William and 15 and 17 Frankfort streets, New York.

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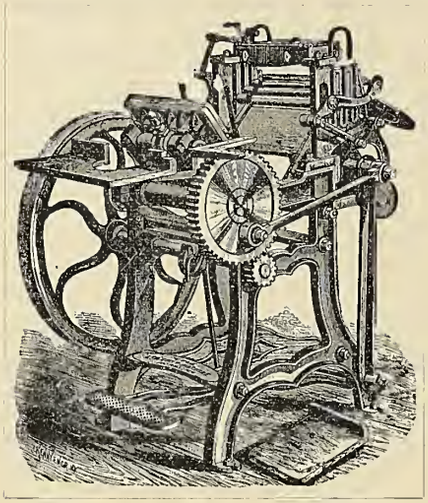

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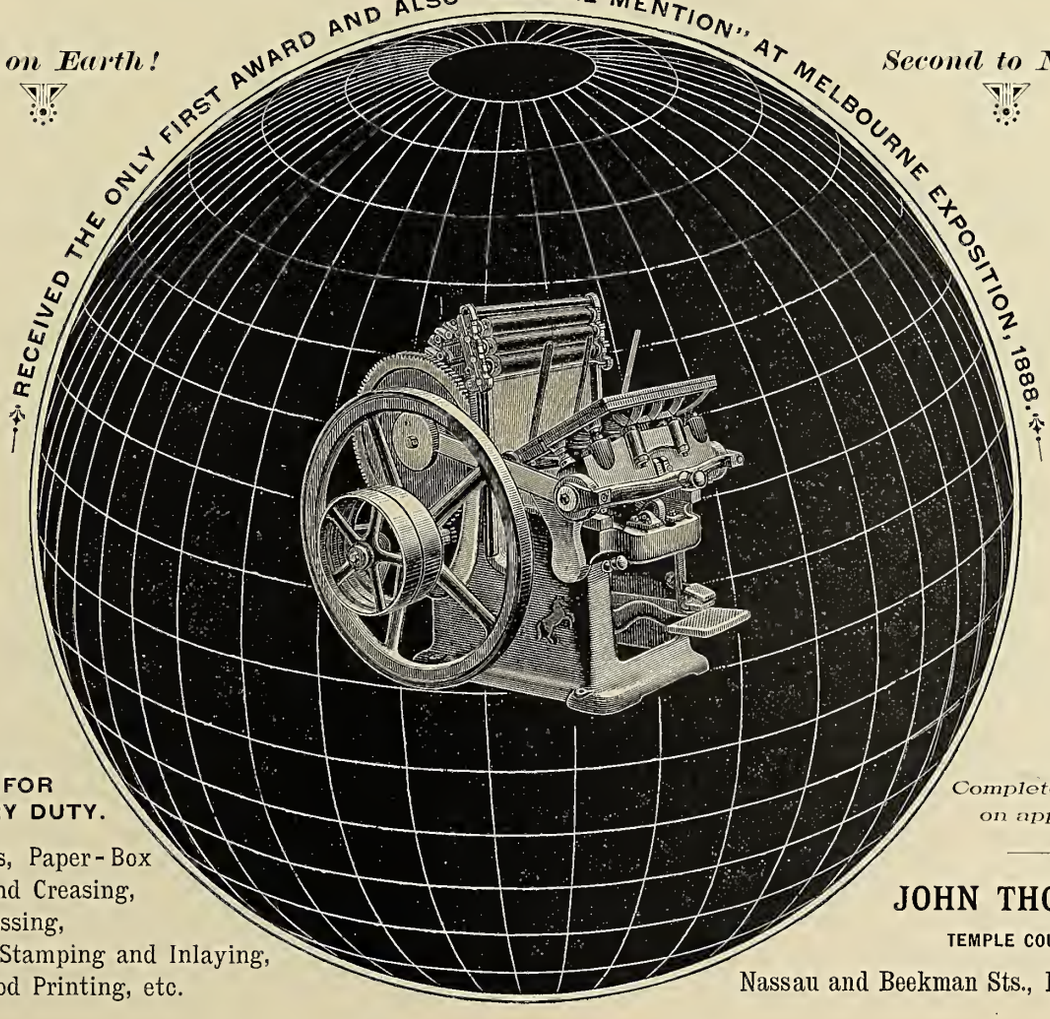
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CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1889.

According to promise, I will endeavor to pen you a few lines in order to give your numerous readers at least an inkling of the business outlook at the national capital. There being so many places of interest for sight-seers, there is consequently a larger number of the "knights of the stick and rule" here than can procure employment, hence the overflow of "subs" at the various newspaper as well as book and job offices. The scale is 45 cents on morning papers, 42½ cents on evening papers, and 40 cents in job offices.

In the newspaper line there has been a great many changes during the past decade. It probably may be news to many of your readers, but this city has never as yet been able to support a penny paper. Many a venture in this line has been made, but each has followed the other in brief existence. Two weeks ago our citizens were suddenly surprised at the promulgation of the startling information that hereafter the morning *Press* would be 1 cent per copy, its former price being 2 cents. This journal is yet an infant, having been started by the Messrs. Fox a few weeks following the election of President Harrison, and is a straight-out republican paper. It now bids fair to live long and prosper. The morning *Post*, its only rival in the city, is doubtless the leading newspaper, having an efficient corps of editors and reporters, with Col. Frank Hatton as leading man. The *Star* and *Capital* are the only evening papers, the former being an old landmark and ably edited by Mr. Crosby B. Noyes. The recent change from four to eight pages, with a brand new dress, makes the *Star* an attractive and interesting paper. The evening *Capital* referred to has been lately substituted in place of the *Critic*. Previous to this transformation the *Capital* was but a Sunday edition, having no connection whatever with the *Critic*. The *Capital*, however, has a Sunday edition connected therewith, both of which are very presentable, typographically.

Among the Sunday papers worthy of special note might be mentioned the *Herald*, *Gazette* and *Chronicle*. A few weeks since the former was converted into an eight-page issue, it previously being but four pages, and with a new suit of clothes is now a bright and spicy journal, doing a thriving advertising business. By way of enterprise the management issues a supplement each week with the portrait and brief biography of the leading business men of the city. The *Gazette*, considered, until recently, one of the best "gotten up" papers here, mechanically speaking, is not in a very flourishing condition. "Hard luck" has entered its sanctum, and for some unknown cause it is said to be on its "last legs." The recent adoption of the plate matter system has robbed that paper of its once beauty. The *Sunday Chronicle*, another old landmark, having been started twenty-nine years ago, at the suggestion of the martyred Abraham Lincoln, by the late Col. John W. Forney, is now in a more thriving condition than it has been for a number of years. The removal of the office from the old "sweat-box" on F street to the large and spacious building on Eleventh street, has had a tendency to boom that paper. The building has been fitted up for the special use of publishing the *Chronicle*. With a new dress of handsome brevier and nonpareil this paper also presents an aspect of prosperity. Its editor being a "nervy" man, possessed with the "courage of his convictions," no doubt intends to make this a lively issue.

We almost forgot to mention the wirey little eight-page Sunday *Hatchet*, with its "cut and slash" vim. The office has recently been moved to a large, new building, and all the paper wants is a new dress to make it boom. Foreman Sampson, however, shows good taste in its make-up, notwithstanding his bad material. This about completes the newspaper roll of our city of over 200,000 souls, at least that portion of it that is worthy of note.

There is the same confusion here as in other cities in reference to the patent-plate system. At present Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, has the matter in hand, and just what termination will be arrived at is yet but conjecture. This subject has been a very knotty one for a long time, and has been argued strongly, both for and against. At present the *Hatchet*, *Gazette* and *Chronicle* are using plates, but employ union men only. The situation certainly is not an indication of prosperity.

The book and job offices of the city mostly seem to eke out an existence. Judd & Detwiler, one of our leading firms, put on an extra force of men a few days ago, and expect to be "rushed" for at least a month with the orders now on hand. This delighted a large number of idle printers.

Gray & Clarkson, the well-known avenue printers, seem to have their usual force busily engaged at constant employment.

The *Craftsman*, issued by No. 101 of this city, is a rare picture of mechanical beauty, and turns out first-class work in the job-room connected therewith. EM-DASH.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, August 6, 1889.

The remainder of this month and part of the next will be looked forward to by all members of the different unions and assemblies with much anxiety, as each will hold its annual picnic.

The George Bishop Printing and Engraving Company employés opened up the season by holding their picnic on August 3, at Beauharnois, where a pleasant day was enjoyed by all present.

Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, will be the next to participate in having a grand picnic at Otterburn Park, August 10. The members will meet at the union rooms, McGill street, at 11:30 A.M., wearing a 37-em pica white plug hat and a small-pica walking stick. They will march, headed by six imps and a brass band, in great primer roman style, through the principal streets before leaving on the 12:15 train. A large number of prizes have been donated for the various contests to take place, which will include putting the shot, jumping, running by male and female comps, boys and girls and printers' wives, boat races, and last, but not least, a game of lacrosse for thirteen gold pins by the comps of the two English morning papers, the *Herald* and *Gazette*, against any picked team from the other offices in the city. This game will be, no doubt, the game of the season, as some of the best players are to be found among the printers. Everything has been well arranged, and, if the weather permits, it will be the best picnic of the season.

On the 12th instant the cigarmakers will celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary by holding a picnic at the exhibition grounds. They will have a number of games, and will conclude by having a game of lacrosse, the winning team to receive thirteen elegant gold pins.

The next will be Jacques Cartier Typographical Union (French), which will also have an elaborate programme. They will very likely have a typesetting match between the swifts. At their last meeting they donated $20 as a prize for No. 176, and also unanimously resolved to turn out with them on the 10th. The two unions are acting together harmoniously, and we expect good results therefrom.

Labor day is to be celebrated in Montreal in grand style this year. All the trade unions and knights of labor assemblies have been talking up the subject for the past two months, and everything is going along smoothly. A mammoth procession will be formed at 9 A.M., consisting of all the trade unions, knights of labor assemblies, benevolent societies, and several thousand excursionists are expected from Quebec, Louis, Three Rivers, Toronto, Ottawa, Cornwall, Hamilton and many other places, who will join them in the parade, after which they will proceed to the exhibition grounds where all will make merry. No political speeches are to be made on that day. The whole day's proceedings will be carried

out on temperance principles. A deputation from all the different organizations will wait on the mayor to have him proclaim it a legal holiday.

Work about the city is fair for this time of year in the job offices. The dailies are rather crowded with subs.

The programme for No. 176 was printed at the *Herald* office. It contains fourteen pages (each 4 by 6 inches) and neatly printed, containing an elegant assortment of printing house talk. The get-up is striking, and the *Herald* office may feel proud of turning out such a job. J. P. M.

FROM UTAH.

To the Editor : SALT LAKE CITY, July 31, 1889.

Business, which during the spring and early summer months was exceptionally good, is at present only fair, some of the offices being pretty well crowded with work while others are but moderately busy.

The nation's birthday was celebrated in grand style by the Utah Federated Trades and Labor Council. The Fourth of July, it seems, came at a rather inauspicious time—just after the subscription list for the Johnstown sufferers had been made up. The *Herald* suggested that the chamber of commerce committee, who had been soliciting aid for the above sufferers, resolve themselves into a committee to solicit funds and inaugurate a proper and fitting celebration of the nation's birth ; but the gentlemen did not seem to take kindly to the proposition to go around a second time on the same sort of an errand. So, you see, it fell to the lot of the workingmen to take the steps necessary to observe this day, so dear to every true American heart.

The president of the Utah Federated Trades and Labor Council, Mr. Robert G. Sleater, was elected grand marshal of the day, and carried off the honors and discharged the arduous duties of the occasion as only a member of the art preservative can do. He was ably seconded and aided by the various committees from the different labor unions.

There was a grand procession of the various labor organizations, with appropriate banners and mottoes, including the military from Fort Douglas, the Grand Army of the Republic, the governor, members of the Utah Commission, the city council, chamber of commerce, the merchants, and a delegation from the various unions of Ogden.

The procession started at 10 o'clock, headed by the grand marshal and aides, the Fort Douglas band, the 16th United States infantry, a company of artillery, a float on which sat the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by thirteen young ladies with the names of the thirteen original states emblazoned on their sashes. Next came another handsome float, representing the present states and territories, with Utah occupying a prominent position, and a banner on top, running the whole length of the car, on which was painted the following legend : "Utah, Old Enough to Be a State." Next came invited guests in carriages, headed by another band, and followed by the Federated Trades and Labor Council, four abreast, headed by their magnificent banner. The Salt Lake Typographical Union being the oldest union, of course came next, followed by the various trades.

The procession, which was nearly a mile long, marched to Liberty Park, where free lunch and refreshments were served. The artillery fired a salute, the bands played, the governor and others made eloquent speeches, notably among which was that of Major Bynon, who delivered an address entitled, "Eight Hours," and the gentleman showed that he was well conversant with the subject by the masterly manner in which he handled it. Five hundred copies of the *Herald*, containing this speech, were purchased by the unions and sent to the various labor organizations of the country. The Declaration of Independence was read, also an original poem. Songs by the workingmen's glee club helped to make an interesting programme, after which the people scattered in the park and gave themselves up to enjoyment and picnicking.

An 800-pound ox and six sheep were roasted whole and distributed to the public free. Four hundred gallons of beer were donated by the local breweries, which was partaken of by all but —well, you know that printers are noted for being strictly temperate men.

The figure 8, on the Salt Lake Typographical Union's badges, seemed to be somewhat of a puzzle to the general public. The other unions, for some reason or other, forgot to place it on theirs.

Everything passed off quietly. nothing occurring to mar the day's pleasure. Labor may well feel proud of her maiden effort, and, as one of the committee remarked, "We have now served our apprenticeship, look out for next year's celebration !"

It is astonishing what a number of labor unions, through the indefatigable and untiring energy of Mr. Sleater, have lately been organized, one of which is Salt Lake Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 41, with a membership of six instead of fifteen as published in your journal, which was chartered May 1. It is to be hoped these numbers will soon be augmented, but as it is a new thing, it is a difficult matter to convince the pressmen wherein they will be benefited by joining.

The *Herald*, some three months or so ago, came out in an enlarged size, with a complete new dress, giving it quite a metropolitan appearance.

Messrs. Ackerman & Co. have added fifty fonts of new type, borders, rule, a new cutter and an Otto gas engine to their plant.

Mr. F. H. Nelden has sold out his interest in the firm of Nelden & Co., and other changes are continually occurring in the personnel of the craft at this place. P. S.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor : NEW ORLEANS, August 4, 1889.

The printing business in this city at present is quite active. At Hyatt's, upward of half a dozen men are employed ; at Brandso's a couple of extra men are engaged, and at Graham's over a dozen men are regularly employed. The character of work is mostly book and special work.

Notwitstanding the job office employés are having plenty to do, the subs on morning and evening papers are not overworked, probably owing to the fact that there has been quite an influx of typographical "tourists" during the past month.

Mr. Atwater, for upward of a year foreman of Hyatt's job office, has gone traveling for his health. He has a brother in the East and one in Liverpool, England, with one of whom, I am told, he will connect himself in business after the conclusion of his journey. Mr. Hinton, the venerable job printer and corresponding secretary of our union, has succeeded Mr. Atwater as foreman of Colonel Hyatt's office.

By special legislation of No. 17, no member thereof is hereafter permitted to work in an office which is not strictly union. This is the result of the label question being discussed between master printers and No. 17, the former objecting to members of No. 17 going into small offices and rat offices and helping them out when those offices cannot do without them, thus placing a grave stumbling block in the way of legitimate union offices.

A question of much importance about to be discussed by committees representing No. 17 and the New Orleans Typothetæ is that of apprenticeship. It is thought the result which will be reached is that which is already the law of No. 17, namely, two boys to the first ten journeymen compositors or less. and one for each five or fraction thereof additional.

There is a weekly paper, the *National Exponent*, the P. O. S. A. advocate, being published here. It is a patent inside.

We have received the initial number of the International Typographical Union organ, a miniature folio.

The *Appeal*, a little journal established by woman's vim and buoyed by woman's energy, continues to claim favors from the residents of the Crescent City, and the patronage is apparently liberal, being the official organ, as it were, of the Women's Club of this city.

A compositor made his way from Chattanooga, Tennessee, in a boat, occupying, I am told by second hands, three months. The gentleman fell a victim to malaria, and is now in Bay St. Louis,

Mississippi, recuperating, so I have been unable to see him, he having remained here but a short while. I have no doubt the craft has thus lost the knowledge of some interesting anecdotes and hair-breadth 'scapes from — "fiddlers," mosquitoes and starvation.

And now, last though not least, I present your readers with what will, no doubt, prove to be the newest of the new; for having searched the annals of typography, I have failed to find anything resembling it: The *Daily News* furnishes its compositors with a water cooler, a towel-rack, mirror, comb, brush, towel, soap, blacking and brush and wash-bowl and pitcher — gratis! D. F Y.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, August 3, 1889.

If a general remark about the weather "goes," a word here may not be out of place in connection with the peculiar kind of weather that has obtained in this latitude for the past six months. Suffice it to say, that we have not had over three consecutive days of sunshine since the beginning of the year. It is to be hoped that the clerk of the weather will be considerate enough to give us a full week of old Sol's reign in September, when the great exposition comes off.

Messrs. A. Hoen & Co., lithographers and printers, have just completed for distribution in various parts of the country 10,000 lithographs (30 by 40), which give a full view of the exposition grounds, including the race track and the sham battle of North Point "as she is to be fought" by our state militia and visiting troops.

The difference which arose a few weeks ago between Mr. James Young, publisher of the weekly *Telegram*, and the Baltimore Typographical Union, has been satisfactorily settled. At the regular monthly meeting of the union on Saturday last Mr. Young was present by invitation, and in very few words stated his side of the case. He said he had no grievance, but that it was his intention to continue the plate supplement in the *Telegram;* that he would pay union rates and employ none but union compositors as heretofore. If the union saw fit to agree to that, he would reinstate his old hands and give his present force a week's notice to make a final exit. The union did agree to that, and next week, while printer Young's locked-out employés resume cases at the old stand, his non-union men will step down and out.

According to some reports, Baltimore, it would seem, is not considered by the tramp printer to be the abode of a benevolent class of citizens, speaking directly with reference to those who stick type as "regulars" in the newspaper offices. Hence, it may be presumed, some of the Baltimore typos are not down on the tourist's guide-book as "good Samaritans." A day or two ago, I overheard a travel-stained, weedy-looking roadster of the genus typo, who had made the rounds of the offices for a "lift" without success, as he alleged, declare it was his unbiased opinion that the "regulars" in the Baltimore newspaper offices "slept on their cases," from a fear that some wayfarer or other might get a chance to earn a breakfast. But there are two sides to a question. As a general thing, the regular compositor on the Baltimore daily is both a competent workman and a reliable man. He is necessarily so. If he were to yield up his cases, even for the briefest space of time, to every devil-may-care, go-as-you-please applicant, who may be here today and gone tomorrow, his occupation would soon be gone. This is not, however, to say that every printer who takes the road is incompetent, or that he walks out of town from pure inclination. But everyone knows, who has printing-office experience, that there are from choice quite a number of ne'er-do-wells among the craft, who are as perverse and uncertain as the little pigs in clover. And yet many a stranded tramper has been sent on his way rejoicing by the steady-going compositor of Baltimore.

The *Morning Herald*, the only penny paper published in this section, has purchased the right to print the official programme of the exposition. The *Herald* will issue an extra edition of 23,000. The managing editor of this sprightly and outspoken journal, A. Beckhoffer, since the management came under his entire control, has, it is generally believed, placed the *Herald* upon a good paying basis, a position, from all accounts, which it had never before attained. The *Herald* should be well supported, for it deserves success, inasmuch as it is well edited, gives about all the news and, above all, is not afraid to call things by the right name. The paper gives steady employment to about eighteen compositors.

The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Maryland will be introduced in the grammar schools in September as supplemental reading.

The *Sun* recently published the Constitution of the United States, and it is safe to say that quite a number of its readers dropped their optics for the first time upon the nation's bulwark.

The firm of John Murphy & Co., the Catholic publishers, of Baltimore, are about completing a large order from Cardinal Gibbons, consisting of the new Roman Catholic prayer book, to be issued in several styles of binding. Proofsheets of every page were sent to every Catholic archbishop and bishop in the United States.

Baltimore Typographical Union is to have a new constitution. The relief fund has been abandoned. Delegates to the International Typographical Union convention made a full report at the last meeting, which was approved and accepted. The union is making big preparations for the parade in September, and expects to make a highly creditable showing in the turnout of the trades.

It is very well to talk about patronizing home enterprise. All things being equal, that sort of thing is commendable; but the trouble is that, to fall back on a homely phrase, they are not, in some localities, equal by a jugful. Water will not rise above its source. Nor is it fair to expect an inferior article, placed by the side of its superior, both being held at the same price, to withstand anything like competition. With the masses it seems to be of little concern where a thing was manufactured; if it is fashioned to suit their taste, they buy it; if not, they let it alone, home manufactured or otherwise.

As to some publications, down this way, that might be mentioned, scissors and paste are relied upon principally in the editorial makeup. But this is not all. The selected matter, paid for originally by enterprising publishers of the North and the West, would appear to be the *summum bonum* of the journals in question, for the scissored matter is regularly advertised as the chief attraction in the columns of these nondescript sheets.

One of the largest retail stores in this city, which does an extensive business in the bazaar way, claims to have suffered great pecuniary loss through a typographical error in a late issue of the *Sunday American*. The proprietor of the store publishes a statement in effect, that while his "ad" appeared according to copy in the *Sunday Herald* and also in the *Sunday News*, it was improperly inserted in the *American* as to the price of a certain line of goods. The result of this was, as this merchant intimates, that, not wishing to appear as trying to deceive the public, he was compelled to meet a run on patterns of "colored chambra," ten yards to the pattern, for 25 cents, the figures given by the *American*, and which should have been 62 cents, as correctly stated in the other papers. This can hardly be an advertising "dodge;" and yet it may be after all.

On Sunday afternoon last, Andrew F. Crutchfield, editor and co-proprietor of the *Baltimorean*, a popular weekly paper of this city, was laid to rest in Loudon Park cemetery. The deceased was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1824, where he served an apprenticeship at the printing business in the office of the *Christian Advocate*. In 1865 he came to Baltimore, and at once took position on the editorial staff of the *Sun*. He was an indefatigable worker and a most genial gentleman. Peace to his ashes.

In the book and job offices business appears to be fairly brisk. Down town, canvassers are in hurried quest of storekeepers, with the laudable intent of securing "ads" for "extra editions" and divers little books, the latter to be distributed gratuitously to strangers, to guide them through the devious ways of the city during exposition week in September. FIDELITIES.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 6, 1889.

Midsummer finds the printing industry and associated interests in a better condition than is usual at this time of the year. Many of the leading job houses are running full-handed, while in some instances a rush of summer season work has necessitated the temporary employment of extra hands.

The machinery people, particularly those engaged in the manufacture of paper-making machines, are still enjoying great prosperity. Some of the firms are so crowded with orders that they refuse to file orders for goods that are wanted within three months. The engravers, lithographers and bookbinders are still doing a tremendous business, and it appears to be generally believed that the present activity will be maintained for the balance of the season. The prominent job printers, lithographers and engravers, whose facilities enable them to turn out large quantities of handsome and attractive show work, are just now quite busy with goods to be delivered during the month of September. Some of the work will be given to the theatrical and opera people at the close of this month. A great deal of the work is produced from original designs and is strikingly beautiful, the choicest pieces coming from the establishments of well and favorably known lithographers and engravers. It is reliably stated that traveling companies will put more money into printers' ink during the fall and winter than ever previously. Already enough orders for "show business" have been filed in one city establishment to keep it running for at least two months after the close of August. The concern has purchased five carloads of paper to fill the orders.

The art publishers and makers of holiday and souvenir books, and other goods intended for festal periods, are making extensive and elaborate preparations to meet the demands they anticipate when their special trade season opens. From private information received about these artistic and brilliant productions, it is safe to say that they are rare and exquisite gems of the artists', engravers', lithographers' and printers' skill, and will far surpass anything that has ever before been undertaken in these special lines. The original designs are wonderful specimens of beauty, elegance and attractiveness, and are destined to create a *furore*, will be in great demand when once placed on the market, and will certainly please the most fastidious *connoisseur* of these graceful and pleasing emblems of love, affection, esteem and courtesy.

The Flat Rock Paper Mills, Manayunk, Pennsylvania, owned and operated by the M. & W. H. Nixon Paper Company, have started up again, after having been idle since the early part of June, in order that repairs and improvements might be made to the machinery. The entire works have undergone a thorough overhauling, and two large Humpherstone heating engines have been added. About two hundred are employed at the mills.

At the last regular monthly meeting of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, there was so much routine business to be transacted that an adjournment to finish it was ordered until the next Sunday. The report of the delegates to the International convention, at Denver, Colorado, was received, and appeared to be satisfactory.

Contracts for supplies, etc., for the state departments at Harrisburg have been awarded as follows: Deter & Blackburn, Philadelphia, stationery at 30.6 per cent below the maximum price; Hoyer & Wilner, Harrisburg, supplies, 31.5 per cent; distributing reports and documents of the house of representatives, George R. Pym, Harrisburg, 2½ per cent below.

Americans returning from Paris express general disappointment concerning the American section of the great exhibition. Mr. Michael De Young, of San Francisco, declares that the American exhibits are simply ridiculous for a country of our resources. He says that the American commissioners were late in getting on the ground, and that they allowed themselves to be hoodwinked right and left by the Frenchmen. There is very little to show for the money which our government appropriated for the purpose of making a good display of American exhibits. Mr. John B. Henderson, of St. Louis, tells about the same story. The French, he says, have left little room for any other country. The whole thing is intended for a great glorification of France. The exhibits of all other nations are insignificant, with England among the best and the United States and Germany among the worst of a bad lot.

The original humorist, Bob Burdette, whose playful fancy has long pleased newspaper readers, is to edit the humorous department of *Lippincott's Magazine*.

The Philadelphia Typothetæ has elected the following delegates to the national convention of the United Typothetæ of America, to be held in St. Louis in October next: Col. Clayton McMichael, J. R. Jones, William B. MacKellar, William M. Patton, William H. Hoskins, John W. Wallace, George S. Ferguson, John R. McFetridge, George H. Buchanan and William F. Fell.

The Peninsular Press Association of Delaware and Maryland visited Cresson Springs, Pennsylvania, on its thirteenth annual excursion. They left Philadelphia at noon, July 20, and arrived at the famous resort in the evening. They traveled in two special cars furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The party, which numbered seventy, remained in the Alleghany Mountains four days, looking over South Fork, Johnstown and other places of interest in the vicinity. Robert D. Hoffecker, of Smyrna, Delaware, is president of the association, and Frederick E. Bach of Wilmington, secretary and treasurer. Thirty newspapers were represented.

Secretary Windom has decided not to accept the offer of the Milligan Steam Press Company to continue the use of steam plate-presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., at 1 cent a thousand. The eighteen presses will be removed, and will be replaced by twenty-eight hand presses, now in stock.

A writer in the *Examiner*, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, says: "No better or sturdier American ever lived than General Simon Cameron. At his old home in Donegal, which he loved above all other places, he met the mighty and the poor. But I always thought there was a kindlier twinkle in the old man's eye and more heartiness when he met some country acquaintance than when he greeted the senators, cabinet officials and the mighty men of the land. I remember with what satisfaction he told me about the Harrisburg centennial. Among other things that were shown on that occasion was the court dress and sword he wore while minister to Russia. 'But,' said he, 'this is a paper that should have been tacked to it.' It was his indenture to learn the printer's trade. All the commissions he ever received from legislatures and presidents were thrown aside, but the indenture of his boyhood to a trade he kept locked in his safe. He was always 'Simon Cameron, printer.'" ARGUS.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TRIBULATIONS.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, August 5, 1889.

Extreme dullness prevails in all branches of trade, and it is generally indicated that no change for the better can possibly be expected until September. This depression in business causes many printers and pressmen to be idle. The trouble between the members of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, and the newspaper publishers has added to the general demoralization that has, within a recent period, spread through Printing House Square. Many sensible men, who have been unable to obtain good employment, have migrated to the seashore and mountain resorts, where business is said to be fairly humming. The lithographing and engraving interests continue to maintain their excellent and satisfactory condition.

New York Typographical Union, No. 6, held a special meeting Sunday, July 28, at Everett Hall, East Fourth street, to take action in regard to the lockout of its members from the offices of the *World*, *Sun* and *Times*, which occurred Monday, July 22, the particulars of which event are doubtless known to most of your readers. President W. E. Boselly called the meeting to order. He faced at that time as large and intelligent a body of workingmen

as ever gathered in any city under similar circumstances. At least twelve hundred men were in the hall, while outside hundreds more were congregated to discuss the situation. The windows of the houses near by were filled with men and women who occasionally added to the incidents of the day by calling out, "Success to you, printers!" and "Down with all trusts and combines." It was a serious, orderly gathering, too, for the printers recognized the importance of the occasion, and came with clear heads, prepared to take decisive steps, should they prove necessary.

After considerable discussion, the question of sustaining the recommendations of the scale committee, which made the scale in June last, was put to a vote and lost, and by this action the union voted to stand by the present scale. After this action, the meeting voted to refer the entire business to a committee of three members of each morning newspaper's force of printers, this committee to meet immediately and their action to be decisive. This committee met in the union rooms, at quarter past six o'clock Sunday evening. The twenty-seven men constituting the committee met in the secretary's office, and though the windows were open and the adjoining room filled with outside members, the discussion was conducted so quietly and harmoniously that no loud talk conveyed to outsiders any information of the proceedings.

At about half-past one, Monday morning, the committee finally adjourned. The strike of compositors in the *World*, *Times* and *Sun* offices, that seemed so imminent, has been prevented. The committee prepared a compromise plan, and this was presented to the newspaper publishers and accepted by them. At the start, the compositors' committee made three propositions. One was a modification of the new rates announced by the newspapers. The men agreed that illustrative cuts in news matter should belong to the office, but held that all advertising cuts belong to the compositors. Inset cuts, single price, the compositor to be paid for time consumed in cutting leads therefor. The men proposed that compositors required to remain in the office after three A.M. should receive 50 cents per hour in addition to type set, and continuous composition, or 75 cents per hour in lieu thereof. They agreed that reading notices should be paid according to the type they are set in, but declined to accept the rule that all tables and rule and figure work on time should be at the option of the office. The second proposition was that the men should be paid 55 cents per 1,000 ems, an advance of 5 cents; and that all "fat," such as cuts, etc., should belong to the office. The third proposition established a weekly scale of wages on the basis of $4 a day of eight hours. The *World* and *Times* decided to accept the second proposition, and will hereafter pay 55 cents per 1,000 ems for composition and take the "fat." The *Sun* chose the first proposition. Thus peace happily reigns again in Newspaper Row.

The typographical union's committee of twenty-seven met again at the union rooms, Wednesday afternoon, July 31. There was but little work to do. The sub-committees from each chapel reported that all hands were working on the morning papers as usual with apparent satisfaction. The committee from the *Morning Journal* reported that paper had decided on the regular piece system, thereby leaving the *World* alone to work on the system of paying 55 cents per 1,000 and taking all the display advertisements. The scale for day work on evening newspapers was then considered. Inasmuch as the *Mail and Express* had taken down unconditionally the "combine's" demand made July 22, the committee decided that there was no occasion to pay that office a special visit, particularly after the very courteous and friendly message that had been received from Mr. Gray, its business manager. The other evening papers had made no demand, apparently having no grievance. However, the scale for men employed by the week on evening papers was fixed at $21 instead of $20 as heretofore. This price is now paid voluntarily by the journals working on this plan. After words of explanation as to the strict meaning of the new clauses of the scale, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of its chairman should occasion arise.

Misled by the printed official minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting of the United Typothetæ of America, held in New York last September, the representative of THE INLAND PRINTER stated in the July issue that the next annual convention of the typothetæ would be held in St. Louis, beginning October 3. This is, according to official information, a mistake. The day and date should be Tuesday, October 8.

The New York Printers' Benevolent Association held their ninth annual picnic at the Empire Colosseum, Saturday, July 27. Although it rained during the early part of the day, all the floors and walks were thoroughly dried and the grounds were in as good condition as possible when the gates were opened at half-past three o'clock. As if anticipating that the elements could hardly, with any degree of consistency, go back on such a loyal set as the printers, there was a good assemblage in attendance. The majority whiled away the time in discussing the momentous question—the lockout of the *World*, *Sun* and *Times*.

The officers of the New York Printers' Benevolent Association, which is composed entirely of members of Typographical Union No. 6 in good standing, are: H. M. Blachford, president; W. A. Young, vice-president; B. J. Hankes, secretary; John Wood, treasurer; J. P. MacAuliffe, sergeant-at-arms.

Marcus Schnitzer has ceased his proprietorship of the *Oesterwich Ungarische Zeitung*, which has passed into the hands of his brother, David Schnitzer.

The *American Angler* and the *Hook and Line* have been merged, and are now published as one journal. The combination issue will cover the entire field of American angling, including both fresh and salt water fishing. It contains twenty pages the size of *Harper's Weekly*. The first issue contains several genuine fish stories.

There is every prospect of a bitter legal struggle growing out of the recent sale of the *Brooklyn Zeitung*, of Brooklyn, to Col. Henry Roehr, who also owns the *Freie Presse*. The latter is a republican organ, and, being the only daily published in the German language, was entitled to the corporation advertising. The *Zeitung* was started at the instigation of the democratic leaders, and the advertising was taken from the *Freie Presse* and given to its young rival. The *Zeitung* did not prove a success, however, and was sold at auction to John G. Wischert, who bid it in for the amount of his mortgage, $17,000. He afterward disposed of the paper to Colonel Roehr, who announced that he would continue the paper by consolidating it with the *Freie Presse* under the double title of the *Brooklyn Freie Presse and Zeitung*. Recently Colonel Roehr notified Mayor Chapin of the change, and asked him to direct the proper officials to forward the corporation advertising to its proper destination. The Brooklyn Publishing Company, which formerly published the *Zeitung*, claim that Colonel Roehr only purchased the plant of the *Zeitung*, and not the title of the paper, which they propose to issue as usual, and have notified the mayor and common council to that effect. The conflicting notifications have been referred to the aldermanic law committee, and whatever the result the matter will no doubt be taken to the courts, as the corporation advertising is worth about $12,000 per year.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1889.

Now, in regard to the printing trade in this city let me say that there are too many offices with inexperienced and non-practical men at the helm; and mark you, inside of two years many of these offices will have been drawn into the greedy maelstrom of financial failure.

July and August are always dull, and this year is no exception to the rule. The catastrophe at Johnstown brought its pencil streak of silver lining in June, when several of our offices were busy furnishing, in book form, a graphic history of that frightful casualty.

We notice the announcement in the daily papers that the National Bureau of Engraving is again in troubled financial waters. This house has for several years had its manufacturing department situated in Burlington, New Jersey, retaining the business office in this city. We hope, for the sake of all concerned,

that it may be able to so adjust its affairs that business may be continued.

One by one the ranks of the Adams pressmen are being depleted, and employers who leave their Adams presses stand for a short time realize when they wish to start them up that that class of pressmen are not easily procured. The Adams pressman naturally drifts toward the cylinder movement, and being possessed of a thorough knowledge generally of imposition, color, etc., soon becomes a valuable cylinder hand. Then again the rising generation do not apprentice themselves to the Adams press, but look to the cylinder as the one upon which to anchor. The decadence of the Adams press is also shutting off a source of employment for females, the feeders of that class of press being always of that gender.

Affairs between employers and employés are quiescent, there being no disposition to stir up strife on either side. Employés realize the benefit of being in steady positions, and employers realize that it is to their advantage to keep their men on if at all practicable. The advantages are mutual.

The work of the International Typographical Union at Denver, it strikes us, was in keeping with the spirit of the age. Some objection is made to the location of the "Home" at Colorado Springs, but if we only realize that a home is a place to stay for perhaps a long period, and that the locomotive has annihilated distance, the objection that it is not central is hardly worth considering when you look at the magnificence of the site and the liberality of the citizens of El Paso county. Pressmen's Union No. 4 feels a just pride in the wisdom manifested in sending as their delegate Mr. Thomas J. Harrison, who was recognized by the convention as worthy of the offices of first vice-president and delegate to the American Federation of Trades, at Boston, in October next.

We hope for a revival of business about October. More anon.

OCCASIONALLY.

STEREOTYPING ON PLATEN MACHINES.

In writing this article it is not my intention to give an elaborate description of stereotyping, but a simple and economical process by which printers who are not in possession of a stereotyping apparatus will be able to cast their own stereos, such as handbills, cards, labels, tint plates, chaostype, etc.

It is presumed that the printer has got a platen machine, which is to be used as the casting box.

The following materials will also be needed to complete the outfit: (1) a deal board a pica lower than type, to fit exactly inside the machine chase; (2) four pica brass rules for casting-gauges; (3) a strong hair brush about 5 inches long by 2½ inches wide, with a handle about 6 or 7 inches long, to be used as a beating brush; (4) a boot-polishing brush for brushing the French chalk off the matrix; (5) a melting pot and a ladle.

TO TAKE A STEREO FROM AN ORDINARY TYPE FORM.

In the first place it is necessary to prepare the flong, which will eventually be the mold or matrix from which the plate will be cast.

HOW TO MAKE THE PASTE.

Mix one pound of good wheaten flour, one desertspoonful of powdered alum, and nine ounces of white starch, with a sufficient quantity of cold water, and boil in the ordinary manner. When it is required for use mix with it an almost equal quantity of powdered whiting.

TO MAKE THE FLONG.

Paste evenly a sheet of stout brown paper with the above preparation, then lay on the top of it a sheet of good blotting paper, paste as before and lay on another sheet of blotting paper, paste again and lay on a sheet of tissue paper, paste again and lay on another sheet of tissue. Then take a rolling pin or an office rule and roll the flong well to exclude all air bubbles, after which lay it on one side to dry.

CASTING.

We may now proceed with the casting. Fill the metal pot with old stereo or type metal and put it on the fire to melt. While it is melting we will prepare the form. Unlock it and place round it a border of nonpareil reglet and then a border of three or four line metal letters face downward. Lock it up again and wipe the face of the type over with a piece of clean oily waste or rag, to prevent the matrix from sticking.

TO MAKE THE MOLD OR MATRIX.

Cut a piece of the flong and two pieces of soft but strong wrapper, a little larger than the form, and immerse two or three times in hot water, lay them each time on a piece of dry blotting paper to absorb the superfluous moisture. Leave the flong on the blotting paper while you paste the two pieces of wrapper evenly with ordinary paste, and lay them on one side. Now place the flong on to the form with the tissue paper downward, and spread over it a piece of damp linen, and with the beating brush beat the flong well into the type. Beat steadily and firmly until the required depth is obtained; then remove the linen and put on one of the pieces of wrapper and beat as before, taking great care to exclude all air bubbles. If there are any whites larger than about six ems wide it will be as well to fill them up with bits of pasted wrapper. Then lay on the second piece of wrapper and beat in in a similar manner.

DRYING THE MOLD.

The next thing to do is to dry the mold, which, as we have no heated press for the purpose, will take about four or five hours; while it is drying it will be as well to subject it to pressure to keep it flat, which can be done by putting a board and weight on top.

When it is dry remove it very carefully from the form and trim the matrix round with a pair of shears, paste a strip of brown paper the same width as the matrix on to the top edge, and long enough to protrude over the edge of the platen.

HOW TO PREPARE THE MACHINE.

Remove the rollers, take the packing off the platen, fix the board in the chase and lock it on the machine, paste one of the brass rules and rub it well on to the bottom of the platen so that it clings pretty firmly to it, then lodge the other rules on to it, at the required width apart. Close the platen up as though you were going to take an impression from a form, until the brass rules are tight. Then pour a ladleful of hot metal into it and leave it there for about two or three minutes until the platen has got thoroughly warmed. Bring the platen home again and remove the plate, and in its place put the matrix (brush the face of the matrix over well with French chalk each time before taking a cast from it, to prevent the plate from sticking to it), lay the rules on to the frame formed by the inverted letters, and a sheet of glazed brown paper over the top of them so as to be between them and the board, let it overlap in a similar manner to the pieces of paper on the matrix. Close the platen, and if the metal is of the right heat for pouring, pour it in between the two projecting pieces of paper.

TO TEST THE HEAT OF THE METAL.

Fold a piece of note paper and insert it in the metal and if the paper turns a light straw color it is ready for pouring, and if it turns black or dark brown the metal is too hot and should be allowed to cool, or it will burn the mold.

Skim the metal before pouring.

HOW TO CAST TINT PLATES.

Heat the platen and proceed as before, but in place of the matrix use bookbinder's cloth, or if a solid or flat tint is required use a piece of glazed brown paper. Rub the cloth over with French chalk before casting from it.

Be very careful about warming the platen, for if you do not have it warm enough the plate will not turn out very satisfactory.

TO CAST CHAOSTYPE.

It is only necessary to fix the board and gauges in their place and pour the hot metal on to the *cold* platen. To vary the pattern of the plate, pour in the metal in an irregular stream.—*Correspondent in British Printer.*

A TRIP TO THE ROCKIES.

FROM ASPEN TO DENVER, VIA THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

NO. II.

THE excursionists, guests of Denver Typographical Union, as previously arranged, making the trip from Denver to Aspen, via the Colorado Midland Railway, returned by the Denver and Rio Grande, thus affording all the delegates and visitors participating the opportunity of seeing the varied scenery on both roads. In accordance with such programme the D. & R. G. "special" left Aspen at 3 o'clock, Monday morning, August 10, but, owing to the time of arrival, its occupants were unfortunately denied the pleasure of accepting the entertainment provided for them by kind friends at Glenwood Springs. The early risers, however, were rewarded by viewing scenery sublimely grand when passing through some of the cañons. Why these mountains are called the "Rockies," can be easily understood by those making such a trip. Rocks to the right, rocks to the left, rocks in front, rocks behind, rocks of all conceivable dimensions, shapes and colors — from the boulder in the valley to the mighty peak that cleaves the clouds; miles upon miles of granite, abrupt, bleak and defiant; granite crowned with trees as sentinels, and with trees in every cleft, in all imaginable positions, present themselves on every hand. Surprise follows surprise. There is a mountain torrent, foaming, leaping between the chasm; here is a valley — with the snow-covered mountains in the background—presenting a picture for a Bierstadt or an Elkins, and the question is asked a hundred times "Why should American tourists go to Switzerland, instead of viewing the mountain scenery of their own land."



MOUNT OF THE HOLY CROSS.

After breakfast the first stopping place is Red Cliff, an odd-looking uninteresting mining town, perched in the mountains, where a number of the party secure some mementoes of their travel — one securing part of a petrified antler, which he evidently holds in high esteem. Friend Johnson, of Kansas City, while engaged in hunting the festive cactus, is inadvertently left behind. The race between him and the train is a very exciting one for a short distance. Finally muscle succumbs to steam, discretion becoming the better part of valor. The train is finally brought to a halt, and the wanderer is cordially welcomed by his companions. He declares that he considers himself a number one runner at home, but protests that it is too much to expect him to successfully contend against "the altitude" and a locomotive at the same time.

When going over Tennessee Pass we have the good fortune to obtain an excellent view of the Mount of the Holy Cross, a number of miles distant. The cross is formed by two transverse cañons of immense depth down and across the summit of the mountain. In these cañons lies eternal snow. The symbol is perfect, though some of the pictures published flavor of exaggeration. The next glimpse, from which great things are expected, proves a disappointment — a mist having fallen over the mountain top within five minutes, showing the changeable character of the atmosphere.

At Leadville an excellent repast awaits the now hungry crowd, to which ample justice is done. As on a previous visit, a snowballing match is engaged in, the snow laying from two to three inches deep. Taken altogether, Leadville is not held in high favor, the outlook being bleak and uninteresting. While in the city we did not see a tree, flower, or even a blade of grass, and we have no regrets when we find the train in motion.

We must not here omit to mention an occurrence of which we were an eye-witness, which is well worthy of record. Shortly after leaving the carbonate camp our esteemed friend, Charles M. Moore, of Chicago, a gentleman who has charmed all with his silvery notes on the tour, and who lacks only a pair of wings to make him a singing (*not* a singeing) angel, undertakes, and successfully, to sing a child to sleep, who heretofore has resisted all efforts put forth in this direction. Tenderly he takes the little one in his arms in a manner which proves him to be an adept at the business, and sings

> "Hush, my babe, lie still and slumber,
> Holy angels guard thy bed,"

with a pathos which brings tears to every eye, and wins for him the everlasting regard of the exhausted parents. A striking example of the versatility of genius; for, no matter whether filling an order for Omaha, Denver or the Sandwich Islands, or singing a baby's lullaby, he knows no such word as fail.

The route from Leadville to Salida is through one of the most picturesque regions in the state. Passing over the mountain

plateaus snow fields are found on every hand, while here and there in the distance some giant sentinel rears his snow-crowned crest about his fellows. It is all grand — weirdly grand — and a sight never to be forgotten.

But the treat of all treats is yet to come, a treat which amply repays the tourist to visit Colorado to see — the trip through the "Royal Gorge." Shortly before entering an observation car is attached to the train, which is soon filled with expectant excursionists; and it is almost needless to add, that the sublime grandeur and impressive weirdness literally beggar description. The train rolls around a long curve close under a wall of black and banded granite a score of hundreds of dizzy feet in height; across the chasm, a few feet in width, is its counterpart, divided by the rushing, foaming Arkansas. Almost a whole circle is accomplished and the grand amphitheatrical sweep of the wall shows no breaks in its smooth zenith-cutting façade.

Oh! the crashing and the groaning,
And the deep and awful shudder
As that great red belt was parted and the mountains crashed in twain;
And the Arkansas came roaring,
Raging with its dreadful thunder,
Sweeping through the mighty chasm, dashing madly toward the main.

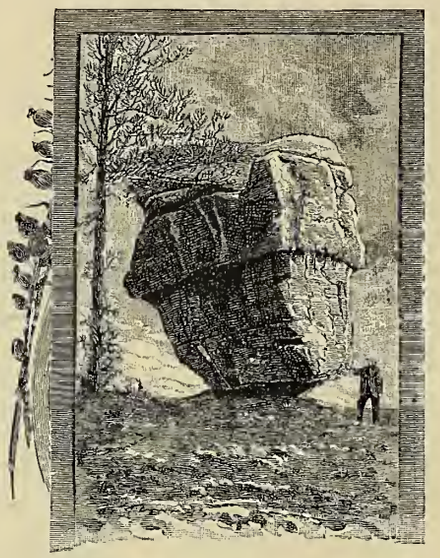
* * * * *

Oh! this myriad crested cañon
With its walls of massive marble,
With the granite and red sandstone piled in peaks that pierce the sky;
Where no bird dare dip its pinion
In the narrow veil of azure,
Where the solemn shadows linger o'er the river rolling by.



ROYAL GORGE.

Right before us rise a succession of monster peaks, which seem to bar our progress, but as we near them the train breaks away at a tangent past their edges or round their corners. Detour after detour follows in rapid succession, skirting the base of great frowning peaks and walls, each seeming to overshadow its predecessor, whose giddy heights it pains the eye to follow, rising, as they do, in a perpendicular mass from the water and the track. Everybody is too absorbed in wonder to indulge in conversation, and a sigh of relief is heard when the special and its living freight emerge from the "Gorge" and shortly thereafter arrive at Cañon City. Here is situated the state penitentiary of Colorado, within whose walls are confined some of the most notorious criminals and outlaws to be found throughout the length and breadth of the land; and the ugly looking muzzles of the Winchesters carried by the guards on the towers act as a notification that escape is impossible, even if a train is within a biscuit's throw. The soil surrounding this neighborhood is especially adapted to the cultivation of fruit, though the heat in summer time is said to be more than intense.



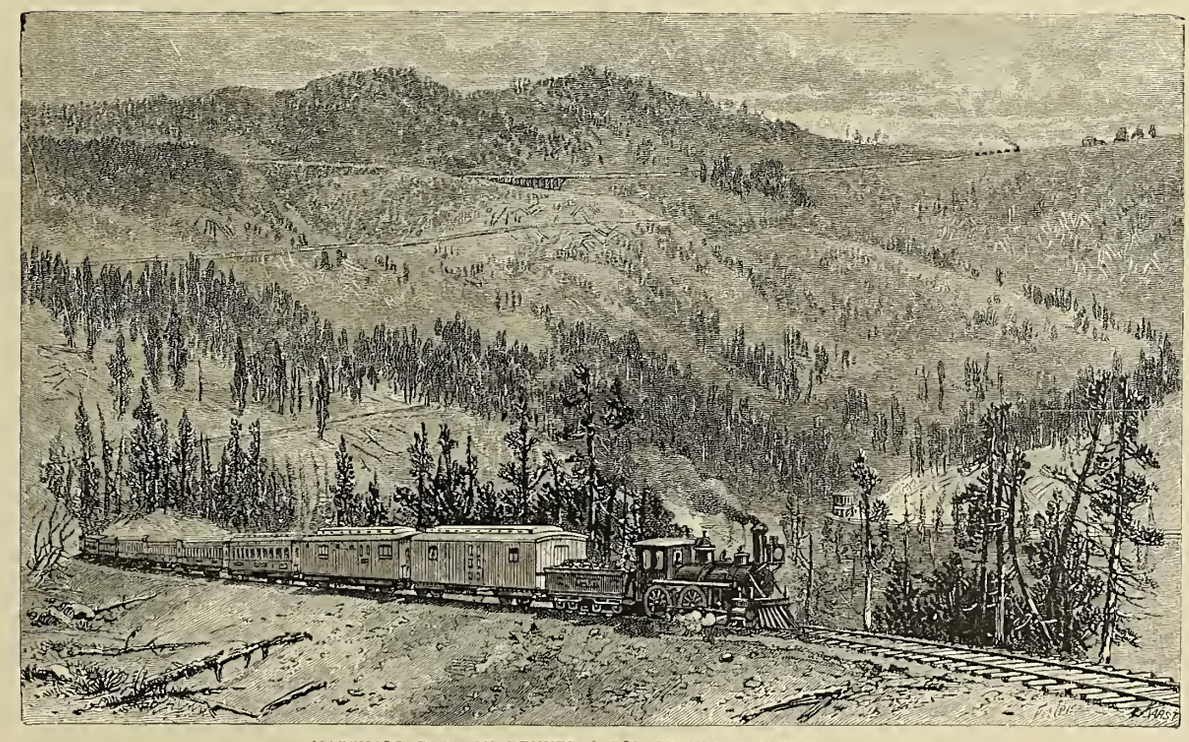
BALANCED ROCK, IN GARDEN OF THE GODS.

The ride from Cañon City to Pueblo is devoid of special interest; the passengers having been satiated with genuine Rocky Mountain scenery, are not in a humor to go into ecstacies over stunted trees or foothills. At Pueblo, the Pittsburgh of the Centennial State, whose rolling-mill furnaces are supplied with coal from its neighborhood, a bounteous supper is provided, which is duly appreciated "All aboard" is a welcome sound, as we are now on our homeward trip, and no stops of any length are expected till Denver is reached. Nearing Colorado Springs, every one is on the outlook for a glance at Pike's Peak. Fortunately, the sky is cloudless and the atmosphere clear, and, just as the sun is disappearing behind the mountains, a good view of the *snow-crowned* king is obtained. Shortly after, the road to Manitou, the Chamouni of America, with its health-giving springs and thousand and one attractions, as also the Garden of the Gods, with its strange peaks of sculpture and architecture, appear in sight. But these are soon left behind, and on and on we speed. Several of the party are duly initiated into the secrets of the "Order of the Pillow" to the strains of a Mason & Hamlin organ, among them being the good-natured conductor, who vows he will "never do it again." The ritual is a short and *impressive* one, and we sincerely regret a pledge of secresy prevents us from divulging it. All proper information, however, can be obtained by addressing the chaplain, Mr. Thomas McNabb, Kansas City. Mirth and jollity prevail, in which the ladies join; everybody is in good spirits, everybody is delighted with the glorious mountain trip, which will long be remembered. Here is Castle Rock; here is Lyttleton, famous for its watermelons, and here is the end of our journey for the present—the union station, Denver. Thus happily ended an excursion which, it is safe to say, will never be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of participating in it.

A process of making type from paper has been patented in England. The invention, in its present state of perfection, has been found fully adequate to succeed the large wooden type now in general use. Finely divided paper pulp is mixed with paraffine oil or linseed drying oil and pressed into forms or molds. Heat under pressure consolidates the pulp. Paper type is less expensive and more durable than that cut in wood.



MANITOU SPRINGS.



MARSHALL PASS, ON DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

Solely contributed to the INLAND PRINTER.

THE WORLD OF TYPOGRAPHY AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE-INTERNATIONAL, PARIS.

NO. II.—BY WALTER LODIA.

DAILY assuming a more magnificent aspect, the grand exhibition will soon be at the acme of perfection. Its splendor is indescribable, vastness unimaginable, products of every nation uncountable. It is calculated that from 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 people will have visited the exposition by the time it closes late in the fall, and on certain days during the coming tourist season a diurnal attendance of 500,000 persons is expected. This shows what a splendid financial success the International is —a triumph of the republican world in spite of the refusal of "official" assistance by nearly all monarch-ridden countries. Brave France! thrifty France! noble France!

But one half the exposition is open from 8 A.M. till 11 P.M.—grounds, palace of machines, grand dome aisles, transepts of the beautiful arts and liberal arts structures, and of course the highly-profitable Eiffel tower can be inspected up to a late hour. The closed half, being only accessible till 6 P.M., includes all the industrial sections (most edifying and attractive parts of the exposition), the edifices devoted to beaux arts and arts liberaux, the numerous buildings of various countries—notably the republics—in the grounds, the great agricultural and colonial divisions, and palace of the Trocadero.

Such is the bigness of the show that the writer, although here over two months, has not visited every part yet, being busy paying more particular attention to the American displays, which are very large and widely distributed over the exposition.

Outside the International, round and about the city, Paris is putting on her gayest charms. It is the luxurious vegetation, due to the invariably glorious weather we are having, which gives the capital its chief beauty, forming a mass of green so restful to the eye after the sultry heat and glare and uninviting aspect of huge dingy buildings in New York City, to which no American cares to return except for remunerative business. On the umbrageous boulevards of Paris the effect of the Universelle in drawing strangers from every clime of the globe is made very patent; for in their native costumes may be seen the red Indian with jaunting feather headgear; African, black as charcoal, cloaked from head to foot; Hindoo, swathed in towels and loose garments; ogle-eyed Japanese, tall and swarthy Arab, cunning Turk, pale Russian, skinny Swede, calculating Scot, jovial Irisher, and others "too numerous to mention."

To now line upon the exhibits in typography, those which will be taken up are the products of

ENGLAND.

The mother country shows very little in connection with printing, perhaps due to the tory refusal to contribute a fund or give any official aid; and, maybe, to the absurd stand taken by some Britishers fawning to the nobility, who do not participate, as it is against their principles to join in the celebration of a downfall of monarchy. May they suffer for their folly!

In type, H. W. Caslon & Co., Chiswell street, London, and rue Jacob 35, Paris, are the sole expositors, and, alone as they are, do not make a display of any consequence. Several small fonts, borders, brass rule, pots of quads and letters, brass-faced type, steel chases of divers sizes, with patent screw quoins, four catalogues, a lead cutter and a mitering machine, numerous good specimens of plain and color work done on the concern's types, centered by half a dozen prize medals—that's the exhibit complete of these *fondeurs en caractères*. Any novelty it would be useless to look for in this well-situated exposit.

Zuccato & Wolff, 15 Charterhouse street, Holborn Viaduct, London, exhibit in the gallery of the Liberal Arts building their "typograph," which, it is asserted, will take 5,000 copies from a single writing. The apparatus is one of the now common affairs for manifolding; scribble anything on a zinc plate with a pen having at end a tiny cogged wheel; put sheet of paper between this and leaf of thin parchment, ink with ordinary printers' color by means of narrow roller; resulting in an impression, which may be continued until the writing is worn away by friction. Zuccato's patent is represented in Paris by I. Frank, rue des Petits-Carreaux 13. It has carried a number of medals at different exhibitions.

In close proximity is the "graphocycle" copying apparatus, made by somebody (agents have an object in keeping back the manufacturer's name and address) in London. It is the same appliance over again in principle as foregoing.

Whereas the United States industrial section bristles with typewriters, the caligraph, World, Hammond, Remington, and a couple of others having large stands, the United Kingdom can only claim one small exhibit in this direction, and that *the* novelty of typewriters in the Universelle. It is the production of the Miniature Pocket Typewriter Company, of Swan Arcade, Bradford. The title of the concern is embodied in their machine, if such it may be termed. This can be carried in the vest pocket, minus case. The face of the "writer" is enameled, and of the size of a large watch dial. Round the outer edge are the letters, points, figures, etc., which correspond with rubber stamps beneath. The "dial" is turned round to the desired letter and pressed on a certain point, which gives the printing. A trifling wool cylinder, damped with ink, is always being traveled over by those letters moved about but not being used, thus insuring plenty of moisture. The "Miniature" is more especially suited for foreign correspondents, who, dispatching in English copy, which for the guidance and safety of the telegraph clerk should be in roundhand, are apt, in their hurry, to become neglectful and write indistinctly.

In the vast and magnificent Palais des Machines, replete with the superbest mechanisms of the world, the Lagerman Typotheter & Justifier Company (limited), 35 Queen Victoria street, London, possess one of the more novel exhibits; their now finished installation being fitted up with stands, cases of type, two composing machines and one justifier. Those who have read up the principles of different typesetting appliances know that the Lagerman is comparatively simple and easy of working, the operator using *both* hands to pick up letters and spaces, and bringing the pieces to a funnel directly before him, dropping them in anyhow, and in the movements of the machine they are righted and brought into line, and thus words are formed. The average speed is 2,250 ems per hour, and price (absolute purchase), $300. The justifier, which can do the work of four typotheters, is priced (selling outright), at $550, a complete set of four typotheters and one justifier costing $1,600. At such terms the future of this machine is doubtful, although the justifier has the better chance of surviving, and accordingly has the heavier price fixed on it. However, Secretary G. Hagborg can best speak regarding this. His Paris representatives are S. Berthier et Durey, rue des Reunes 46.

Having already been commented upon, the Fraser type composing and distributing machines (now to be seen working daily from 9½ to 11 and 15½ to 17 o'clock) and the more pleasing and neater Thorne do not need further notice; they are already well enough known.

England contributes so little to the great Universelle in the way of printing material as to scarcely figure at all under the head of typography. In bookbinding there is a solitary exhibit, very fine, however, in its specimens of the finest workmanship; R. Reviere & Son, Burlington buildings, Heddon street (Regent street), London, W. In books, a collective exhibit by the more noted London publishers creates a handsome installation. In stationery and fancy goods England comes out strongest, making several remarkably attractive displays. And in photography she is still better represented, the subject being immensely more interesting.

But the fact that Britishers have not made a great display of typographic material is nothing. All other nations, from Russia to the republics, contribute something pertaining to the art preservative, which will be all taken up in due order. These contribute a good deal to the marvels and splendors of the Universelle-International—an exposition thoroughly representative of all

that is magnificent, ingenious, wonderful and beautiful in the industries of the world. In it are gathered together the finest products of the universe. There may be seen, on a condensed scale, the more notable features of the globe itself. The person who misses the opportunity of seeing the exposition loses one of the best and most practical sights this sphere has ever offered — an affair perhaps never to be surpassed or indeed equaled.

In the Palais des Machines there is a final stand to notice. Bookbinding machinery of various makers, with latest inventions, is exhibited by W. C. Horne, 6 Dowgate-hill, London, E. C. These consist of an Elliott thread-stitcher for copy-books and pamphlets, stitching up to ¼-inch thick, a girl stitching from 800 all the way up to 1,500 stitches per hour (according to her speed); book-sewing machine for sewing with or without tape bands, requiring no sawing, and does not cut head and tail of sections. It can sew any book, however thick, from a demy 4-to. to royal 32-mo. From 15,000 to 20,000 signatures can be sewn per day, against only 2,500 for the hand method; Martini duplex folding machine, capacity from 2,000 to 2,200 per hour without occasioning any refolds; the "Giant" signature press, popularly known as "Hart's squeezer," for pressing book signatures before being sewn, or for pressing books after being sewn, or for printers' use by pressing work and tying it up whilst under pressure; Harper's "Acme" wire-stitching machine, which forms, drives and clinches a complete stitch at the rate of 80 to 100 per minute, stitching either single sections or through the side as stabbed work; Martini gas engine, two-horse power. Not yet installed is the Lilly combination machine, so termed because it combines in one operation printing, perforating, ruling and numbering, printing from roll paper billheads at 6,000 per hour, handbills 12,000, and general work at the same rate of speed.

GOLD-LEAF: HOW TO USE IT.

Gold-leaf is a thing which it is impossible to manage unless one knows how, and yet we often have occasion to repair gilt articles of various kinds, or "touch up" a picture frame, etc. The usual practice is to apply some of the many gold paints, and the invariable result is a nasty patch, which, to a critical eye, is worse than the original flaw.

But besides patching and mending, gold-leaf is highly effective in combination with black for the ornamentation of various articles of furniture which amateurs often construct for themselves. A book of "gold leaf," which is quite good enough for such uses, may now be bought for about tenpence; indeed this German gold is quite as good for inside work as the "real thing."

Having procured a book, lay it flat upon a table, and carefully open the first leaf, when the metal foil will lie before you; with a pair of sharp scissors cut off the paper leaf you have just raised; lay it flat upon your open hand, and rub it on your hair; whether you use pomatum or not there will be quite sufficient grease to answer the end in view. Now lay the paper upon the foil in its original position and press firmly with the hand; lift carefully, and the gold will be found adhering. This paper leaf, with foil attached, will now bear to be carried about, and may be cut up with scissors to size and shape required. The same process may next be carried out for as many leaves as we need for the job in hand.

Having said so much about gold-leaf, we add a hint as to the method of laying it on, in case the reader does not know.

Paint the part you wish to gild with gold size, and be very accurate, as the leaf will stick to every spot touched; this size will dry rapidly, and when it is just not dry, or "tacky," i. e., sticky, cut a piece of your leaf a little larger every way than your design, etc., press it firmly, and then lift the paper; do not touch it again until quite dry, when you may remove the surplus foil with a large, soft camel's hair brush, or "dabber."

For illuminations, etc., gum arabic may be used instead of gold size, and may be allowed to dry, breathing upon it for a few seconds when you wish to apply the gold.—*The Printing Times, London.*

JOHN BEDFORD LENO,

A well-known contributor to the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, whose portrait is herewith given, was born in the town of Uxbridge, England, in 1826, and his first start in life was in the position of rural postman. Rural postmen nearly half a century ago were handsomely paid — not much in cash perhaps, not to exceed $1 per week; but then they were allowed to draw freely upon country banks, and to feast their eyes upon country scenes! And young Leno made the most of his draw upon nature, "saved up" his impressions, and gave them to the world in after years in stanzas breathing of scents and flowers and gentle rustic life! We next hear of him as a printer's apprentice; then as foreman or overseer, organizing the while a Young Men's Improvement Society, and, with Gerald Massey, editing a manuscript magazine. Gerald Massey and Leno subsequently edited a magazine with a pretentious title, but with limited capital; for, if report may be relied upon, "The Spirit of Freedom" was commenced with the modest capital of 15s., or less than $4.



Mr. Leno has published several volumes of poetry, and all that he has written and all that he has done throughout his long, active and useful career has been done for the benefit of others — to bring about better education, better dwellings; in short, better lives for the people. Things have improved, are improving, and will improve in this direction. Thanks to men of Leno's stamp, the British people are beginning to realize that democracy is not such a fearful thing to contemplate after all — that the welfare, happiness and contentment of the masses means strength and stability of its institutions. "Kimberton," a story of village life, in rhyme, and "Liberty and Other Poems," both of which contain many gems worthy of reproduction, have recently been published by this chartist poet, and those who wish an intellectual treat should write for them to the "grand old man." His address is 76 Drury Lane, London.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents specially relating to the printer's trade is reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for twenty-five cents each.

ISSUE OF JULY 2, 1889.

406,319—Printing device for wrapping-paper rolls. E. B. Weston, Dayton, Ohio.
406,320—Printing machine, Bed-operating mechanism for. S. Whitlock, Birmingham, Conn.
406,398—Printing plates. J. G. Harris, Sedalia, Mo.
406,058—Printing presses. L. Oser, Galveston, Texas.
406,059—Printing presses. L. Oser, Galveston, Texas.

ISSUE OF JULY 9, 1889.

406,716—Printing machine sheet-delivery apparatus. G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.
406,812—Printing signs. E. A. Bishop, Racine, Wis.

ISSUE OF JULY 16, 1889.

407,034—Printing machine. J. R. Rankin, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.
407,172—Printing machine, stop cylinder. C. B. Cottrell, Stonington, Conn.

ISSUE OF JULY 23, 1889.

407,416—Station and want, printer. M. D. Porter, Brooklyn, N. Y.
407,630—Automatic printing device. N. D. Barradell and A. J. Bradley, Fort Worth, Texas.
407,393—Printing machine. J. H. Buxton, D. Braithwaite and M. Smith, Manchester, County Lancaster, England.
407,652—Printing machine, cylinder. G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.
407,670—Type, Elastic faced. E. A. Leland, New York, N. Y.
407,403—Type table and galley rack, Combined. J. Jehle, St. Paul, Minn.

ISSUE OF JULY 30, 1889.

408,094—Printing machine. J. C. Fowler and E. A. Henkle, Washington, D. C.
407,840—Printing presses, Automatic feeder for. J. Schafer, Chicago, Ill.
408,122—Printing presses, Feed gauge for. E. L. Megill, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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KANSAS NEWSPAPER UNION, Topeka, Kan.
JOHN CRESWELL, Denver, Colo.
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Chronicles of Canongate, July, 1234.

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Panegyric on Agesilaus 1876.

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12 A 36 a 10 Point Tudor Black. $2.75

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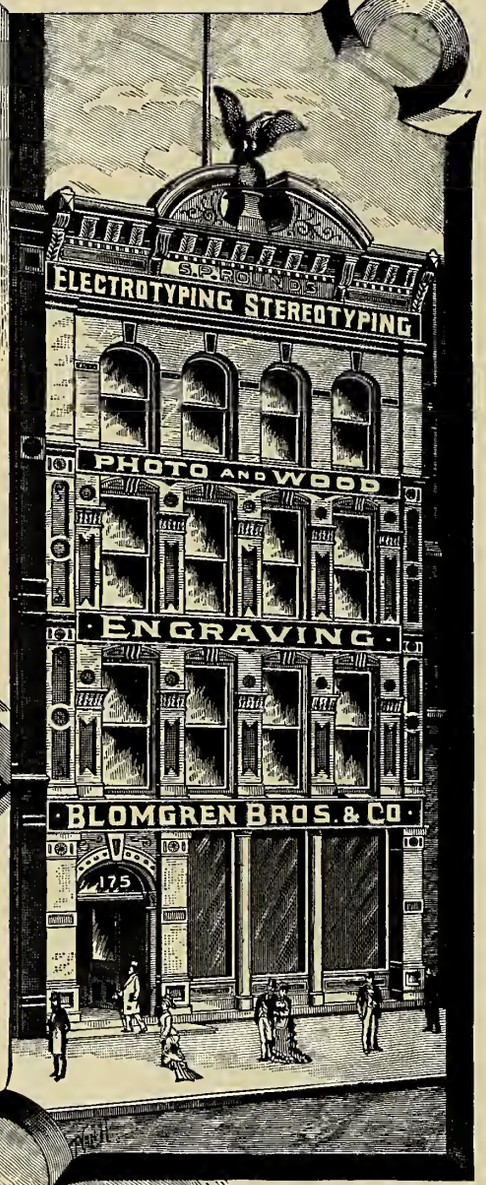
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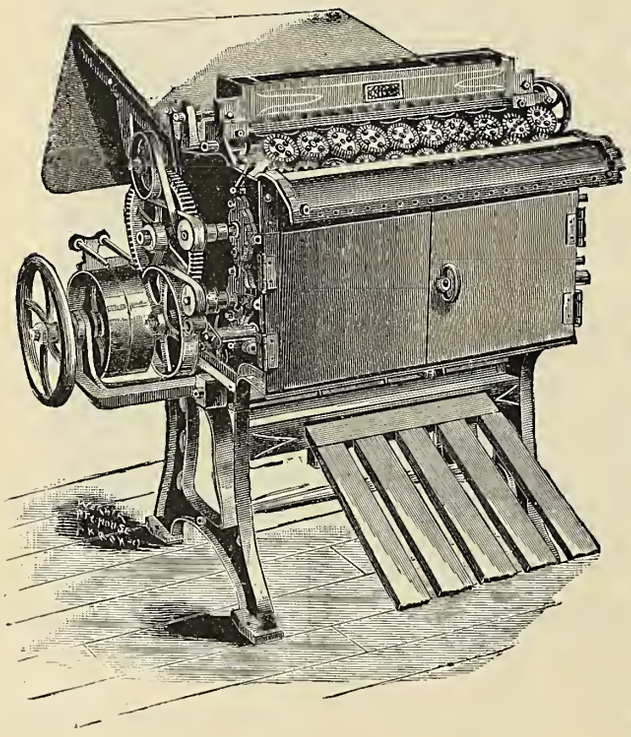
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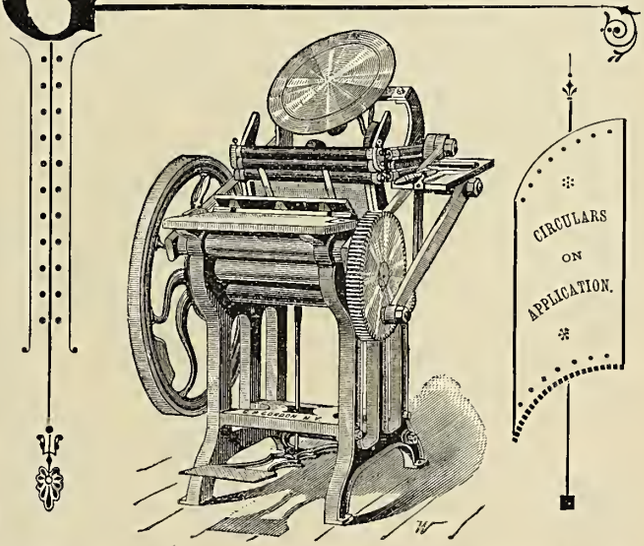
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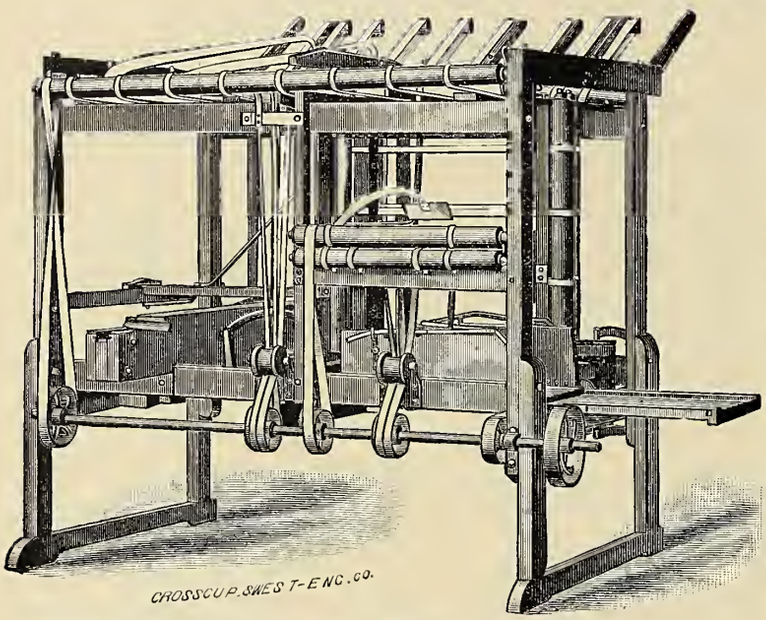
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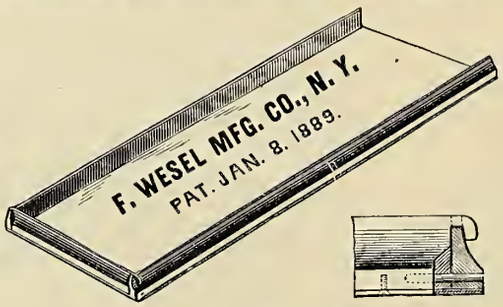
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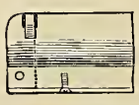
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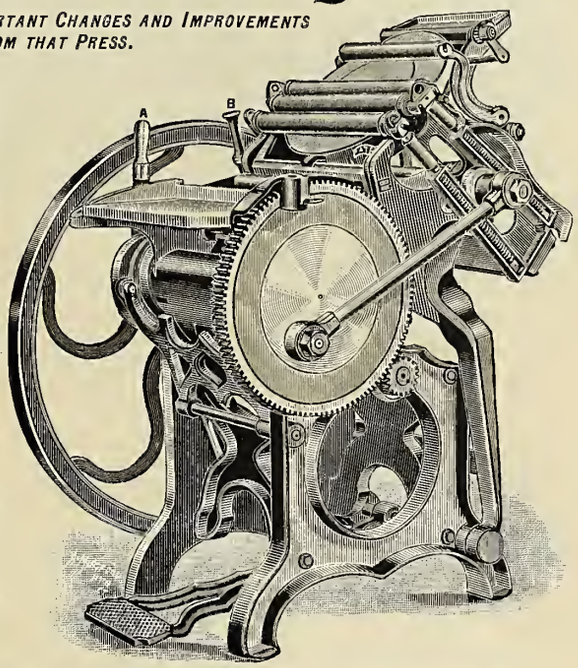
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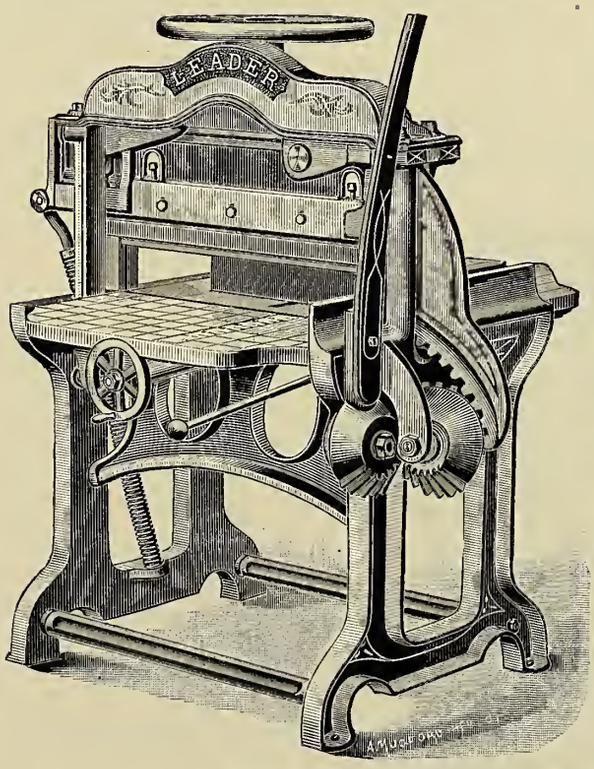
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Third.—The octagonal stick and recessed sides, which admits of passing the stick through the side to its place, and renders it impossible for the stick to be drawn out by the knife, giving sixteen cutting faces on the stick.

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Front table 16 inches wide instead of the usual 12 inches.

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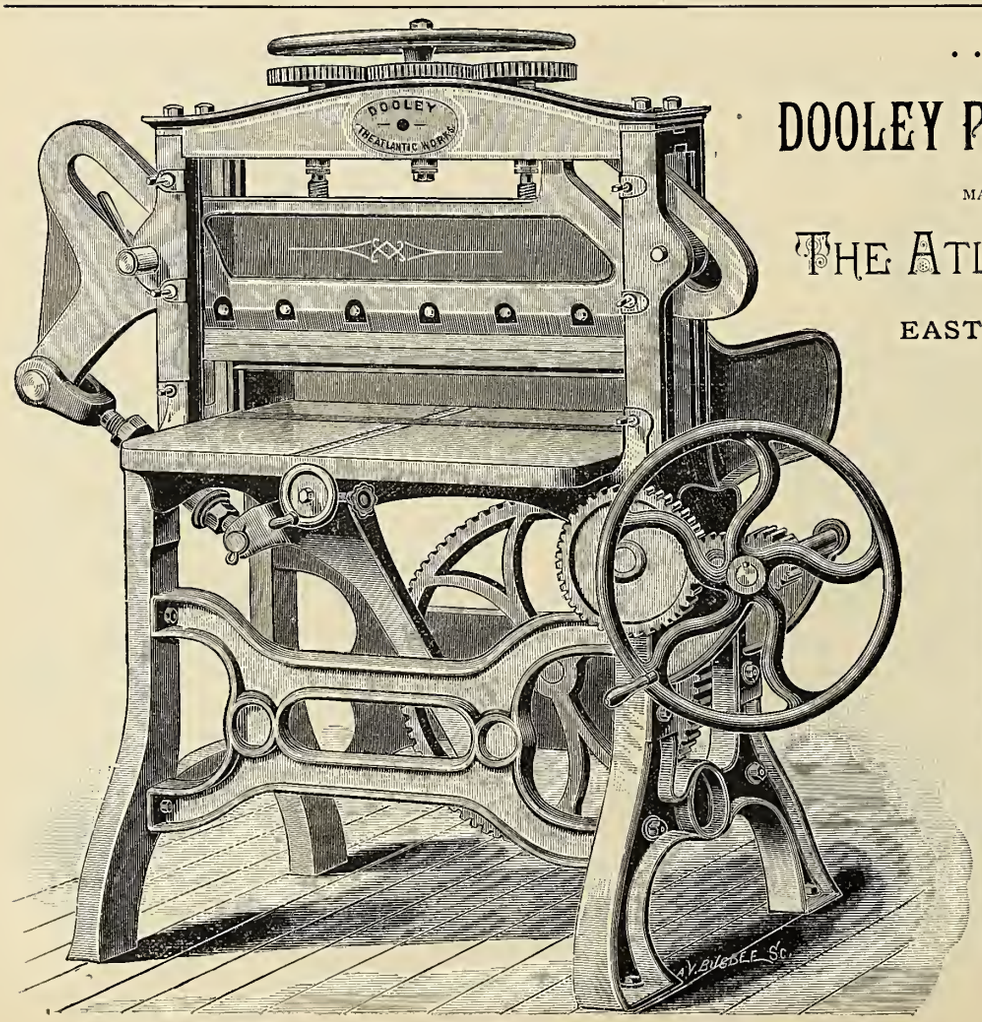
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A FRIENDLY CHAT.

Specimen illustration in half-tone by the ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WISCONSIN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

SUMMER MEETING AND EXCURSION, 1889.

THE thirty-eighth meeting of the Wisconsin Press Association convened at La Crosse, Tuesday, July 23, and was largely attended, nearly one hundred editors or publishers being present, most of them accompanied by their wives or daughters, so that, including invited guests, there were over two hundred in attendance, the largest number, I think, on record.

This association is the oldest one of the kind in the United States, having been started June 23, 1853, at Madison, when the late Colonel C. D. Robinson, of the Green Bay *Advocate*, one of the pioneer editors of the state, presided. This meeting was adjourned subject to the call of a special committee, but an interval of four years elapsed before the next one, which was at Portage, July 9, 1857, and Harrison Reed (now and for many years a prominent citizen of Florida) was elected president. From that time to the present the meetings have been held annually, and it would indeed be hard to compute the amount of information spread broadcast to the world by the various journals represented, every editor making it a point to write up an account of the places visited, usually painting them in as vivid colors as they will bear —sometimes more so.

Until within a short time these annual gatherings of badger editors comprised both business and pleasure, but now they have winter meetings for business—the presentation, reading and discussion of suitable papers, election of officers, etc.—and the summer meetings are given up almost entirely to recreation. This plan has been found to give excellent satisfaction, and will probably be continued. A short preliminary business session is held to perfect arrangements for the trip, which is generally a pretty long one, and the balance of the time is spent in receptions, banquets, sight-seeing, etc.

On this occasion the members promptly assembled at Jefferson club rooms, in La Crosse, at 10 A.M., and transacted what business was in hand, namely, the collection of dues, appointment of committees, etc., and this time there was also to be elected a president, in place of John Hicks, who, since the change of administration, had received the appointment of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary (Great Cæsar, what a handle to a man's name!) to Lima, Peru.

Byron J. Price, editor of the Hudson *Star and Times*, having been acting as president *ad interim*, in virtue of his being first vice-president, was nominated and unanimously elected to take Mr. Hicks' place; and the manner in which he has discharged the duties so far make it a foregone conclusion that he will be reëlected as long as he will accept the nomination. He is small in stature, but great in all that goes to make an executive officer.

With commendable foresight he had invited Hon. Ignatius Donnelly and his wife, of Minnesota, to go the round trip, both of whom contributed largely to the pleasure and success of the excursion. Indeed, the author of the great cryptogram, which claims to demonstrate that Lord Bacon wrote the plays and poetry attributed to Shakespeare, proved to be our trump card as an after-dinner speaker and all-around orator, being always ready to respond to the frequent calls made on him, and always bringing up something new and entertaining from the storehouse of his memory.

Mr. Donnelly is a pleasant-mannered gentleman of short stature, rather thick set, and his wife is much like him in figure and facial appearance. The theory by some anthropologists that men and their wives grow to look alike after a long period of years is quite strikingly confirmed in this case, and I noted several other not so marked instances among the four-score couple on the trip. He would not be taken at first glance for an orator, nor, indeed, for the profound student and scholar that he is. There is nothing of the "crank" in his appearance either, and he is very careful not to obtrude his views or ride his hobby unless requested. He has a large head, pleasant face, with prominent chin, wears no beard, and looks somewhat, I imagine, like the typical Irish squire, with the best characteristics of that quick-witted race. He was introduced at the morning session in La Crosse and made a few pleasant remarks, and soon afterward the convention adjourned until the evening entertainment at the opera house.

Manifestly a detailed description of our various entertainments is out of the question in the small space available in THE INLAND PRINTER, and I will merely give the main features, leaving to the imagination of the reader all minor details, which were in every instance perfect and appropriate. A long drive about the thriving city, in care of her wide-awake citizens, was given the visitors in the afternoon, which was greatly enjoyed. The newspaper fraternity of the city did their part thoroughly and handsomely.

The evening exercises at the very handsome and commodious new opera house consisted of a greeting by Mayor Dengler; response by George W. Peck, of Milwaukee (in place of Governor Hoard, who was detained at Madison by business); music by the Columbus Glee Club (who accompanied the excursionists); address by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly; violin solo by Miss Nettie Booth, of Monroe; poem by Mrs. Aubertine Woodward Moore, of Madison; vocal solo by Mrs. B. J. Price, of Hudson; harp-zither solo by Adolph Candrian, of La Crosse; all of which were well rendered, the vocal and violin solos being exceptionally fine, and receiving enthusiastic encores. An excellent collation at Norden Hall ended the day's festivities, and we boarded our special train of five sleeping cars and a baggage car about midnight.

Eau Claire was our next objective point, which was reached early Wednesday morning. After breakfasting in sections at the leading hotels our train was switched down as near as might be to the prominent manufacturing enterprises of this growing lumber city, and under the pilotage of Mayor Shaw and others these were duly visited and admired. The paper mill attracted as much attention as anything, and the various processes for converting wood into paper were watched with great interest. Poplar makes the finest paper, but other soft woods are used. This mill, I believe, uses spruce and pine mostly, which is fed into a cutting machine in pieces about the size of small stovewood, when they are quickly reduced to fine shavings or cuttings. These go into a vat, where the aid of steam is invoked to make them into pulp. The subsequent process is practically the same as that in paper mills where rags are used instead of wood, and the paper produced is of fair quality, for wood paper. I believe that but one size is made there, 30 by 44, though not certain of that. One of the "machines" that attracted the greatest attention was a good-looking young lady who counted the sheets into quires and piled them into reams. She would give a portion of the pile of sheets a slight twitch, so as to spread them out a little, then run the four fingers of her right hand through the edge of the lot six times, "quicker'n a wink," and there was your quire. It was really wonderful the rapidity with which she did this, and exemplifies the adage that "practice makes perfect."

At the conclusion of our tour of inspection carriages were in readiness to convey the party about the much spread-out city, and then came a grand banquet at Light Guards Armory, where the ladies had fairly eclipsed all previous efforts in this line (and Eau Claire is noted for this kind of thing) by furnishing an ample repast—a feast in fact, not a mere cold lunch—for over four hundred people all seated at one time; a mammoth half-and-half—half citizens and half guests. Each table (there were eleven or twelve in all) was handsomely decorated with flowers; no two tables were at all similar either in flowers or arrangement. For instance, the "pond-lily table" had white china, and the houris who beguiled the multitude into gormandizing were arrayed in white; the "blue table," was ornamented with flowers of that color, with china to match, and the young ladies who dished out the hash were all blue belles, but not "blue stockings." And so on—every table and its attendants was a symphony, a masterpiece of good taste, and the victuals tasted good, also. The "post-prandial" exercises were varied and excellent, and, as far as I could see, went off just as pleasantly and smoothly (not only here but at all other places where post-prandial exercises were had)

without the time-honored custom of wine drinking, as though there had been champagne or sherry galore, and everybody had "let the canakin clink." (Come to think of it, isn't it a pretty good indication that the temperance cause is advancing, when so many banquets on a large scale were had with nothing stronger than coffee to drink with the toasts ?)

The mayor, George B. Shaw, after delivering an address of welcome, acted as toast-master, a position which he filled exceptionally well, and the other "talent" on this occasion consisted of Messrs. Price, Watrous, Teal, Peck, Ginty, Ryan, Dudley, Street and Day. Every one of the eight toasts had technical allusions, some very pat, others brought from some distance away. No. 4 was, "The City of Eau Claire ; the 'Nonpareil' of the Commonwealth." Colonel Ginty, in responding, said a mistake had evidently been made, and that it should read "pica" instead of "nonpareil."

Miss Booth delighted the Eau Claireites with her skill on the violin, and they in turn enraptured us with their young prima donna (to be), Miss Myrta French, who sings with all the sweetness of a nightingale. This young lady truly possesses a wonderful voice and evidently has had the best of training.

An exhibition of the rapidity with which the fire department could be summoned to a given point ended the visit to Eau Claire, and toward evening we started for Superior via Chippewa Falls and Elroy. (By the way, I must not forget to mention, as showing the confidence of the ladies of Eau Claire in the honesty of their visitors, that the eating implements at the banquet, such as knives, forks, spoons, etc., were all solid silver, and not one of them was missing at the close.)

East or Old Superior was reached some time in the wee sma' hours Thursday morning, and at daybreak it was evident that a rainy day was before us, which was regretable, as the Superiorites, anxious to impress us with some of their faith in the future of their double city, had made elaborate preparations for our entertainment.

Breakfast at the Euclid House, a fine, large, new hotel, much ahead, apparently, of the present requirements of this part of the city, was thoroughly enjoyed, and served for the 200 always-hungry-except-after-meals excursionists with as much precision as could have been done at a "Palmer" or a "Plankinton." Oh, those Lake Superior whitefish !

A ride on the lake and in the bay, one of the largest and best in the country, was next in order, but the boat being overcrowded, and the weather rather "nasty" outside, we went but a short distance out in the lake, and then, returning, steamed slowly up the bay to West Superior, past the mammoth coal docks and elevators, and landed for dinner in a "right smart" shower, which gave the red-clay soil thereabouts a clinging tendency, as evidenced for several days afterward on the inside of the trouser-legs of the party.

West Superior has had a very rapid growth, and the citizens talk glibly about the future "great metropolis of the Northwest," which shall comprise not only East and West Superior (they are now incorporated as "Superior"), but also take in Duluth, on the west. Chicago must look to her laurels and add a few more suburbs. They have got it down fine how that port is going to get all or nearly all the eastern shipments from nearly the entire Northwest, leaving Chicago, Milwaukee, and all other Lake Michigan ports "out in the wet." so to speak. Perhaps their daydreams may be realized, but while this is being accomplished are "we-uns" up here going to stand still or retrograde and go to the "demnition bow-wows"? That never has been a characteristic of Chicago, nor of her handsomer little sister, Milwaukee. However, it is very probable that Superior *will* become a large and powerful city in a remarkably short time, and Duluth seems to have got a good grip also. Good luck and prosperity to both.

West Superior boasts two first-class hotels — the "Hotel Tower" and "West Superior"—and the party was divided and each one patronized, or, to speak more correctly, the doors were thrown wide, wide open for us. It was my fortune to go to the West Superior, a $200,000 house some distance from the center of activity, a hostelry not one whit behind the best in the land in all its appointments, but looking just now rather lonesome, there being but one other building of any magnitude near it. Directly across the street, however, the foundations are laid for what will evidently be a fine frontage of buildings occupying half a block.

The dinner here was unexceptionable and the toasts and responses appropriate and happy. Congratulations were telephoned back and forth between the two hotels, and about five o'clock we left for Duluth, with parting cheers for each other—a mutual admiration society.

Duluth, the wonderful city of 50,000 active, wide-awake people, built up under many discouraging circumstances, was reached in a short time, an hour or more later than had been expected. That fact, and the state of the weather, precluded a carriage drive which had been arranged, much to the regret of all, as a drive about that picturesque and peculiar city must be a treat indeed. To fully realize Duluth as she is, one wants to re-read Proctor Knott's celebrated speech delivered in congress only eighteen years ago—a speech which made both the witty and eloquent Kentuckian and Duluth famous—and reflect that, not only has the city been built within that time, but that for several years stagnation amounting to a decline seized her ; then a reaction took place, and the resident people and newcomers tumbled over each other in their haste to build and push things.

A banquet up in the elegant seventh-story dining room of the "Spalding" was the feature, which was (please supply adjectives *ad. lib.*) "bang up" as regards *menu*, style and everything. Mr. Donnelly came out especially strong as a speaker here, being on Minnesota soil again, and the other orators spoke their pieces in a creditable manner, Peck rather taking the honors, especially with the ladies.

The stay there was all too brief. I took a long walk up the bluff over a nicely paved street as steep as this ⁄, and then up and down two of the principal streets which run the other way and are quite level, enjoying a magnificent view of the bay, tinged by occasional beams of the setting sun, and want to go there again and spend several days. It is a striking and peculiarly American city and has a great future ahead without doubt.

An all-night's ride, and we awoke at Taylor's Falls, a hamlet at the head of navigation on the St. Croix river, noted for the romantic scenery thereabout, and also as the early home of Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sam Fifield, of Ashland, who, as a fifty-years resident informed me, used to fish off the rocks with a bent pin and cotton string, afterward becoming a "printer's devil," and so on up the ladder of fame.

The forenoon was spent in viewing the scenery and in various ways requiring exertion of the body instead of the mind, and then on to White Bear Lake, near St. Paul, for dinner, passing several handsome little lakes en route. White Bear Lake, as per legend, was once the home of that frisky animal of the *Ursus* family now found only in the polar regions, and is a great resort at present for the bulls and bears of Minnesota's metropolis. The quotation from Shakespeare (beg pardon, Mr. Donnelly,—from Bacon): "Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on !" is supposed to have originated at White Bear Lake when the building of summer-resort houses was at its height there.

A boat ride about the lake was the feature here, enlivened by some characteristic songs from a darkey quartette engaged for the occasion, with a few impromptu remarks by the "talent" from a pavilion on the west side, where Wisconsin's insurance commissioner, Phil Cheek, and others, lulled their listeners to sleep. Then "All aboard for St. Paul," where the wind-up was to occur that (Friday) evening, at the Hotel Ryan, the "Grand Pacific" of that bustling city.

The *menu* commenced with "Little Neck clams" — meaning, I suppose, that they would go down any neck, however small — and ended with coffee ; the various courses being punctiliously observed by the well-trained sable attendants, who wouldn't bring the *Punch au Rirsch* until the proper time came, although several ordered it ahead thinking it was a beverage with a considerable "stick" in

it. Green turtle soup, Oregon salmon and other toothsome dishes made up the "feed," which was O. K. and more too.

The closing ceremonies were as follows: "Welcome," by Henry A. Castle, ex-president Minnesota Editorial Association; response, by Colonel J. A. Watrous, of Milwaukee, for the Wisconsin Association; toasts, "The Great Northwest," Ignatius Donnelly; "Journalism," Judge Sam Ryan, of Appleton; "The Old Time and the New," Major T. M. Newson, of St. Paul; "The Ladies," George W. Peck, of Milwaukee.

This was not a long programme on the face of it, but Major Newson, an old St. Paul ex-editor, proved to be loaded to the muzzle with reminiscences, and couldn't find time to stop until forty-five minutes — which seemed two hours at least — had passed, when noticing that one by one that part of the audience most distant from him were quietly going out ("now is the time for disappearing"), he made his peroration and closed, not run down, by any means, however. You will pardon us, Major, your remarks were good, but we had had a surfeit of eloquence, and it was nearly midnight.

Then another St. Paul speaker was announced, and your correspondent escaped in time, between acts.

Resolutions of thanks were passed acknowledging courtesies and favors from the various corporations, officials and individuals, and the excursion as an aggregation was ended. Many remained, however, at St. Paul and Minneapolis over Sunday, and a number of the giddy creatures took in the races Saturday afternoon, while others went out to White Bear Lake to hear Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage.

It occurs to me that several interesting and amusing incidents have been omitted in this article, and that too much reference has been made to banqueting, etc., but "let her go, Gallagher!" I may think up another dose. H. E. Rounds.

PRINTERS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THEM.

YEARS ago, there appeared in these columns an article from a correspondent on the extraordinary antics of native compositors in India when operating in the composing room. The article was incredulously received by many of our readers (who plainly told us so), laughed at by others, and ridiculed by some of our contemporaries. We readily admit that the narrative was quite odd enough, for among other acrobatic contortions said to be indulged in by the men when correcting matter, for example, was that of squatting, *à la* tailors, and lifting up the lines with their toes. This, however, was but a trifle, and whether the details printed at that time (now over twenty years ago) were all correct, we are unable to say. Certainly such strange doings are now unknown out there, albeit, from the English printer's view, the manners and customs in vogue in native Indian printing offices in some respects are sufficiently quaint. We recall this reminiscence of the past by a visit to the office of *Press News* the other day of an old trade friend and colleague, whose home is now in a flourishing town in the northwestern part of the Dependency, where he has a moderate-sized printing office in full swing. Business and a brief holiday have today brought him to England, and thinking a few particulars of how the folks print around his way would be interesting, our friend consented to answer our queries, and the conversation came out as follows:

"Since you are good enough to consent to answer a few questions relating to printing and printers in your remote quarter of the globe, I would ask first as to your office. Is the building anything like those we are accustomed to know in England?"

"No. Ours is a thatched bungalow of one story. Having been built for a dwelling house, you can imagine it to be quite unsuitable for printing. But I should say it is about the best around the country. We have three rooms, each about 18 by 12 feet, with an outer veranda, for the mechanical operations of typesetting, machinery, warehousing paper and an office, and three other rooms for the manager's quarters. For this bungalow we pay £3 per month; no taxes. The light is at times very bad; so much so that you Londoners would no doubt think it odd to see the compositors take their cases outside, or on to the veranda, and work away in the open air. We have no gas.

"How, then, do you manage at night?"

"Our artificial light is given by paraffine and small hand-lamps."

"What of your staff?"

"It is made up entirely of black men — native Christians or Bengalees (Hindus). Of these, two are apprentices, who are not paid any salaries for the first three months. The native lads are usually very sharp and intelligent — especially if they have received a rudimentary English education — and pick up the work quickly."

"That being so, you do not have any great trouble with the compositors' proofs?"

"Yes we do, though! Some of the men are entirely unacquainted with English, and have not the remotest idea of what they are setting up, and a pretty hash they make of their 'firsters,' I can tell you. Our manager is the responsible reader, assisted by a baboo, or clerk. Of course, a good compositor, who understands English, gives comparatively little trouble; but others, who besides being unacquainted with the language are generally very ignorant, put together the most grotesque errors, and the first proofs are simply crammed with blunders and marks. You can understand this when I say that any black spot (such, for example, as a fly speck, or blotch in the paper) is taken for a punctuation mark of some kind. Then, again, words are run in to one another, misspelt, or omitted altogether, and divided at the end of a line quite regardless of syllabic divisions, and if the manuscript is anything but the plainest, heavens! — well, it would be quicker to distribute and re-compose what has been set."

"As to the machine men?"

"They, too, are natives. Men who understand anything at all of machine printing are scarce indeed up-country, where it often happens that they who have no experience and less knowledge of these appliances are put to print thereat, with the result that the work is little better than paper-staining, and the machine itself often injured through faulty handling or ignorant manipulation of the parts."

"I have heard it stated that printers in India have the greatest difficulty with their rollers?"

"Yes. We try all sorts of dodges with our rollers, and put them at night in the coolest of places. It is no use. The heat at times is such that we frequently find the composition hanging from the stocks in a semi-fluid state in the morning. It is only fair to say that we make our own rollers, and this may perhaps account for their defects. But the heat is intense."

[It was here suggested that as certain rollers of British manufacture are made to stand any and all climatic tests, it might be well to try them.]

"Of course, such inferior skill as you seem to have out there means low wages?"

"Yes. The wages we pay are what you would call rather low. Thus a foreman of the composing room receives about 40s. per month; compositors, 18s. to 25s.; minders, 12s. to 16s.; man to 'drive' a machine, 10s.; a lithographic printer, 16s. to 20s.; binder and cutter for warehouse, 12s. to 16s.

"Is there any society, or union, to regulate native labor?"

"None whatever."

"Nor apprentice system?"

"No. Not as you would understand it in England. There is merely a verbal contract that the lad will work for a time arranged — for the first few months for nothing at all, and afterward, until the completion of the time bargained for, for a mere dole."

"How do you obtain plant and machinery, and erect machines when they arrive?"

"Our appliances are chiefly ordered from England through agents in Calcutta. The only difficulty we have ever had in

ting up a machine was with a Wharfdale when first beginning business. This quite beat us, and we had to wait until an engineer turned up, and he, after a little trouble, managed to set it going."

"Under such difficulties does job printing at all flourish?"

"Only to a limited extent, and that of the commonest kind. Such aids to attractive typography as American combination borders, color work and the like, are known only in a very primitive form. We send work of a special kind to London sometimes, and a stiff price, too, we are charged. Last year we wanted 2,000 demy sheet almanacs in four colors, with four zinco. portraits. For these we had to pay £80. At the same time, for the jobbing work we do the prices are much about the same as those in England."

"What have you to say as to newspaper printing in Northern India?"

"Well, the two greatest difficulties we experience in starting a newspaper are, first, to get a good editor who would work *for nothing*, and a mere trifle eventually; and second, to find subscribers; so that these publications are not abundant. All Indian papers depend for their support mainly upon the regular subscribers, who will pay up for a period. The sale of newspapers by boys in the streets, such as you know it, is quite unknown out there. The casual sale at bookstalls, too, and by agents are very uncertain and limited, even with the most popular journals among us. There are no newspaper shops as in England for the purpose of exposing publications, etc., for sale. The consequence is that if a printer starts a newspaper he must make up his mind to distribute for a time all copies free among the special class sought after. I may say, however, that we have no great difficulties in publishing our paper once it is started. The papers are all folded up in wrappers previously addressed, and then taken to the postoffice and dispatched, without stamps, under an arrangement with the postal authorities."

"How about daily newspapers?"

"There are three principal daily papers in Northern India all in a prosperous condition, and fairly well filled with advertisements, but the high price charged for them (6d.) does not help their circulation. The third paper is sold at half that price, and is rapidly coming to the front. These dailies are all turned out by the latest machinery."

"Will you please tell me something about the country in which your office is situated?"

"It is an Indian station, or town, comprising the military barracks (few or many, according to the strength of the garrison), the officers' residences (called 'lines,') the residences of the civil population and shopkeepers of the better class, the bazaar, which is simply an accumulation of small shops and houses for the native followers of the troops and domestic servants of all sorts. The houses and shops are of the poorest kind — huts, in fact — built chiefly of mud, covered with thatch or common red tiles, with here and there a regular brick building. In a large station there are sometimes two or three bazaars in different parts. The native city, the residence of the native population proper, is generally from one to two miles distant from the European station. Outside and surrounding the station comes the cultivated country. Then there is the 'mall,' or chief road in each station, which is always considered the best place for business of any kind. But, unfortunately, the military authorities (who, by the way, have chief control over all military stations) generally endeavor to keep down the number of places of business in this 'mall.'"

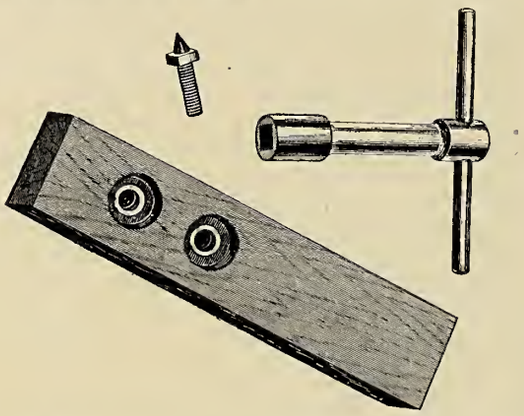
"*Press News* is often applied to as to the prospects for English printers abroad. Would you then recommend Northern India?"

"By no means. Native labor is so cheap. Fancy intelligent men, a master of one or two European languages, working as a reader for 10s. per week, a compositor for 8s., and machine-men for 6s. or 7s.! Large establishments have European managers, but I have never seen a European working printer."

And no wonder!—*London, Provincial, and Colonial Press News.*

MEESE'S PRINTERS' PRESS POINT.

This invention is a new and useful improvement in printers' furniture, the object being to provide a piece of furniture with a removable pin or press point for perforating the paper, to serve as a guide for printing or folding.



Heretofore it has been a common practice when it was desired to provide what is technically termed a "press point," to insert in a piece of furniture an awl, a screw, or a piece of wire, and then file it down to the proper height and shape. This in practice is inconvenient, and the point thus produced when worn renders it necessary to again employ the same unsatisfactory method. It is also difficult to secure accuracy in height. This improvement is designed to overcome these objections and to provide a point which can be readily attached, and, when worn, can be removed and a new one inserted. The points are made of steel and are inserted by the use of a key.

It is the invention of Mr. J. W. Meese, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

PERIODICALS IN SPAIN.

In a statistical memorandum issued lately by the Spanish ministry of the interior it is stated that there are 1,161 periodicals (including newspapers) in Spain, appearing at all sorts of intervals. They issue a total of 1,249,131 copies, being an average of 1,075 copies each. Of these 496 are political, 237 scientific or technical, and 113 religious. The remaining 315 deal with all kinds of subjects, literary, theatrical, humorous, musical, bull fights, etc. The 496 political papers and magazines issue 783,652 copies, which would give one to every twenty-three persons of the whole population of Spain. Of these political periodicals, 370, with an issue of 513,769 copies, represent monarchical opinions; 104, with an issue of 269,883 copies, support republican views. But a more detailed classification would be all but impossible, so numerous and minute are the party divisions in Spain. Madrid publishes 327 of the whole; Barcelona has 117; Seville, 38; Cadiz and Valencia, each 32; Alicante, 30; Tarragona and Murcia, each 29; Sarragossa, 28, and the same number in the Balearic islands.—*London Standard.*

AUTHOR'S CORRECTIONS.

A curious fact has been mentioned by Mr. Adam W. Black, one of the publishers of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, who has charge of the business arrangements, that the author's corrections alone had amounted to what was equivalent to the setting up of the twenty-four volumes from beginning to end twice over. The edition is also interesting from the fact that the largest portion of it was set up by the composing machine invented by Mr. Frazer, of Edinburgh, an excellently written account of which appears in the article on "Typography," by Mr. John Southward, in Volume XXIII. It is the largest work ever produced in this way.

This may be a convincing argument for printers to present to their customers who object to paying a little extra for actual time spent in making changes in matter after it has been set up.



Specimen Card from J. F. Earhart's work on "Color Printing," which will be issued about January 1, 1890. The above card shows thirty-six colors, produced by five impressions; the key form, printed with black, making thirty-seven colors and six impressions. By J. F. Earhart.

THE MINNESOTA EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL OUTING—VISIT TO STILLWATER, DUBUQUE AND CHICAGO.

A LARGE number of the editors of Minnesota, accompanied by their ladies, left the Union depot, St. Paul, by special train on Wednesday morning, August 14, for their annual outing, which was to embrace a trip to Stillwater, Dubuque and Chicago. The company numbered 110, and a jollier, better natured crowd it would be impossible to get together. They had met for enjoyment, and they evidently enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. They arrived at Stillwater at 11 o'clock, and were met at the depot by a committee of citizens, headed by Mayor Durant and ex-Senator Sabin, by whom they were escorted to the Opera House, preceded by the Stillwater band. The Hon. Joel P. Heatwole, of the Northfield *News*, president of the association, opened the proceedings. Mayor Durant made a felicitous address, welcoming the delegates, and extending to them the freedom of the city, which was responded to by Major T. M. Newsom, of St. Paul, the senior editor present, in his own inimitable way.

The party was composed of the following ladies and gentlemen: President, Joel P. Heatwole, Northfield *News;* secretary, G. S. Pease, Anoka *Union;* Mrs. G. S. Pease, Miss Carrie Pease, Miss Russie Pease, L. H. Bruns and wife, Anoka *Union;* J. L. Stack, advertising agent, St. Paul; A. A. Caswell and R. M. Eastman, Anoka *Herald;* M. Turnblad, *Svenska American Posten*, Minneapolis; T. M. Newsom and wife and daughter May, *Editors on Wheels*, St. Paul; H. D. Brown and daughter Geneva, St. Paul; J. S. Pinney and wife, American Press Association, St. Paul; F. S. Verbeck and wife, Minnesota Typefoundry, St. Paul; C. H. Slocum and wife, Glencoe *Register;* C. A. Bennett, Granite Falls *Journal;* H. M. Crosby and wife, Wilmar *Republican-Gazette;* W. R. Edwards, Tracy *Republican;* J. A. Henry and D. J. Dodge, Janesville *Argus;* E. P. Peterson and wife, Litchfield *Independent;* C. F. Spencer and wife, Montevideo *Commercial;* B. B. Hebert, Red Wing *Republican and National Journalist;* C. H. Lienau and son, St. Paul, *Volkszeitung;* H. Mattson and wife, the *North*, Minneapolis; D. Ramaley and wife, *Employing Printer*, St. Paul; W. C. Bryant and daughter Jennie, and Miss Maud Clum, *Saturday Evening News*, St. Paul; H. A. Castle, wife and daughter Annie, St. Paul ex-editor; C. R. McKinney, North St. Paul *Sentinel;* V. C. Seward, Stillwater *Messenger;* W. S. Wingate, Northfield *Carletonia;* C. F. McDonald and wife, St. Cloud *Times;* H. E. Ives, St. Hilaire *Spectator;* W. M. Todd, St. Paul ex-editor; L. C. Herr, Slayton *Gazette;* Mrs. C. H. Davidson and sons J. W. and C. H. Jr., Austin; J. J. Dodson and wife, Northwestern Newspaper Union, St. Paul; F. C. Neumeier and wife, and Misses Glade and Draver, St. Croix *Post*, Stillwater; F. J. Meyst and T. J. Price, Kellogg Newspaper Company, St. Paul; H. G. Day, wife and daughter Pearl, Albert Lea *Standard;* W. P. Howe, Minneapolis *Trade Reporter;* Irving Todd, Jr., Hastings *Gazette;* A. C. Cameron, THE INLAND PRINTER, Chicago; M. J. Dowling, Renville *Star;* A. C. Buck, Henderson *Independent;* M. E. McKenzie, Crookston *Times;* F. W. Ives, Fosston *Thirteen Towns;* E. C. Huntington, and daughters Gale and Aurel, Windom *Reporter;* T. Le Vasseur and wife, and Miss Alma Fortin, *Le Canadien*, St. Paul; A. M. Smith, *Irish Standard*, Minneapolis; J. L. Putnam, Granite Falls *Tribune;* W. S. Booth and wife, law blank publisher, Minneapolis; C. L. Luce and F. W. Barlow, Albert Lea *Enterprise;* John Lawson, Northfield *Independent;* Joseph Leicht and wife, Mrs. Schladinski, *Westlicher Herold*, Winona; H. P. Hall, *Daily News*, St. Paul; B. A. Shaver, Kasson *Republican;* W. J. C. Kenyon, Burlington *Daily Rusher*.

A. C. Cameron, editor of THE INLAND PRINTER, extended a cordial invitation to those present to accept the hospitality of the representatives of the printing interests in that city, including a visit to the parks, an excursion on Lake Michigan, etc. At noon the steamer Henrietta was in waiting to convey the visitors on a trip to Lake St. Croix as far as Hudson, a distance of eight miles, under the chaperonage of Mr. Durant, which was enjoyed immensely by all present. The scenery is superbly beautiful, and the day was all that could be desired. Several immense lumber rafts were passed. The extent and importance of this branch of trade may be imagined when we state that 300,000,000 feet of lumber are annually shipped and rafted from this city. Returning at 2 o'clock, dinner was served at the Sawyer House, after which an excursion was taken on the electric street-car line, which has been but a short time in operation and was constructed at a cost of $125,000, to South Stillwater, a distance of four miles. The investment, we understand, has been a paying one, and lots in its immediate neighborhood are booming in consequence.

A visit was next paid to the state prison, where, under the especial guidance of Messrs. Norris and O'Brien, of the board of managers, and J. J. Randall and his efficient and courteous assistants, the cell rooms, hospital, library, solitary, women's apartments, printing office, etc., were duly inspected. Upon inquiry we ascertained the inmates numbered 442 males and 3 females, two of the latter being under life sentences for the murder of their husbands. The well-known Younger brothers, Cole, James and Robert—the latter of whom is in the last stages of consumption, and affectionately attended by his sister—were subjects of especial interest. They are all fine looking men, and the prison officials speak in highest terms of their conduct. A visit to the office of the *Prison Mirror*, a neatly printed, attractive 4-page weekly, published in the interest of the convicts in the penitentiary, amply repaid for the effort. The compositors are Lloyd Porter, George Elliott, John Ryan, Charles Morton and W. Haglin, all bright, intelligent men. The paper is circulated mainly in the prison; is ably conducted and healthy in tone. Its motto is an expressive one, "Never Too Late to Mend." The material with which it is printed was paid for by the good-time allowance of the convicts employed thereon—9 cents per day. The first year's revenue netted $150, which amount was devoted to the purchase of books for the library. We wish all connected therewith godspeed in their meritorious efforts. After a prolonged tour those present sat down to a creditable collation, properly cooked and admirably served. We have visited many similar institutions, and cheerfully concede that for system, discipline, cleanliness and a due regard for the moral and material interests of the unfortunates incarcerated therein, the management of the penitentiary at Stillwater will compare favorably with any state's prison in the country. At 9 o'clock the return "Special" drew out of the depot, and afterwards landed all safely at St. Paul, where quarters had been provided at the Clifton.

Early next morning a train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. was in readiness to convey the excursionists to the city of Dubuque. Dinner was provided at the International Hotel, at La Crosse, and a hungry crowd did it ample justice. A dispatch from Winona, from Forepaugh, tendering an invitation to his show, was necessarily declined, with thanks. Dubuque was reached in the neighborhood of 5 o'clock, where a committee and carriages were in waiting to convey the visitors to various parts of the city. The sumptuous supper at the International Hotel was unanimously voted a success, and it was. On invitation the club rooms were afterward visited, where a goodly number of citizens were in waiting, and speech, song and toast enlivened the proceedings. Chicago was boomed for the World's Fair with manifest approval. At 3 o'clock the following morning the special of three sleepers was attached to the Chicago express. Passing through one of the finest farming regions in the Northwest, Aurora was duly reached, where Mr. H. O. Shepard, president of the Inland Printer Company, was found in waiting to welcome the visitors, with badges and souvenirs, to the grand metropolis of the great Northwest, where shortly after their arrival they were met by the following Committee of Reception:

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

H. O. Shepard, president Inland Printer Company; A. C. Cameron, editor THE INLAND PRINTER; J. W. Butler, J. W. Butler Paper Company; A. M. Barnhart, Barnhart Bros. & Spindler;

John Marder, Marder, Luse & Co.; James Lee, Shniedewend & Lee Co.; F. P. Elliott, F. P. Elliott & Co.; C. E. Strong, Chicago Newspaper Union; F. K. Tracy, American Press Association; Charles B. Ross, Farmer, Little & Co.; Charles M. Moore, George H. Morrill & Co.; E. C. Fuller, Montague & Fuller; James White, Illinois Paper Company; Millard F. Bingham, Samuel Bingham's Son; H. B. Speed, A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company; John H. Vivian, Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company; E. M. Adams, Calumet Paper Company; George H. Taylor, George H. Taylor & Co.; F. M. Powell, Illinois Typefounding Company; O. Blomgren, Blomgren Bros. & Co.; W. C. Gillett, Chicago Paper Company; Joseph Sprague, George Mather's Sons; Dana Slade, Jr., American Strawboard Company; A. T. H. Brower, Union Typefoundry; A. Zeese, A. Zeese & Co.; H. H. Latham; A. E. Lane, Gane Bros. & Co.; D. H. Champlin, C. B. Cottrell & Sons; Burr Robbins, president Empire Show Printing Company; William H. Armstrong, Ault & Wiborg; Bradner Smith, Bradner Smith & Co.; T. P. Rundlet, Charles Eneu Johnson & Co.

At 2 o'clock the party assembled at headquarters, where they were addressed and formally welcomed to Chicago by Congressman Mason and the Hon. T. B. Bryan, shortly after which forty carriages left the Tremont House and took the sojourners through a number of the principal resident streets on the North Side. A halt was made at the waterworks; thence they proceeded to Lincoln Park, a stop being made at Fischer's Garden, for refreshments. Returning the visitors were taken as far south as Twenty-fourth street, passing en route a number of the palatial residences of our prominent citizens on Michigan and Prairie avenues, arriving at the Tremont House in time for supper.

Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, the steamer R. J. Gordon, Captain Corcoran, left Clark street bridge for a trip on the lake, where a three hours' pleasant excursion was indulged in. The day was made for the occasion, and all on board enjoyed themselves hugely. Dancing was indulged in, and songs and recitations were given by Messrs. Moore, Lee and McPherson. On the return the party landed at the crib, the workings of which were duly explained by Miss McKay, daughter of the keeper. A collation was then served, and at 1 o'clock all were safely landed, apparently satisfied with the trip and its accompaniments. A visit to the printing establishment of H. O. Shepard & Co. and the office of THE INLAND PRINTER followed. At 2:30 a special train, provided by P. Armour, Esq., was found in waiting at the Michigan Southern depot to convey the excursionists to his immense slaughtering and packing houses, where two hours were spent in inspecting the various branches of his own and Swift's mammoth establishments. The return was made at 6 o'clock, everybody being apparently satisfied with the day's entertainment.

At 7:30 a special meeting of the association was held in parlor A, Tremont House, at which the following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we return to Chicago our sincere and cordial thanks for the warm hospitality and unfailing courtesy extended to this association during our visit to this beautiful city.

Resolved, That in our judgment the West is entitled to the Columbus Fair of 1892, and that our decided preference for its location is Chicago. Our sojourn here has enabled us to realize its peculiar fitness for a world's exposition. Its grand lake, providing a limitless water supply and a bracing summer temperature, the unequaled park systems, the amplest space for all exhibits, including the agricultural from our teeming fields; all these, and many other advantages are supplemented by the centrality of the location, and by the public spirit, the indomitable will and tireless energy of the Chicagoans. The Minnesota press unite with Iowa and Dakota, and ere long with all the West and South, in pledging their heartiest efforts to secure the coming exposition in this young but metropolitan city, which best typifies the growth and prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, That we most heartily appreciate the courtesy of the Burlington Railroad Company in furnishing us transportation to Chicago, and especially do we commend the kind services of W. J. C. Kenyon, the general passenger agent of the road, who has been unremitting in his efforts to make our excursion a complete success.

Resolved, That we take pleasure in expressing our gratitude to Armour & Co., of Chicago, for providing a special train to enable us to visit and inspect the gigantic Union Stock Yards, under the chaperonage of Henry P. Darlington; and that our ideas were materially enlarged by the extent and completeness of this grand industry and the thorough system of inspection of cattle and hogs, and the careful, cleanly manner in which the product was handled.

Resolved, That in the sense of the association the thanks of the entire party should be and are heartily extended to the press and board of trade of Dubuque, Iowa, for the courtesy shown them on the recent visit to that city.

Resolved, That the Tremont House is entitled to the thanks of the association for the admirable manner in which they have taken care of this association, and we heartily commend the house to the editorial fraternity and traveling public.

Resolved, That we recognize in THE INLAND PRINTER a journal deserving of the support of every Minnesota editor and printer, and that we fully appreciate the favors bestowed on the editorial party by President Shepard and Editor Cameron, of that publication.

The party left at 10:30 via the Wisconsin Central for their respective homes, under the care of Messrs. Ramaley and Verbeck, satisfied, we trust, with their visit to the metropolis of the great Northwest, with the best wishes of their many friends.

VISIT OF MISSISSIPPI EDITORS.

On Wednesday, July 24, seventy members of the Mississippi Press Association paid a visit to our city and took quarters at the Palmer House. In the party were forty-five gentlemen and twenty-five ladies. The excursion was undertaken on account of a general desire on the part of the Southern molders of public opinion to see the great Northwest, and especially its metropolis. They came from Jackson, Mississippi, on an elegant special train, on the Illinois Central Railroad. The following journals were represented:

Aberdeen *Examiner*—S. A. Dalton; Aberdeen *Weekly*—E. J. Hamilton and wife; Canton *American Citizen*—W. H. Dudley and wife; Amory *Hustler*—H. G. Petty; Brandon *Republican*—F. M. Runnels; Brandon *Record*—J. Avery Jones, H. J. McLaurin; Carroll County *Democrat*—Hindman Doxey and wife; Centerville *Sentinel*—W. L. May, E. T. Hart; Jackson *Clarion-Ledger*—J. L. Power, R. H. Henry and wife; Columbus *Dispatch*—Miss Pearl Murry; Columbus *Index*—Miss Anna Bel Power; Copiah *Signal*—W. L. Mitchell, president, George S. Dodds; Rolling Fork *Pilot*—Sidney W. Langford, N. T. Baggett; Durant *Democrat*—J. K. Almon and wife; Durant *News*—Miss Minnie Hamilton; Edwards *Star*—W. G. Johnson; Kemper *Herald*—James H. Duke, Miss Estella Daniels; Kosciusko *Messenger*—C. M. Clark, Mrs. Fannie Coleman; Magnolia *Gazette*—D. M. Huff, Mrs. F. C. Sneed; Mayersville *Spectator*—A. M. Peyton: Meridian *Daily News*—Robert Henry, John Odeneals; Mississippi *College Magazine*—F. L. Riley; Mississippi *Teacher*—J. M. McBeath, J. L. McWilliams; Natchez *Daily Democrat*—Mrs. Ella Lamb, Miss Mabel Batte; New Albany *Watchman*—Dr. J. F. Hawkins, Miss Lottie Hillard; New *Farmer*—W. A. Hurt, Miss Bomar Hurt; Newton *Dispatch*—J. J. Armistead, Miss Ella Loper; Jackson *New Mississippian*—G. L. Sneed, R. M. Cauthen; Oxford *Eagle*—Lamar Ross, Jeptha Barbour; Oxford *Globe*—Firman Smith; Ripley *Advertiser*—J. A. Hearne, Miss Mattie L. Thurmon; *Southern Sentinel*—James C. Harris and wife; Tupelo *Ledger*—J. G. Gillespie; Pittsboro *Democratic Banner*—E. D. Futch, Miss Kate Futch; *Southern Yeoman*—R. J. Thurmond, Miss DeWitt C. Thurmond; Vicksburg *Daily Commercial Herald*—T. M. Henry, Miss Carrie Pickens; Vicksburg *Evening Post*—John G. Cashman and wife; Winona *Times*—Henry P. Hurt; Woodville *Courier*—L. C. Schloss; Yazoo City *Herald*—Miss Kate Power, Miss Ida Mitchell; Yazoo *Sentinel*—W. A. Henry, Miss Fannie Pickens.

At 2 o'clock the visitors were treated to a ride through the South Park system, the full capacity of a carry-all and two tally-ho coaches being required to accommodate the company, and, it is needless to add, they were loud in their praises of our beautiful parks, drives and boulevards. In the evening they witnessed the production of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" at the Columbia, after which some of the younger journalists admired the sights of Chicago by gaslight. On Thursday morning they were shown through the foundry of Marder, Luse & Co., to whom they were indebted for the entertainments provided, and

witnessed the process of type-casting, electrotyping, etc., in which they manifested a great deal of interest. The rest of the day was devoted to a visit to the Board of Trade and general sight-seeing. A trip to Rockford, Illinois; Madison, Wisconsin (where they were welcomed by Governor Hoard), and Dubuque, Iowa, followed. Chicago was again reached Saturday, August 3, when a visit was paid to the office of THE INLAND PRINTER. The party left the same evening for home, pleased with their experience, and satisfied that Chicago is *the* place to hold the World's Fair in 1892.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this association will be held in Detroit, Michigan, commencing Tuesday, August 27, and continuing throughout the week. The Executive Committee has arranged for a division of time as follows:

TUESDAY, August 27—Two sessions for business; carriage ride and reception in the evening.

WEDNESDAY, August 28—Two sessions for business, ride on the river in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, August 29—Two sessions for business, banquet in the evening.

FRIDAY, August 30—The members of the association will be taken on board the steamer City of Cleveland and make a trip to Mackinaw City, where they will be entertained by John O. Plank at Plank's Hotel.

Topics for discussion have been assigned to states, as follows:

"Progress of Libel Law Reform." E. H. Butler, Buffalo, New York.

"Newspaper Directories—How they may be made more valuable to publishers." Kentucky.

"Needed Legislation."—1. Concerning Postal Service. Matt. Parrott, Waterloo, Iowa; 2. Public Printing. Hon. E. A. Snively, Illinois.

"Discounts to Advertising Agents: To whom should they be given and how much."—1. Francis Proctor, Gloucester, Mass.; 2. J. B. Stoll, South Bend, Ind.

"State Associations; Their Objects: How their meetings may be made more interesting and valuable." 1. C. A. Lee, Pawtucket, R. I.; 2. Hon. G. C. Matthews, Memphis, Tenn.; 3. H. E. Hoard, Hamline, Minn.

"Fraudulent Advertising; The Publisher's Responsibility Therefor."

"The Nature and Limit of the Obligation of the Newspaper to its Party." Hon. W. S. Cappellar, Mansfield, Ohio.

Colonel Elliott F. Shepherd, of the New York *Mail and Express*, will, on one evening of the session, deliver an address. Subject: "Editorial Philosophy."

Papers are limited to twenty minutes, and it is expected that delegates will go prepared to discuss each topic presented.

The officers of the association are: President—James R Bettis, Little Rock, Ark. Vice-Presidents—John Hicks, Oshkosh, Wis.; W. C. McClintock, Lebanon, O.; J. B. Stanley, Greenville, Ala. Corresponding secretary—E. B. Fletcher, Morris, Ill. Recording secretary—William Kennedy, Pottsville, Pa. Assistant recording secretary—R. H. Tilney, Boulder, Col. Treasurer—A. H. Lowrie, Elgin, Ill.

NEW PROCESS OF PRINTING COLORS.

La Typographie Française mentions the discovery of a method of printing several colors at once, either by letterpress or lithography. The new process, it is claimed, decreases by nearly seven-eighths the number of workings usually required in a form of eight colors. It also effects considerable saving by avoiding the loss occasioned through want of precision in the workings. It considerably lessens the quantity of ink used, by suppressing the numerous washings usually required. By this means color printing can be done at a great reduction on former prices. This process also applies to chromo-lithography. M. Slater, the inventor, will exhibit his discovery at the Paris Exposition.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE *Post* presents a creditable appearance in its new dress of minion and nonpareil.

THE *Sunday Herald* has been enlarged, a salient feature being its illustrated supplements.

THE *Press* is now delivered for 6 cents per week, its Sunday issue having been suspended.

MESSRS. HUDSON & JENKS, late of the *Capital*, have in contemplation the issuance of a new weekly, to be known as the *National Democrat*.

BARRING the change of name, there is nothing in the appearance of the late *Critic*, now *Capital*, to suggest the absorption of the latter by the former.

IN the immediate future B. W. Gillis will give the craft an opportunity to use a meritorious device of which he is the inventor, for the purpose of measuring type. It is complete and simple, resulting in the saving of time to the compositor and the management, while its accuracy is unquestioned. To see its operations is to adopt it. The *Post* and *Star* availed themselves of its advantages on its appearance.

IN BEHALF OF THE PRINTERS' HOME.

We have received the following circular from the committee appointed by Denver Typographical Union, to push the claims of the Printer's Home, at Colorado Springs.

"Ye crags and peaks, I am with you once again!"

"If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows, that thou would'st forget;
If thou would'st read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting, and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills. No tears
Dim the sweet look that nature wears."

HALL OF TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 49,
DENVER, COL., July 18, 1889.

To the Union Printers of America:

The members of No. 49 extend a fraternal greeting.

You will soon be asked to indorse or reject by your votes that which was enacted, subject to ratification, at the thirty-seventh annual session. The State of Colorado, through enterprising citizens, desirous of establishing a permanent sanitary resort and asylum for those of our craft who may become enfeebled by disease or age, made the following offer to your representatives, in convention assembled at Denver in June.

[Here follows the offer of the donors and the conditions, also an explanation of the proposition from L. H. Ehrich, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs, which has already been published.]

This proposition was accepted by a rising and unanimous vote. The tract of land referred to is a portion of nature's paradise—near the mineral springs of Manitou—the sanitarium of the continent.

You are asked to receive this site and to erect a national typographical institute. You are offered a sufficient number of acres to enable you to build, by disposing of a portion of the land. You have here presented the foundation for one of the most enduring principles of fraternal organization. Generous support and endowments in the future will aid you in this enterprise. Guided by wise law, just restrictions and careful supervision, the international body can control and direct the management, to the end that the workman and veteran union brother may find a refuge, rest and restored health. Relief will thereby be afforded to constantly burdened unions and local benevolent societies, by furnishing a temporary resort for weak and worn-out members of our fraternity, until strengthened again for the battle of life. One half of the money that is now annually expended by subordinate unions, chapels and office organizations will support a home in Colorado, where the invalid may be sent to renew life in the health-laden atmosphere and climate of the mountains. The unequal burden borne by many localities will be removed. Only the more deserving and those entitled by years of affiliation may be selected for admission in the beginning until all, through a stipulated novitiate and probation, can look upon their Colorado home, as does the Grand Army veteran his refuge, or the sailor his marine hospital.

The foundations for Girard's, Mullanphy's, De Veaux's and other well-known institutes had not the encouragement and support of 30,000 men united in a worthy cause, and yet they continue to increase in volume of benefit and wealth.

A vote for indorsement of the action of your delegates, in accepting this munificent gift, signifies an International Typographical Institute valued at $200,000 in five years, with endowment funds ample for its support.

Fraternally,

WILLIAM H. MILBURN, *President.*
P. J. MCINTYRE, *Secretary.*

J. D. VAUGHAN,
O. L. SMITH,
W. W. SLACK,
Committee.



INDECISION.

Mosstype—Engraved by the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York

LAID OVER.

"Review of Specimens Received" is unavoidably laid over. Will appear in next issue.

PERSONAL.

Charles Harker, Evening *News* office, Milwaukee; Lon Hardman, St. Joseph, Mo.; Charles Holt, *Gazette*, Kankakee, Ill.; J. S. Pinney, manager American Press Association, St. Paul, Minn.; Hon. Joel P. Heatwole, Northfield, Minn.; F. S. Verbeck, manager Minnesota Typefoundry Co., St. Paul; Frederick Van Wyck, secretary of the Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York, were among the callers at the office of THE INLAND PRINTER during the past month.

CALL FOR A PRESSMAN'S INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

A call has been issued for a convention of pressmen, for the purpose of forming a pressman's international union, under the direction of the Adams and Cylinder-Press Printers' Association and the Empire City Pressmen's Union, No. 34, of New York. The convention will meet in New York City, October 8, 1889. Parties desiring further information should address T. J. Hawkins, 437 East Seventy-ninth street, New York.

CHICAGO NOTES.

MR. H. WALLACE, San Francisco, formerly of Chicago, is on a visit to Chicago. He is looking well and doing well, and we are glad to chronicle the fact.

MR. F. P. ELLIOTT, of F. P. Elliott & Co., has gone on a visit to Woodstock, Vermont, his former home, in company with his family. He is not expected to return before October 1.

MR. EDWARD CONLEY, of the firm of Morey & Co., Boston, dealers in paper mill supplies, who has been taking a business and pleasure trip through the Northwest, left Chicago for the East a few days ago.

MR. A. R. BARNES, of A. R. Barnes & Co., printers, 68 and 70 Wabash avenue, has returned from a two months' trip to Europe, where he has left his family. Mr. C. O. Barnes, of the same firm, has gone to meet his brother's family and bring them home.

HENRY STRONG, the Chicago capitalist, has sold to Simon Stein and others the building occupied by the J. W. Butler Paper Company, with the ground upon which it stands, on the north side of Monroe street, Nos. 183, 185 and 187, for $190,000. It is a five-story brick building, erected five or six years ago, and is but 101½ feet from Fifth avenue.

MR. THOMAS C. HAYNES, mechanical superintendent, and Mr. James McNally, manager of publications, of the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., sailed from New York, Wednesday, August 7, on the White Star line steamer Britannic. They expect to be gone three months, and intend making a tour of Great Britain as well as pay a visit to the Paris Exposition. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes them a pleasant journey and a safe return.

AT a meeting of the Chicago Press Club held August 18, the following memorial of George H. Jameson was reported by a committee of which John Ritchie was chairman, and was unanimously adopted:

Life is no more the inheritance of humanity than is death. Since that distant day when the first man stretched out his weary limbs and lay down to the sleep which knows no waking here, unnumbered millions have passed along the appointed course that ends in the great mystery; yet we none the less cry out in pain and surprise when one of our own falls by the way.

To a friend and fellow member the summons came but a few days ago, as we measure time, as today he lives for us in memory only. George H. Jameson was one of our little family. We knew him. In the days that are gone we have laid our hands in his, knowing they were in the faithful clasp of a friend. In the middle-day of an honorable life he has laid down the burden, and as we recall all we knew of him we may well say of him that to none had he given offense; to us his life was a profit, and in his death we lose a valuable companion and friend.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

WHEELING printers will participate in the Labor Day parade.

JOHN KLAUSER, a Wheeling typo, drew $500 in the Louisiana lottery lately.

AUGUST DONATH has been appointed to a $1,800 position in the pension office at Washington.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the *Herald*, and William P. Sullivan, manager of the *Star*, have been elected honorary members of the Atlanta Typographical Union.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the publishers, printers and binders of Winnipeg to attend their third annual excursion, at Fraser's Grove, Saturday, August 10.

THE West Publishing Company, the law-book concern of St. Paul, has purchased a couple of the Thorne typesetting and distributing machines, and is going to give them a good trial.

DURING the year there were 16 typographical, 7 pressmen's, 2 stereotypers', 2 press feeders', 1 stereotypers' helpers', and 1 typefounders' union chartered by the International Typographical Union.

THE Liberty press, manufactured by the Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York, has been awarded the "Gold Star" with diploma of honor, at the International Exhibition at Cologne.

WE acknowledge an invitation from Typographical Union No. 7, of Pittsburgh, to attend a picnic to be given by that body at Aliquippi Grove, Wednesday, August 28. We know the boys will have a good time, and, if possible, mean to be with them.

DURING the latter part of June the printers of Rockford, Illinois, organized and made application for a charter from the International Typographical Union, which was issued July 1 and numbered 213. Their list shows a membership of fifteen, and the outlook for additional members is encouraging.

THE fourth annual picnic of the employés of the *Free Press*, London, Ontario, was given at Port Stanley, Saturday, July 28. The occasion was enlivened by excursions on the lake, fishing, baseball matches, etc. Everybody was delighted, the efforts of the committee of arrangements were highly successful, and all returned home perfectly satisfied with the day's outing.

WE acknowledge receipt of first issue of the *Typographical Journal*, the official organ of the International Typographical Union of North America. It is a handsomely printed, ably edited 4-column 8-page journal 14 by 10½. It contains a list of the subordinate unions and their officers, a synopsis of the proceedings of the recent convention, report of the Childs-Drexel fund committee, decisions, list of delinquents, etc., and much other information of value to the craft. Success to it.

THE fifteenth annual excursion of the employés of Martin B. Brown, the popular job printer, of New York, took place Sunday, July 28. The steamboat Blackbird and the barge Nelson, filled with the employés and their friends, proceeded to Grand View Park on Staten Island sound, where games and merry-makings were kept up until a late hour. Among the prominent members of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, present were David J. Strong, Richard J. White, John T. Kelly, James E. Woods, Frederick W. Clark, Michael J. Isham, P. T. Tracy and Thomas Holz.

FOREIGN.

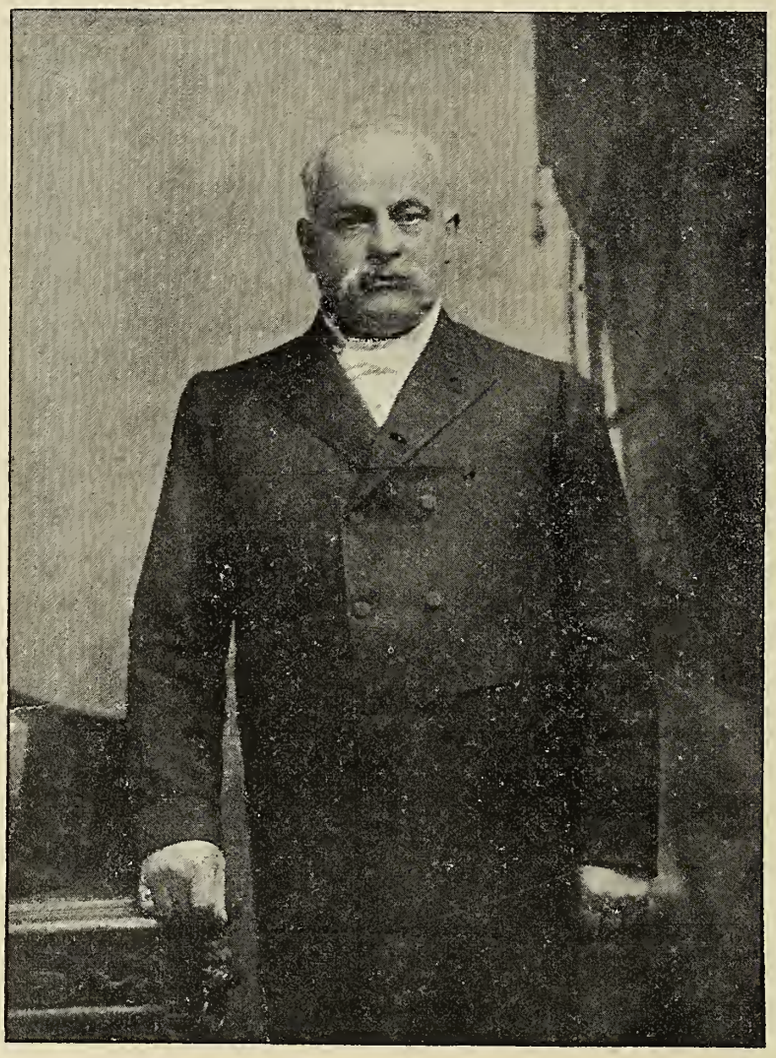
A FIRE has destroyed the typefoundry of M. Puylinot, at Brussels, causing damage estimated at 100,000 francs.

M. LEON DELAROCHE, printer, of Lyons, and proprietor of the *Progres de Lyon*, has sent eight of the chief men of his employ to the exhibition.

THE *Australasian Typographical Journal* gives the condition of business as follows: Sydney, still dull; Adelaide, still quiet; Melbourne, still dull, with no signs of improvement; Wellington, fluctuated very much, nothing of note having occurred to disturb the peaceful monotony; Newcastle, very brisk.

ALBERT AUER,

The recently appointed foreman of the pressroom of the government printing office, whose portrait is herewith presented, is a native of Baden, Germany, and was born in 1836. In 1842, in company with his parents he came to the United States, and settled on a farm near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained for some years, passing the time as most farmers' sons are compelled to do. When twelve years of age he secured a position, whose onerous duties were to take charge of a *hand-press roller* for the *Commercial Advertiser*, a morning paper then published in that city. This institution, however, like a great many others of a similar character, was a non-paying investment, and after an eventful struggle succumbed to the inevitable. In 1851 he came to Chicago and secured a position with the well-known printing firm of Langdon & Rounds, where he remained for some time, after which, an opening occurring in the job pressroom of the Chicago *Tribune* (which tendered), he accepted and staid there until he was seized with the prevalent Pike's Peak fever. In 1860 he started for Colorado with a quartz mill, but, like a good many others destined for Pike's Peak, failed in his ambitions and intentions, and came back to Chicago after an eventful experience, a sadder and wiser man. Shortly afterward he connected himself with the Burlington (Ia.) *Hawkeye* establishment, with which he remained for three years. In 1865 he returned to the city of his first love, and found employment with the Culver, Page & Hoyne Company, with which he was identified till appointed in 1882, by the late Sterling P. Rounds, to take charge of the government printing pressrooms, which position he filled up to the retirement of that gentleman. His reappointment by Mr. Palmer to his old position is a befitting acknowledgment of his qualifications, and has given intense satisfaction to his many friends, who have every reason to believe that his supervision of this important branch of the public service will be characterized by ability and a faithful and efficient performance of duty.



Mr. Auer has many warm, true and tried friends in Chicago, who have known him for a long number of years. He is a member of the Old-Time Printers' Society, as well as of several other social and benevolent organizations.

THE most extensive chromo-lithographic establishment in Berlin, that of Herr W. Hagelberg, has celebrated the jubilee of its existence. As a memorial of the event, the heads of the firm made a donation of 75,000 marks to their employés.

INDIAN JOURNALISM.

"Your city delights me and the climate is positively enchanting."

The gentleman who made this remark to a *Chronicle* reporter at the Palace Hotel yesterday was Rudyard Kipling, an Englishman, and one of the editors of the *Pioneer*, a newspaper published in Allahabad, India. Mr. Kipling is touring the world on a six months' pleasure trip.

"What I have seen of American journalism and of the American daily is so utterly different from my school that I am struck with wonder," continued Mr. Kipling, folding up a copy of the *Chronicle* and putting it in his pocket. "With us in India newspaper work is essentially different from American or English standards. Take our paper, the Allahabad *Pioneer*, for instance. We issue each afternoon from twenty-six to thirty-two pages, in size about half as large as a sheet of the *Chronicle*. We run from six to twenty columns of telegraphic news, and from twenty to twenty-four pages of advertisements. Our telegraphic matter comes mainly from the Indian seat of government at Calcutta, or, in the hot months, from Simla, a place seven thousand feet in altitude and eleven hundred miles from Calcutta. Then, at certain seasons of the year, the viceroy and his suite make tours of inspection over the country. Our correspondents, of course, are in constant attendance, and every movement of government officials or their action is telegraphed daily to us. Our local news is comparatively limited. The ubiquitous reporter is unknown with us. It is too hot for one thing, and again he is not needed, and is absolutely unknown. We employ probably two hundred men to get out our paper, using steam presses worked by man power. Everything is done by man power. The pressmen earn the princely sum of 8 cents a day, while the native compositors are yours body and soul at from $5 to $8 a month. They know the English characters and read the language, but set the type not understanding what the copy says. Our daily circulation is between 6,000 and 10,000, and the paper goes all over India, three mails being dispatched nightly. Of course, our subscribers and readers are scattered all over the country, and where the railroad does not penetrate, the papers are transferred to mail carts, and, way in the jungles and interior, are carried by naked native runners, who make marvelously rapid time over great distances. We are our own copy readers, and a superabundance of work is our happy privilege in an atmosphere where everything seems to melt away. The American journalist would last about three

months if he tried to work in India as here. He would literally thrash himself to death. You are undoubtedly struck with the great number of pages of advertising—twenty to twenty-four. All the large shops in the city advertise their wares extensively, and carry on their extensive trades that way, for their customers live hundreds of miles in the interior and jungles. A purchaser reads the advertisement, sends in his order, and the goods are shipped to him by a system called the 'Valuable Payable Parcels Post,' similar to your 'C. O. D.' system, only the post is owned by the government. An enormous trade is thus transacted."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

D. W. CHASE, of St. Johns, is reported to have bought the Anderson (Mich.) *Herald* for $6,000.

ATLANTA, Georgia, is to have a new paper published in the interests of the Baptist denomination.

THE *Caucasian* is a new paper at Shreveport, Louisiana. It advocates the disfranchisement of the negro.

THE *Union Printer*, of San Francisco, one of our most valued exchanges, has entered on its second volume.

THE Wooster (Ohio) *Daily Republican* has been enlarged and changed from a morning to an evening paper.

Printers' Ink, a journal for advertisers, published by George P. Rowell & Co., New York, has entered on its second volume.

THE July issue of the Winnipeg *Monitor* contains a very fair likeness of the Hon. John Norquay, ex-premier of Manitoba.

WILL A. CONNELLY, of the Springfield (Ill.) *Monitor*, has assumed the editorial management of the Danville *Daily Press*.

THE National Live Stock Journal Company and the Western Catholic News Publishing Company, Chicago, have been incorporated.

OVER four hundred of the newspaper men of New York who are members of building associations now own lots or houses in Brooklyn.

THE La Porte (Ind.) *Sunday News Item* has been merged with the *Sunday Plaindealer*, with Messrs. H. B. Darling and Frank M. Hall as editors and publishers.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the Boyden *Citizen*, published in Sioux county, Iowa. We think both the editor (?) and printer have mistaken their vocation.

THE Williamsburg (Va.) *Gazette*, established September, 1729, the first paper in which the Declaration of Independence was printed, has suspended publication.

A. J. BLETHEN, proprietor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, has purchased the *Evening Star* of that city and will conduct it under the name of the *Evening Tribune*. The intention is to run an all-day paper.

THE *Ingersoll Chronicle and Canadian Dairyman*, published at Ingersoll, Ontario, is a neatly printed, ably edited, six-column, eight-page paper, of which the residents of that thrifty town have every reason to feel proud.

THE Nashua daily and weekly *Gazette*, the oldest democratic paper in Southern New Hampshire, is to pass into the hands of a stock company. Editor Whittemore, who has managed the paper for many years, will retire

THE Messrs. Stivers, of the Burlington *Gazette*, have bought the Des Moines *Leader*, and will take charge at once; $21,725 was the price paid. Henry Stivers will have the management of it and Thomas Stivers will remain at the *Gazette*.

MISS ELLA S. LEONARD and Miss Caroline G. Tingle, two Vassar college graduates, publish an excellent weekly paper, the *Independent*, at Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey. The name and title of the firm is Leonard & Tingle. Miss Leonard is her own advertising agent, and has little difficulty in persuading business men that it is their duty to sustain a newspaper. Miss Tingle is an artist in types, sets all the display advertising for the paper, and is head and front of the job printing, which has more than a local reputation, receiving commissions from New York and even Florida.

THE *Turf, Field and Farm* has purchased *Recreation*, the well-known monthly exponent of the higher literature of manly sport, conducted by Charles Hallock, founder and late editor of *Forest and Stream*, and Fred E. Pond, who won his literary spurs as "Will Wildwood."

A. W. TYMAN, who has been chief of the New York *Sun* bureau at Washington, D. C., for the past twelve years, has severed his connection with that journal and gone to Hilsur, Montana, to assume charge of the *Independent*, in which paper he has secured a controlling interest.

A NEW weekly paper, to be called the *National Democrat*, is to be started at Washington, D. C. The type and other fixtures of a recently suspended Sunday paper have been purchased, and arrangements are said to be in progress for issuing the first number of the paper sometime in August.

G. M. HITCHCOCK, editor and proprietor of the Omaha *World*, has purchased the good-will and plant of the Omaha *Herald*, and will consolidate the two papers. The consideration is not stated. The proprietor of the *Republican* has been made an offer for his paper by Hitchcock, and the negotiations are still under way.

TRADE NEWS.

CHARLES A. BATES, printer, Indianapolis, Indiana, has sold out.

JAQUES & SAWYERS have started a printing office at Nashville, Tennessee

THE Gurney Printing Company has been incorporated at Springfield, Illinois, with a capital stock of $30,000.

F. F. PATTERSON, sr., publisher of the Camden *Courier*, has received the bulk of the New Jersey state printing.

T. W. JENKINS, proprietor of the *Sunday Advertiser*, Gloucester, New Jersey, is erecting a large building, to be devoted to printing and publishing purposes.

THE name of the Kellogg Printing Company, Providence, Rhode Island, has been changed to that of the Standard Printing Company, and will shortly move into more commodious quarters.

BENDERNAGLE & CO., manufacturers of printers' rollers, announce their removal from 36 Hudson street to 521 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they have larger quarters and greatly increased facilities.

MESSRS. THOMAS WATERS, L. S. Talbott and J. F. Olsen have purchased the job printing and bookbinding departments of the Des Moines *Leader* office, and will conduct a general business in the commercial printing and bookbinding line.

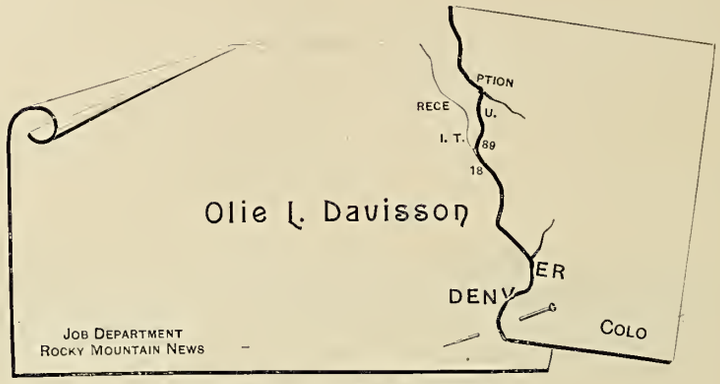
THE Interstate Publishing Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, has become the successor of the George W. Crane Publishing Company, of that city. Mr. Crane, however, is still president of the company, and retains the majority of the stock.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state by the Iowa Publishing Company, with a capital stock of $25,000. The company will publish a non-sectarian newspaper at Des Moines. J. Ellen Foster's name appears among the list of incorporators.

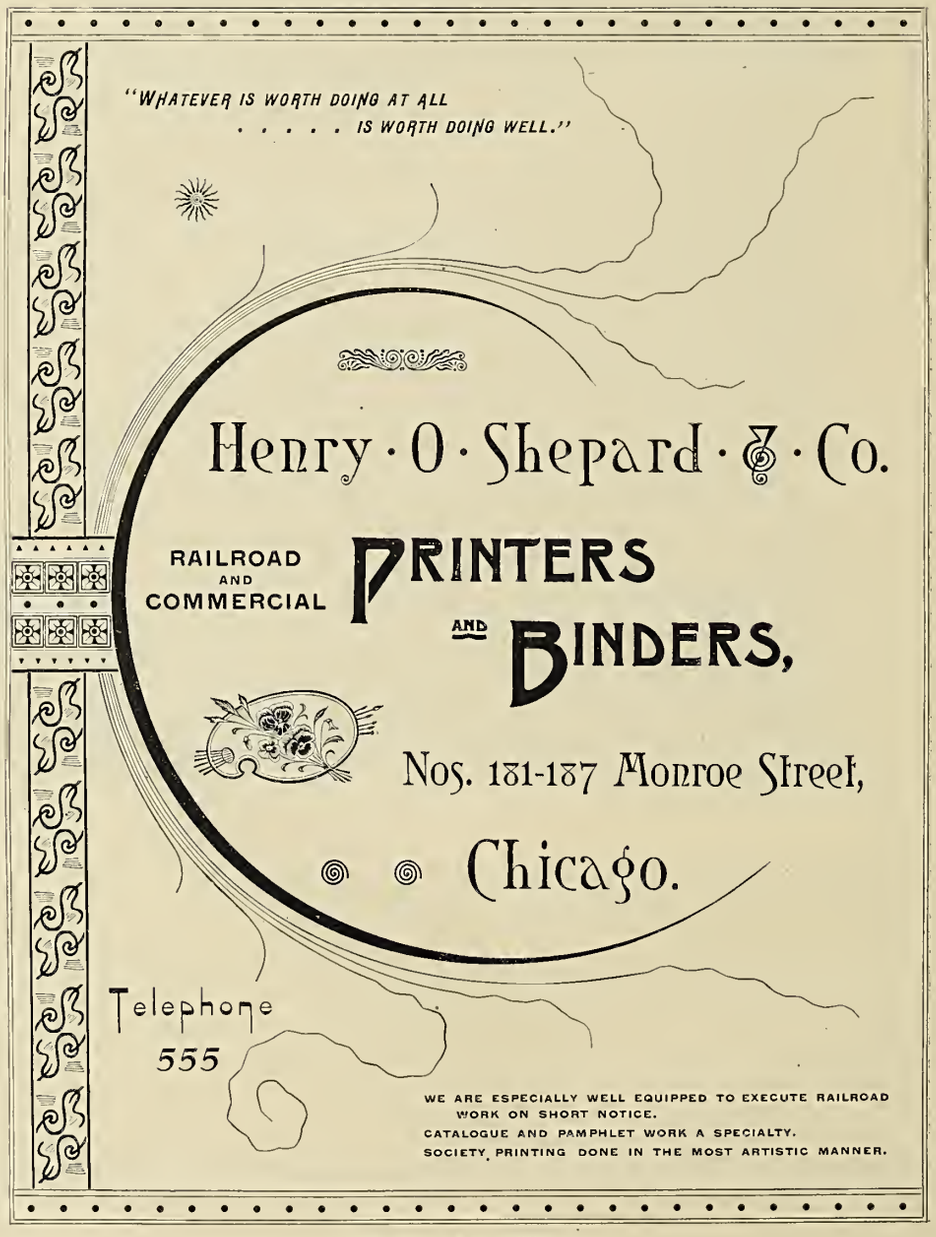
THE Indiana Text Book Commissioners have awarded the contract for supplying the schools of that state with readers, geographies and arithmetics to the Indiana School Book Publishing Company. These books belong to the series published by the Standard Company of St. Louis. The award amounts to $700,000.

THE Public School Publishing Company has been organized in Elgin, Illinois, with $50,000 capital stock, for the purpose of publishing the *Public School Journal*, an educational periodical which will represent the consolidated *Illinois School Journal*, of Bloomington, and the county school council and county and village schools of Chicago.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



No. 28.—O. L. D., Denver, Colorado.



No. 29.—A. R. A., Chicago.

BYRON JOHN PRICE,

President of the Wisconsin Press Association, a correct portrait of whom is herewith presented, was born at Menasha, Wisconsin, August 10, 1850, where his parents still reside. His early education was obtained in the local schools, fall and winter terms, working in factories and on farms during the summer season. He attended Lawrence University at Appleton, and graduated



in the classical course, June, 1874. Bohemianized on the daily papers at Appleton, Oshkosh, Milwaukee and Chicago for a few years afterward. Did special editorial work on the *Northwestern Lumberman* at Chicago, and *Lumberman's Gazette*, Bay City, Mich., in 1876–7. In 1878 he leased a half interest in the Ripon *Commonwealth*, and the next year associated himself with Horace A. Taylor in the Hudson *Star and Times*, where he has pulled the stroke oar ever since, and is now sole proprietor of the paper, which is a large, able and influential sheet. Besides his editorial duties he manages the American Express agency at Hudson, and quite an extensive fuel and supply business.

He was married at Ripon, August 27, 1879, to Miss Emma J. Ells, then teacher of music in Ripon College, an estimable lady with rare musical attainments. They have no children. Mr. Price is a wide-awake, agreeable, well-informed gentleman, with whom it is a pleasure to be acquainted.

PAPER-TRADE ITEMS.

A COMPANY is being organized at Davenport, Iowa, to make paper from sawdust.

THE Minneapolis (Minn.) paper mills have been started up by the Nelson Spencer Paper Company.

A FIBER mill is projected at Paris, Texas, and a company for building it is in course of formation.

IT is proposed to build a paper mill at Buena Vista, Virginia, and a company is being organized for that purpose.

AT Menasha, Wisconsin, the Whiting Mill has been entirely rebuilt, and is again in operation, making eight tons of paper a day.

THE Moosehead Pulp and Paper Company has been organized at Embden, Maine, with a capital of $400,000. The officers are: President, Stanton Day, of Boston, Massachusetts; treasurer, Wallace C. Clement, of Rutland, Vermont; directors, Stanton Day, Wallace C. Clement and David T. Mills.

THE Buena Vista Pulp and Paper Company, Buena Vista, Virginia, has been organized with a capital of $80,000.

THE Arapahoe Paper Company, Denver, Colorado, has been dissolved. W. L. Ames will continue the business under the same style.

THE Old Berkshire Mills Co., of Dalton, Massachusetts, has been incorporated with a capital of $150,000. W. M. Crane is president, and John D. Carson, treasurer.

THE Lawrentide Pulp Co. (Limited) started up its new mill at Grand Mere, Province of Quebec, last month, and is now turning out twenty tons of dry pulp a day.

IT is reported that the Lincoln (Neb.) paper mills will at once add $30,000 to their plant, increasing it 100 per cent, and that print paper will form part of the product after this addition is made.

MR. T. A. MOLE, treasurer of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Massachusetts, returned from his trip to Europe, Saturday, August 10. He was met at New York and welcomed home by a goodly number of his friends.

THE name of the Carson & Brown Co., Dalton, Massachusetts, has been changed to Old Berkshire Mills Co. The new company will continue the manufacture of the celebrated Old Berkshire papers, so well known to the trade everywhere.

THE Schuylkill paper mill, at Manayunk, near Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire July 16, involving a loss of $80,000. W. J. Elliott owns the mill and a large portion of the surrounding property. The establishment had been turning out 5,000 pounds of manila every day.

THE Keith Paper Company, Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, are making some repairs, changes and improvements at their mill, which, when completed, will put them in better shape than ever for the production of their specialties. This company have an advertisement in this issue.

THE Bowdoin Paper Company of Topsham, Maine, supplies paper for the Melbourne (Australia) *Age*, the paper being shipped in sailing vessels and occupying six months on the voyage. The company makes regular shipments to Ireland, Mexico and South America, besides supplying a large home trade.

EMIL KIPPER, president of the American Zylonite Company, of Adams, Massachusetts, sailed recently for a European tour. He will spend some time in Remsheid, Prussia, his native place. Mr. Kipper is a son-in-law of L. L. Brown, the paper maker, of Adams. Zylonite, which product Mr. Kipper's company manufactures, is a substance resembling celluloid, and is being much used for printing purposes, business cards, etc.

THE prices obtained by Rice, Kendall & Co., of Boston, for paper to be furnished the commonwealth of Massachusetts for the ensuing year are as follows: Calendered book, 5.45 cents per pound; machine finished books, 4.95 cents per pound; flat writings, 11, 12½, 13 and 15 cents per pound; colored flats, 8 cents per pound; ledger, list price, less 40 and 5, 30 and 5, and 25 and 5 per cent; bond papers, list price, less 25 per cent; medium cover, 6.75 cents per pound. Terms cash, 30 days, less 1 per cent, delivered at the printer's. Paper guaranteed to be free from ground wood pulp.

THE Richmond Paper Company, in Providence, R. I., suspended July 26. The concern experienced trouble some time ago, and has been working under an extension, $300,000 new capital being paid in, secured by mortgages, subject, however, to a first mortgage held by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company for $387,000. The company has had no rating with *Bradstreet* for some time. Their last statement showed assets of $884,000 and liabilities of $668,000. The plant is a magnificent one, worth $1,000,000, and is located at East Providence. The auditors have held several meetings, and it is understood that they are in favor of an assignment. Among the men who have lost small fortunes,

bordering on $100,000 each, are ex-United States Senator Chace, Frank Richmond Hosey, a well-known lumber merchant, and Postmaster Henry W. Gardiner, who lost about $20,000. Similar heavy losses are on the estates of the late Colonel George W. Davidson, of the Providence *Journal*, and on the estate of the late United States Senator Anthony.

IOWA PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Iowa Press Association has selected the following editors to represent it at the meeting of the National Editorial Association at Detroit in August: S. A. Marine, Vinton *Observer;* Byron Webster, Marshalltown *Statesman;* J. W. Brainard, Boone *Standard;* F. R. Conaway, Brooklyn *Chronicle;* Senator Parrott, Waterloo *Reporter*. A. W. Swalm, president of the state association, Oskaloosa *Herald*, and C. M. Junkin, Fairfield *Ledger*, secretary, are delegates by virtue of their office.

LONG SERVICE AT THE CASE.

There died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, August 3, after an illness of several weeks, Benjamin Franklin Latshaw, the oldest working printer in Pennsylvania, if not in the United States. He was familiarly known as "Uncle Ben." Mr. Latshaw, who was a universal favorite with members of the typographical fraternity, was born at Stoyestown, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1821. In 1833 he commenced an apprenticeship at the printers' trade under the instruction of his oldest brother, William D. Latshaw, who at that time was publishing a paper at Johnstown. He went to Pittsburgh in the fall of 1835, and served an apprenticeship of four years. In 1839 he went to Springfield, Missouri. He returned to Pittsburgh in 1841, working in all of the newspaper offices in Pittsburgh until the fall of 1844, when he went to Philadelphia, where he remained until after the great conflagration of 1845, when he once more returned to the Smoky City. He remained in Pittsburgh until 1849, when he became one of the argonauts, joining the Pittsburgh and California Enterprise Company, and after proceeding as far as St. Joseph, Missouri, on the steamer Consignee, went overland with the party to Sacramento City, California, arriving there in the latter part of July. After working in the gold mines a short time he returned to his trade, and in 1851 went back to Pittsburgh, where he worked ever since until taken sick.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Pennsylvania University will establish a course in journalism.

The first printing ever done in New Guinea has just been put out by the mission on Murray Island.

A Swedish inventor has secured a patent for making a sheet of paper sized on one side and unsized on the other

W. H. Golding, of Golding & Co., Boston, sailed for Europe Saturday, August 3. He will visit the Paris Exposition and other places of interest before his return.

Mrs. Cleveland, wife of ex-President Cleveland, it is said, has promised to contribute, shortly, to one of the popular London magazines a brief article upon social life in Washington.

It is reported by New York papers that an Albany syndicate has purchased the Durant tract of land in the Adirondacks, paying $600,000 for it. The tract embraces 389,000 acres, and contains 570,000,000 feet of spruce lumber. It is stated that the object of the syndicate is to make a corner in this lumber, which is much used in making wood-pulp.

An ingenious machine was recently exhibited to the postmaster-general. It is an adaptation of the put-a-nickel-in-the-slot machine to the sale of postage stamps. A sheet of stamps is cut into slips the width of two stamps, and these slips are wound around a cylinder inside of the machine. A nickel is placed in the slot, which drops down, starts an electric current, which causes the stamp cylinder to revolve, the slip of stamps glides along and passes under a row of needles, which drops down and cuts off two stamps. The owner of the nickel waits a few seconds after his money disappears and then presses a metallic button and two stamps make their appearance at an aperture in the lower part of the machine. It is proposed by the inventors to place these machines in stores and prominent places about a city.

H. Dwight Bradburn, superintendent of the Nonotuck Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, was married Tuesday, August 6, 1889, to Miss Margaret Deveney, of Holyoke. The marriage occurred in Great Barrington, and was solemnized by Rev. F. R. Marvin, pastor of the Congregational church, of that place. After a three weeks' tour to Albany, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands and Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Bradburn will begin life at the groom's new home, at Fairmount.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, bad; prospects, unfavorable; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16.20. Work in book and job offices is in a most deplorable condition. Newspaper offices are crowded with subs. Young's office has been reclaimed and will once more employ union men.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Polk & Co's city directory is progressing rapidly and will be out in a short time.

Bismarck, Dak.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Work has been good here the past few months owing to the constitutional convention.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. New book and job scale signed by leading firms. Boston printers will celebrate labor day.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21.

Colorado Springs, Col.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $19. C. E. Tschoddi, an old case-holder on the *Gazette*, is now publishing the Manitou Daily *Journal*.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not too encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; book work, per week, nine hours, $15; job printers, per week, $18 and $20. The Columbia *Register* will soon be formed into a joint stock company, capital $50,000. The *Register's* outfit now is as fine as will be found in the South.

Dallas, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 42 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The Western Newspaper Union and Dallas Lithograph Co. have increased their capital stock and enlarged their plants.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, $13.50; job printers, per week, $13.50. We will celebrate Labor Day here for first time, this year. The *News* has put in an electric motor for power in pressroom.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12. The *Industrial News*, published by F. J. Price, semi-monthly, is the latest in the journalistic line. It is intended to boom Jackson as a business center.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not the best; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $15.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17. Crane is still employing a large force on bookwork, but otherwise the job offices are dull. Work is slack on the dailies, laying off cases and running larger type. Clarke & Welch, job printers, have started the *Daily Graphic*, a one cent evening paper, printed on a four-cylinder press of Mr. Clarke's invention.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very flattering for the next two or three months; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 and $20. The newspapers are all fully supplied with subs and to spare. The job-rooms are doing absolutely nothing, but look for business to pick up shortly.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, moderately fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, $12 per week; bookwork, 30

cents; job printers, per week, $12. Messrs. Liggan & Holt, of this city, are moving their job office to larger and more convenient quarters on Ninth street.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, jobwork, quiet; book and news. good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not over bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, $17. Work on the newspapers is fair, but the book and job rooms are doing nothing. Would advise job hands to keep away from here.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not good until trade opens in latter part of September; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, 59 hours, $15. Business has not been as dull in years at this season of the year as at present, and the outlook is not very encouraging until Yale University and the other sources of learning, of which the City of Elms is the grand center, resumes operations, which will be in September. Some of the offices—book and job—are now running short-handed; eight hours a day, with the proportionate reduction in pay, being the ruling passion.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not what we would like; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, $16; job printers, per week, $18. Too many printers in town considering that there is not within 25 as many situations as there were before the consolidation of the *World-Herald*.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $16. Book and job work has been unusually good during the past month, and the prospects are very fair for the "brief" work, which will be under way in a week or two. Plenty of subs in the city.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. Considering that the usually "dull season" months are here, job rooms are having an extra good run of work.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Work is very slack, and the supply is greatly in excess of demand.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, average; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening and weekly papers, 28 cents: bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week (fifty-four hours), $11.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There will be a Saturday evening paper started here on the 24th of this month.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Child Acme Cutter and Press Company, of 64 Federal street, Boston, Massachusetts, offer big bargains in second-hand machinery for printers' or bookbinders' use, as they are desirous of clearing out the stock now on hand to make room for their rapidly increasing business in improved Acme cutters and presses. On page 953 is a list of this machinery, which it will pay anyone interested to examine.

GOODRICH, COOK & CO., of Geneva, Ohio, manufacturers of printers' wood goods of every description, have an advertisement in this issue. This firm has been in the business of making printers' wood goods for a long time and enjoy a large business, gained by liberal dealing and turning out first-class goods. Their goods are sold by nearly all dealers in printing materials everywhere. See the advertisement.

THE POPULAR CRANSTON PRESS.

That this press is everywhere meeting the approval of purchasers there is no doubt. J. H. Cranston, of Norwich, Connecticut, the manufacturer of it, says that the following are some of the expressions made by printers who have this reliable press in use: "Just what it is represented to be"; "A solid, substantial, honestly made press"; "Reliable under all circumstances"; "Does not get out of fix"; "For a quick make-ready it has no equal" "It is easy to handle; does the best work."

THORP-GORDON PRESS.

On the last page of this issue will be found the advertisement of the Thorp-Gordon Press Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. This company manufactures the Thorp-Gordon job press, which is an old style Gordon with Thorp's patent improvements. Among the improvements may be mentioned the mechanism for suspension of the rollers while taking color, self-locking throw-off, anti-friction box, improved distribution and fountain. Besides, this press has other improvements which commend it to the progressive, business-like printer. The reader will find all its merits set forth in the advertisement, to which attention is directed.

The Thorp-Gordon Press Company is now under the management of Mr. H. Bronson, formerly business manager of the Beacon Publishing Company, of Akron, Ohio. The contract which existed between this company and the H. H. Thorp Manufacturing Company, by which all machines were sold through the latter company, has been canceled, and the Thorp-Gordon Press Company is doing all business direct with its customers. They are all thoroughly practical men, and have a plant capable of turning out 300 presses a year, which is now being run up to its fullest capacity. Send to them for descriptive circulars, testimonials, price lists, etc.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

THROUGH SLEEPER DAILY TO TEXAS POINTS.

On and after August 11, 1889, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad will run, in connection with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, from Hannibal, a sleeping car from Chicago to Galveston, Texas, without change, thus making a new short daily line between Chicago and Sedalia, Fort Scott, Parsons, Denison, Fort Worth, Waco, Austin, Houston, Galveston and other points in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas. The sleeper will leave Chicago on the Burlington's fast train, "Eli," at 5:45 P.M. daily, connect with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train leaving Peoria at 8:20 P.M. daily, except Sunday, and reach Texas points many hours quicker than any other route. Through tickets can be obtained of ticket agents of the Burlington Route and connecting lines. P. S. Eustis, general passenger and ticket agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, Chicago.

GELATINE PRINTING.

The Boston *Photographic Review*, edited by J. O. Moerch, is publishing a series of articles on gelatine printing, photogravure, and photo-engraving, embracing the whole description as they are worked. Everybody should read them. Send $1.50 for one year's subscription, to S. Wing & Co., publishers, Charlestown, Massachusetts.

THE KENDALL NEWSPAPER FOLDER.

Newspaper publishers will find in this machine one that will meet every need in newspaper folding, at a price less than one-half that of other machines. It takes the papers from the press, or can be used to feed by hand; does not smear the sheet; can be set for any number of folds desired; is light and easily moved about, but, at the same time, thoroughly and substantially built, and will stand almost any amount of running. Make inquiries as to the merits of this folder if about to purchase one for newspaper work. E. K. Dunbar & Co., 170 Congress street, Boston, Massachusetts, are the sole selling agents, and the Opinion Manufacturing Company, Bradford, Vermont, the manufacturers. Notice the advertisement on page 976.

KEITH PAPER COMPANY.

THE INLAND PRINTER has the pleasure of introducing the above firm to its many readers through the medium of a quarter-page advertisement, appearing for the first time in this issue, and which we advise they find and give a careful reading. The products of this firm are well known, as they are handled by dealers in all the principal trade centers of the country. It has always been the policy of this company to increase the quality of their products

rather than to lower them to meet declining prices. By this method their goods have reached a perfection, as they claim, equaled by few and excelled by none. The Keith ledger papers are a well-known brand, largely used by blank-book makers, and they are given the preference over others by many users. Their Ravelstone brand of flats are strictly superfine papers, and are made inlaid and wove, both white and tints, and put up flat as well as ruled and folded. In their Westlock brand they offer an extra-superfine paper, free from imperfections and all adulterants. This brand is largely used by blank-book makers, and is also used for all kinds of commercial work, such as note, letter and bill heads, as well as being put up folded. If you do not know these papers they invite you to become acquainted with them by sending for samples.

PERFECT TYPE METAL.

"Experience and experiments have clearly shown that the most durable type, especially for stereotyping, should be composed largely of tin. In the metal used by Farmer, Little & Co. there is a due proportion of antimony and all the copper attainable, combining the good qualities claimed for copper alloy or copper-mixed type, with the added virtue of a large proportion of the more costly tin, producing a metal that is not excelled for durability. The handsome type now in use on the *Chicago Herald* is a sample of the product of this well and favorably known foundry." —*Chicago Herald, April 11, 1889.*

TO THE SEA SHORE AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS
ON THE FINEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

The next "Sea Side and White Mountain Special" solid Pullman vestibuled train of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway leaves Dearborn station, Chicago, Wednesday next, at 5 P.M., and each Wednesday thereafter during the tourist season. The attractions of Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence river, Montreal, and the glorious scenery of the White Mountains, are all enjoyed by passengers on this modern hotel on wheels. The entire train, including dining car, barber shop, ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms, library and observation car with four magnificent Pullman vestibuled sleeping palaces, all lighted by electricity, runs through to the Atlantic coast without change of any car. The ladies should not overlook the special feature of a "lady attendant," who accompanies the train. Passengers for the White Mountains, Rangeley Lakes, Poland Springs, Portland, Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, York Harbor, Portsmouth, Isle of Shoals, and all the seaside and mountain resorts of New England, should secure accommodations early on this finest train in the world by applying to E. H. Hughes, general western passenger agent Chicago & Grand Trunk railway, No. 103 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

Tourist tickets to all eastern summer resorts are now on sale, good to October 31.

A GOOD JOB PRINTER who has had seventeen years' experience in management of book, newspaper, job and bindery business in various western cities, desires a position. Will do anything or go anywhere. Size of town no consideration. Low wages; best references. Competent to take complete charge if necessary. E. J. WAITE, Janesville, Wis.

EVERY PRINTER should have a copy of "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION," and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 37 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them. Agents wanted in every town.

FINAL VOLUME of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange" to be issued this year, and as we have gained a good many new members by furnishing copies of Vol. III at the binding fee, shall continue to do so as long as they last. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR EMPLOYING PRINTERS—The most practical reference book for the printing house desk is "Printers' Calculations." It shows at a glance the value of stock, and also of time consumed on any job. Nothing like it has yet appeared. Price $1.00. BURDETTE COMPANY, Burlington, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Complete Hughes stereotype outfit No. 1, 13 by 23 inches, with all tools, etc., for doing first-class work, and full instructions for use. Outfit is new, and will be sold at a bargain. Address "BARGAIN," care of INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A well-equipped newspaper office in a rapidly growing Michigan city. The leading paper in its vicinity. Splendid run of advertising and job patronage. Building and two lots will be sold with the outfit if desired. Cheap for cash. Address, PARTRIDGE, care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE, cheap, two 12-drawer cherry cabinets containing 30 fonts of good job type, nearly new; borders, brass rule, circles, ovals, leads, etc. Send for proof. Also for sale, the finest stamp and stencil outfit in the Northwest, and best location. Established business. Address, B. J. BULLARD, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—Neat job office, located in most thriving city in Indiana. Established trade. Good reason for selling. Rare chance for printer with small capital. Address "JOB PRINTER," care of INLAND PRINTER.

I HAVE FOR SALE, for one of my clients whose other business demands his entire time, an incorporated job printing and publishing business in Chicago. Profits will amount to $1,000 per month; established trade; no soliciting needed; long lease; low rent; best location; present owner will rent office room; guarantee to hold trade and give from $700 to $1,000 for printing matters of their business monthly to the office. Terms the most liberal. It will pay you to investigate this. K. R. SMOOT, Attorney, 84 La Salle street, Chicago.

WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. desires to obtain fifteen or twenty copies of No. 4 of Vol. III of THE INLAND PRINTER to complete sets for binding, and will pay 25 cents per copy for same. Send them on if you can spare any.

ZINC ETCHER.—A young man, first-class etcher and printer, would like a steady position, city or country. Address "F. S.," care M. ROTH, 213 East Seventh street, New York, N. Y.

$80 buys brand new outfit, type, etc., that cost $150. The best bargain ever offered. If you want it and have the cash, you had better write at once. Everything on point system. 100 lbs. Barnhart's brevier, old style; 40 lbs. long primer, old style; job type, cases, galleys, sticks, inks, art fakes, etc. W. F. BISHOP, Chicago, Ill.

COUNTING MACHINES.

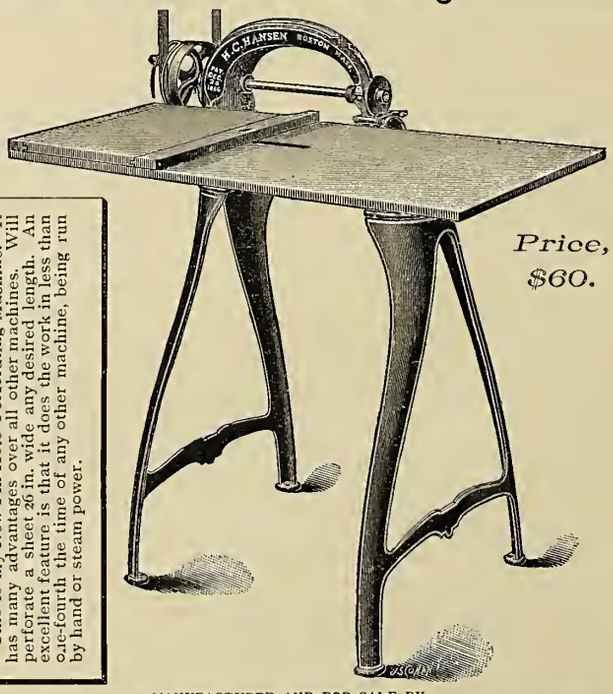


Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

HIGHEST AWARD.—Silver Medal awarded at the Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of the M. C. M. A., 1887

THE H. C. HANSEN
Power Improved Pin-Hole Perforating Machine

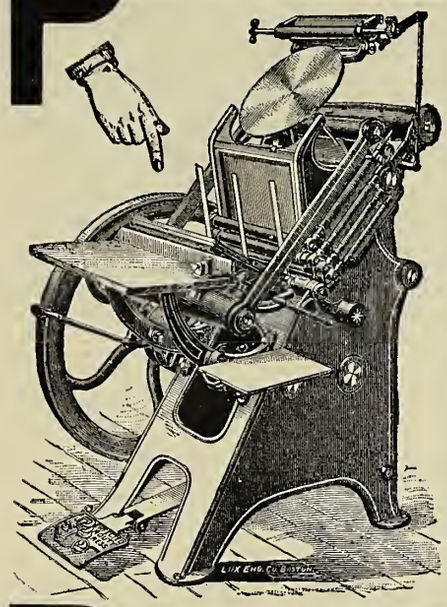


This is my New Pin-Hole Perforating Machine. It has many advantages over all other machines. Will perforate a sheet 26 in. wide any desired length. An excellent feature is that it does the work in less than one-fourth the time of any other machine, being run by hand or steam power.

Price, $60.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
H. C. HANSEN, 26 HAWLEY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

PERFECTED



PROUTY PRESS

WE WANT YOU and every other Printer TO KNOW

that the "Perfected Prouty" is the best Job Press made. Such a claim we know, and you know, is common, but we make this claim because every printer using the "Perfected Prouty" pronounces it the best, and these are

THE REASONS WHY

It is not an old-style press under a new name, but a modern press, built from original designs to meet the requirements of the printer. Old ideas of construction have been discarded, and the "Perfected Prouty" is absolutely free from grinding cams and powerful springs, rubbing or sliding motions, thump, pound, noise and rattle.

THE "PERFECTED PROUTY" PRESS

is so constructed that speed and durability combined with excellence of the work produced, and smoothness of operation are its characteristic features. In these particulars this press is Perfection, and its claims to superiority are based upon solid facts. Investigate these claims and you will be forced to admit that the "Perfected Prouty"

IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

We sell the "Perfected Prouty" on its merits; guarantee full satisfaction, and will ship one on trial to any responsible firm. Any printer wanting a Job Press should acquaint himself with the new features and valuable merits of the "Perfected Prouty."

Descriptive Pamphlet mailed on application.

GEO. W. PROUTY & CO. MANUFACTURERS, 620 Atlantic Ave. **BOSTON, MASS.**

Great Western Type Foundry,

1114 HOWARD STREET,

OMAHA, NEB.

. . . . CARRY IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF . . . .

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER'S

FAMOUS SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,

Old Style Gordon Presses.

Estimates and Catalogues cheerfully furnished.

JOHN W. MARDER, PRESIDENT. H. P. HALLOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT. H. J. PICKERING, TREAS. & MANAGER.

The Omaha Type Foundry

SUCCESSORS TO THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY OF OMAHA.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE

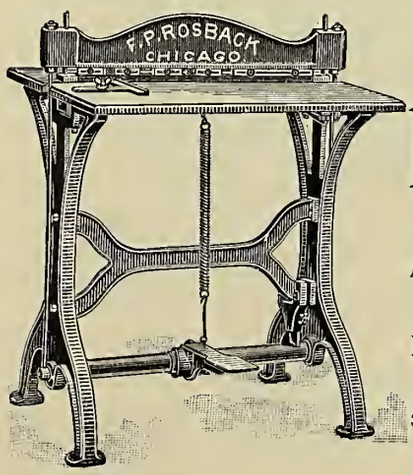
1118 Howard Street, OMAHA, NEB.

. . . AGENTS FOR . . .

MARDER, LUSE & COMPANY, BOSTON, CENTRAL, CLEVELAND AND MANHATTAN FOUNDRIES.

Dealers in New and Second-Hand Machinery.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND MONTHLY BARGAIN SHEET.



THE ROSBACK IMPROVED PERFORATOR

Has many points of superiority over other Machines.

Send for new Descriptive Circular and Price List.

F. P. ROSBACK,
MANUFACTURER,
Successor to ROSBACK & REED,
338, 340, 342 Dearborn St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE LEADING ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTRY



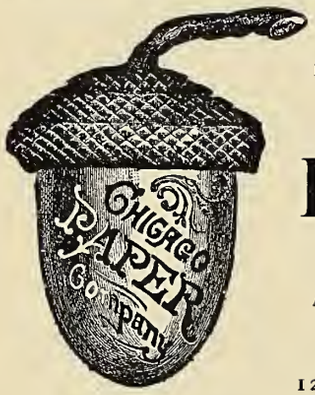


The Original and Only Patented Ink Reducer in the World!

Warranted to instantly reduce all kinds of Printing Inks, no matter what color or how old or stiff, to any consistency required, without in the least affecting their color and make them work clear, free and easy on any kind of press or stock the hottest day in summer when rollers are soft and sticky, or the coldest day in winter without fire or washing rollers. INKOLEUM makes all inks mixed with it dry quick and glossy on paper without off-setting—but never dries on rollers—and prevents paper from pulling or sticking to form. As a reducer for tint printing INKOLEUM works miracles, as the most delicate shades and tints can be produced with ink mixed to the thinness of cream, causing it to cover perfectly without clogging the finest lines, and as it is never gummy like varnish, it dries instantly, enabling one or more tints or colors to follow at once without off-set. Inks of any color or kind left on rollers over night will work or wash up readily in the morning, by simply applying a few drops of INKOLEUM with your finger. A trial will convince any pressman. ***Beware of Infringements.*** Accept no imitation said to be just as good as INKOLEUM. **Price only 50 Cents.** For sale everywhere. For bruises and burns apply INKOLEUM freely and relief is instantaneous. Put up only by

ELECTRINE MFG. CO., St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.

H. E. MEAD, Pres't. A. T. HODGE, Sec'y. W. C. GILLETT, Treas.



Manufacturers and Dealers in

LEDGER, WRAPPING, BLOTTER, RULED, BOOK, WRITING, POSTER AND NEWS

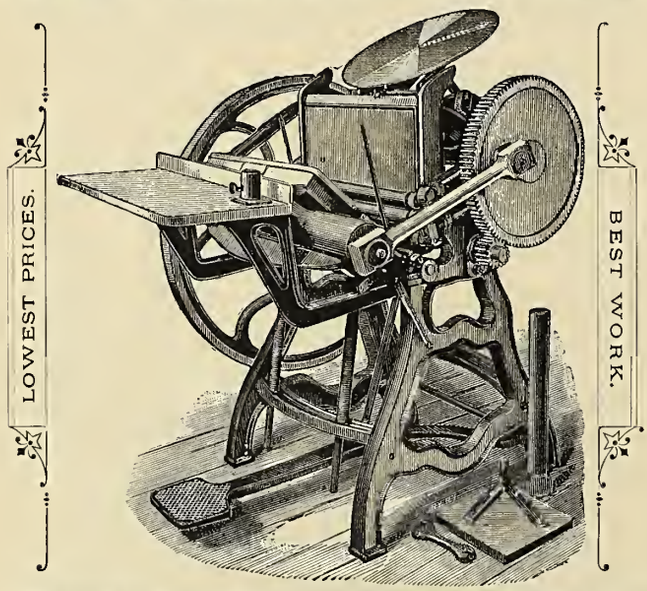
PAPERS.

ENVELOPES, CARDBOARD, AND ALL STOCK USED BY PRINTERS.

Send for Catalogue.

120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

NEW · CHAMPION · PRESS



Chase 6x10 in.;	weight,	300 lbs.,	$60	Chase 10x15 in.,	Plain, Throw-off,		$150
" 8x12 "	"	600 "	85	" 8x12 "	Finished,	"	120
" 9x13 "	"	725 "	100	" 9x13 "	"	"	140
" 10x15 "	"	1000 "	135	" 10x15 "	"	"	190
" 8x12 "	Plain, Throw-off,		100	" 11x17 "	"	"	240
" 9x13 "	"	"	115				

Steam Fixtures, $12. Ink Fountain, $12. Boxed and delivered free in N.Y. City.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS CO.

A. OLMESDAHL, MANAGER,

Machinists and Manufacturers and Dealers in Job Printing Presses,

No. 41 Centre Street, New York.



ONLY TYPE FOUNDRY IN THE NORTHWEST!

MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

74 & 76 E. Fifth St., St. Paul, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Superior Copper-Mixed Type,

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Sole Northwestern Agents

BABCOCK AIR-SPRING PRESSES,
MINNESOTA STOP-CYLINDER PRESSES,
HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER'S TYPE.

Machinery of all kinds and Printing Material of every description kept in stock for shipment on shortest notice.

SEND FOR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK AND PRICE LIST

STEPHEN McNAMARA,

SUCCESSOR TO AUER & McNAMARA,

MANUFACTURER

P·R·I·N·T·E·R·S'

Anchor  Brand

R·O·L·L·E·R·S'

Hamilton Block, Clark & Van Buren Sts.

CHICAGO.

OUR ROLLERS ARE USED BY MANY OF THE LARGEST AND BEST PRINTERS IN CHICAGO.

ILLUSTRATED · ADVERTISING · ATTRACTS · ATTENTION ·

STEVENS & MORRIS ZINC ETCHING & ENGRAVING CO. 24 Cortlandt St NEW YORK

WE FURNISH CUTS FOR

ALL ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES,

AND KEEP PROMISES.

JOHN COCHNOWER, PRESIDENT. JAMES WHITE, SECRETARY.

GEO. N. FRIEND, VICE-PRESIDENT. JOHN E. WRIGHT, TREASURER.

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Book, Cover, Manila, Rope Manila,

ETC., ETC.

181 MONROE STREET

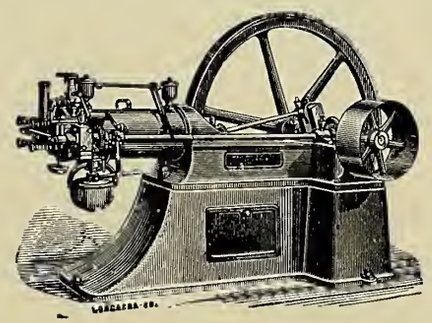
CHICAGO.

Otto Gas Engine Works,

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office—151 Monroe Street, Chicago.

OVER 28,000 IN USE



Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 HORSEPOWER.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 Per Cent LESS GAS than ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE DOING THE SAME WORK.

REMOVAL.

THE

Photo-Electrotype Engraving Co.

20 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

J. E. RHODES, President,

HAVE REMOVED TO

7, 9 and 11 New Chambers Street,

CORNER WILLIAM.

GEO. H. TAYLOR. JAMES T. MIX.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS

184 & 186 Monroe St., Chicago.

We carry a very Complete line of the following:

Cover Papers,
Extra Super Book Papers, White and Tinted,
No. 1 Super Book, White and Tinted,
No. 1 S. & C. Book, White and Tinted,
No. 2 Machine Finished, White and Tinted,
Colored Book Papers,
Extra Heavy Toned Laid Papers,
Parchment Manila Writing,
Railroad Manila Writing.
Extra Chromo Plate Papers,
No. 1 and 2 Lith. Book Papers,
Document Manila,
Wrapping Manila,
Roll Manila,
Fine Laid Book,
Enameled Book,
Print Papers.

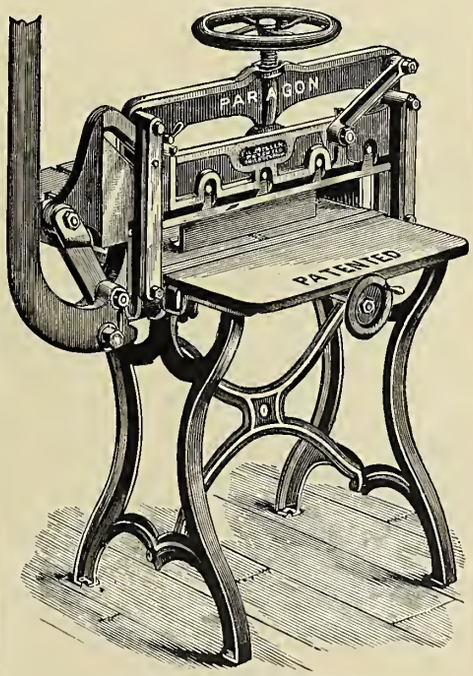
A SPECIALTY OF PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.

SEND FOR OUR NEW SAMPLE BOOK AND PRICES.

Send 25 cents in stamps to pay express or postage on sample book.

THE PARAGON Paper and Card Cutting Machines.

All sizes have Traverse and Side Gauges. They have broad clamping surface for general use, yet *stock can be gauged to a half inch of the knife* on the smaller sizes, and to within three-fourths of an inch on the 30 and 32 inch



In use ten years, and today is in every respect the best machine made. Any length of paper can be handled in front of the knife on the 25-inch and smaller sizes.

THE 22½ AND 25 INCH CUTTERS.

They Cut Accurately and Easy, having Extraordinary Power.

PRICES, { 14 in., $45; boxing, $1.00. / 22½ in., $80; 25 in., $110; 30 in., $175; 32 in., lever, $200; skidded free

RECOMMENDED AND SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Patentee and Manufacturer,

328 VINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

W. B. CONKEY,

.... GENERAL ....

BOOK MANUFACTURER

FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Case Making and Embossing of all kinds for the trade.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

Franklin Building, 341-351 Dearborn St.—76-86 3d Ave.,

CHICAGO.

WHITING PAPER COMPANY

HOLYOKE, MASS.

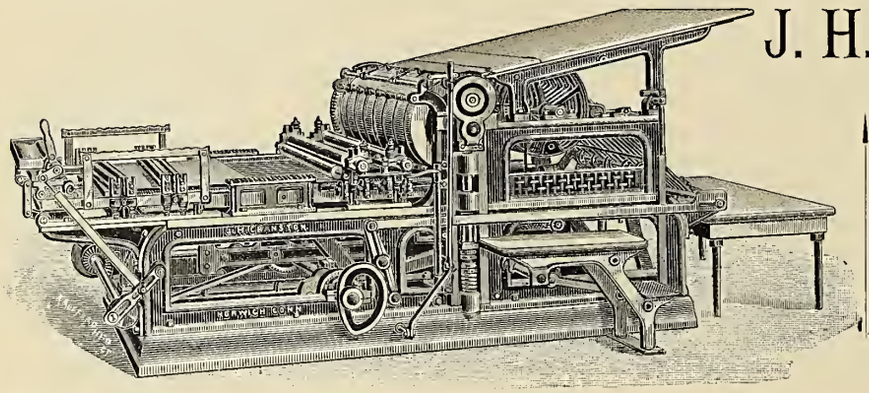
PRODUCT, 26 TONS DAILY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEDGER, BOND,
LINEN,

AND

EVERY VARIETY OF LOFT DRIED PAPERS.



J. H. CRANSTON,

PRINTING PRESSES

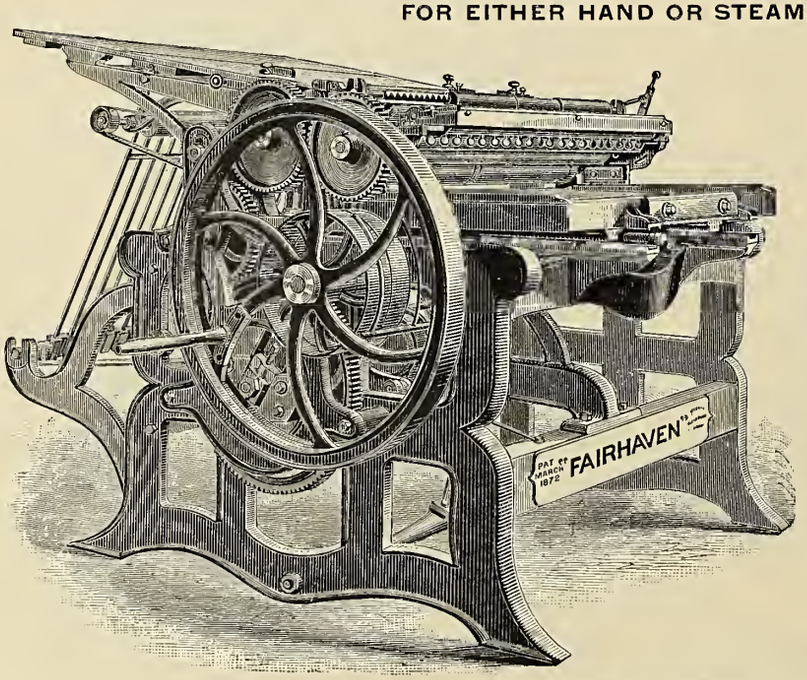
NORWICH, CONN.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

THE REMODELED

FAIRHAVEN PRESS

FOR EITHER HAND OR STEAM POWER.



CHEAPEST AND BEST

—FOR—

Country Newspaper,
Book and Job Work.

THE FAIRHAVEN RUNS WITH EASE, ECONOMY AND FREEDOM FROM JAR OR NOISE.

No. 4—Bed 31 x 46 inches inside bearers; prints 28 x 43; price, - - - - $900.00

(Size, 6 x 7 ft.; weight, boxed, 4,500 lbs., partial boxing, $12.)
A smaller size, 28 x 42 inches, is in preparation.

MANUFACTURED BY

GOLDING & CO., FORT HILL SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

The Largest Establishment in the United States.

Printers' Rollers and Roller Composition.

D. J. REILLY & CO.

324 & 326 Pearl Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Equipped with all the latest improved appliances for casting Rollers, we produce strictly first-class work.

Rollers cast in our patented "Peerless" Composition, or in our standard "Acme" Composition, are guaranteed to work satisfactorily in any climate.

"PEERLESS" COMPOSITION, in Bulk, 40 cts. per lb.

"ACME" COMPOSITION, in Bulk, 25 cts. per lb.

Rollers and Composition carefully packed for transportation.

By the use of our PATENTED APPARATUS for facilitating the casting of Rollers, we are enabled to claim PERFECTION in QUALITY and DISPATCH in PRODUCTION *unequaled* by any other establishment.

Estimates for casting Rollers furnished on application.

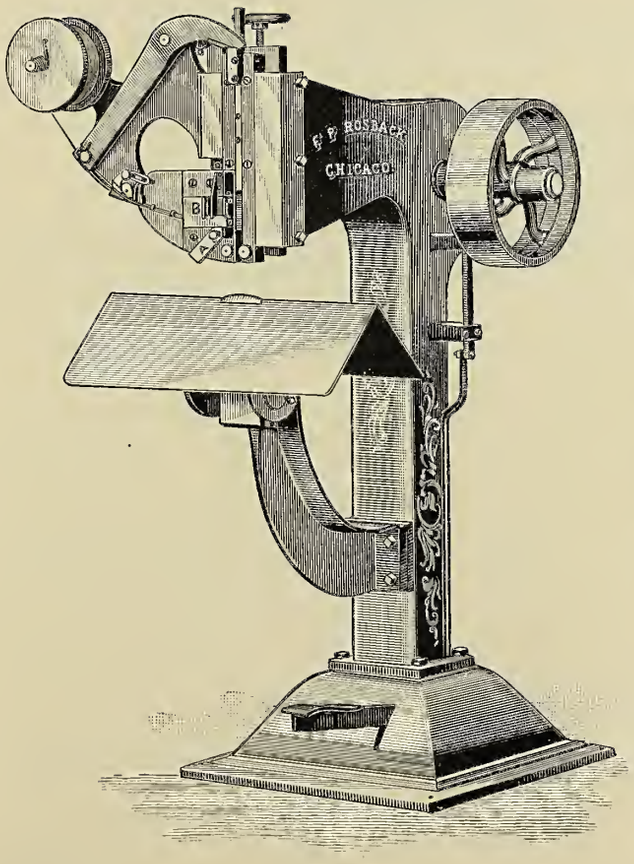
F. P. Elliott & Co.

PAPER

Largest Stock. Lowest Prices.

Nos. 208 and 210 Randolph Street,

Chicago.



THE ROSBACK

WIRE STITCHER

Is the latest thing out in the way of a Wire Stitching Machine, and is the most simple in its construction. Capacity and Speed equal to *any*.

ONE ADJUSTMENT ONLY

For Different Thicknesses of Work.

Will stitch up to ¾ in. on *hard* paper, to 1 in. on print paper.

Flat or Saddle Stitch.

Round or Flat Wire used.

PRICE, $350.

Sent on thirty days' trial to responsible houses. : : : : :

GANE BROTHERS & CO.,

182 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1860. INCORPORATED 1877.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.

CINCINNATI.

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC

INKS

OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSE IN THE WEST.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.

KEITH PAPER COMPANY,

TURNER'S FALLS, MASS.

FACSIMILE OF WATERMARKS.

KEITH KEITH

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

KEITH LEDGER PAPERS are well made, strong, hard sized, rule nicely, write easily, erase and rewrite without difficulty, and have been given the preference by good judges in competitive tests with all other leading brands of Ledger paper.

RAVELSTONE

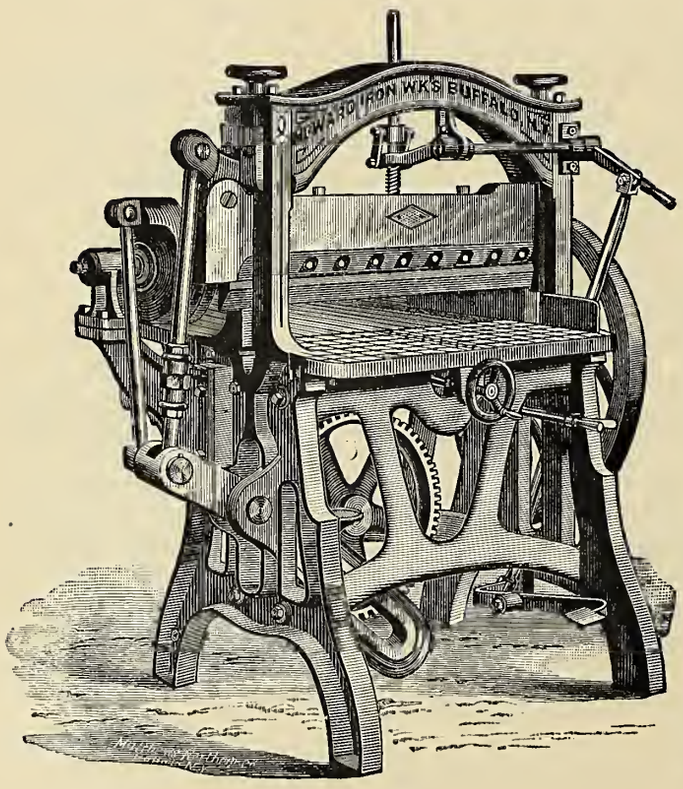
RAVELSTONE Flats are made in Laid and Wove, White and Perfection Tints, and are used by Lithographers, Stationers and Printers for first-class Commercial Stationery for Banks, Insurance Offices and Business Houses generally. These papers are also put up ruled and folded, in the usual sizes.

WESTLOCK

WESTLOCK Flats are well known and highly prized for their good color, cleanness, freedom from imperfections and all adulterants, strength, hard sizing, and are used for all kinds of commercial work, being especially preferred by makers of Blank Books, because they are thicker for the weight than other papers. These papers are put up folded, and in Note, Letter and Bill Heads, etc.

The above Papers are offered to the Trade through Agents located in the principal centers of distribution throughout the Country.

HOWARD IRON WORKS,



Buffalo, N. Y.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE · DIAMOND.

MOST RAPID AND BEST CUTTER MADE

Seven Sizes, 32 to 62 Inches.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

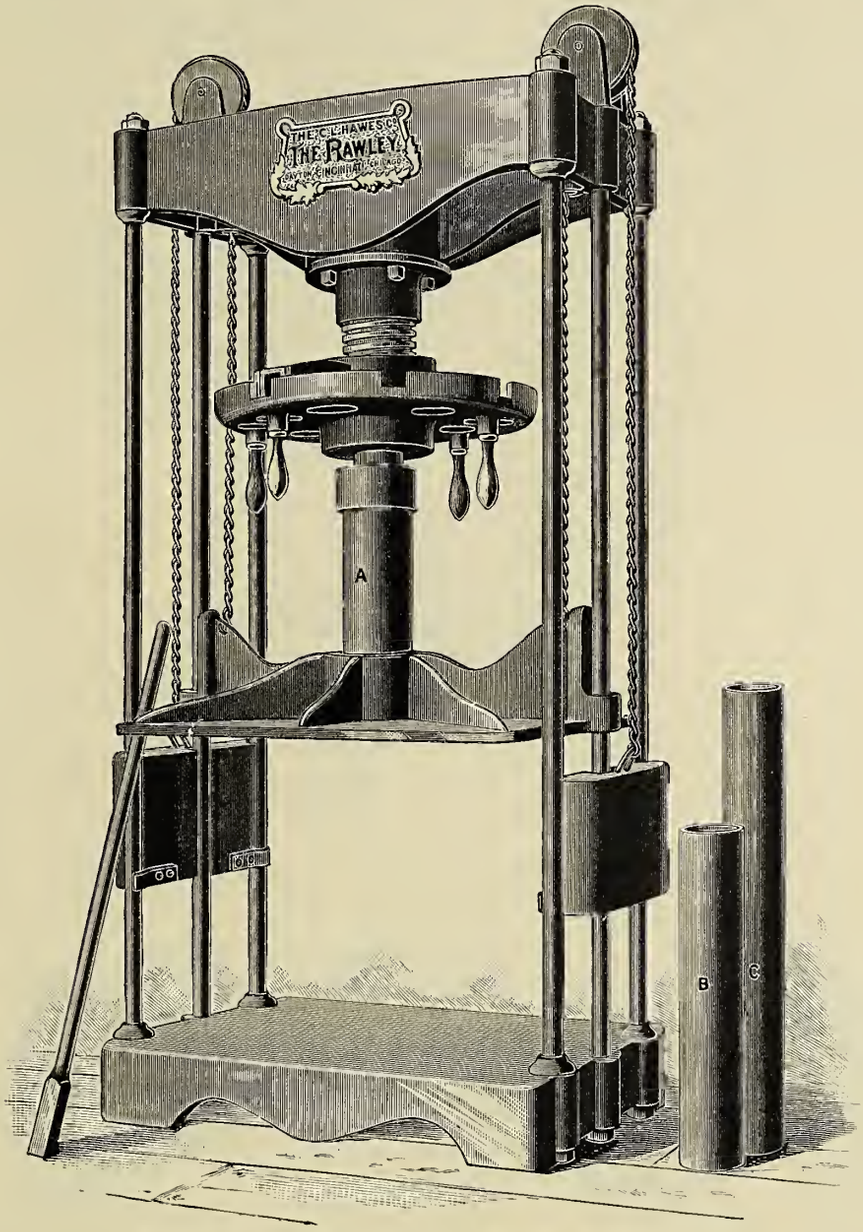
★ ★ ★ ★ ★

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS,

115 & 117 FIFTH AVENUE, - CHICAGO.

The Rawley Standing Press.



Bed Space, 21 x 29 Inches. PRICE, $110.00.

THIS PRESS saves time and labor; does away with the use of wooden blocks for filling, and obviates injury to the press-boards, which the careless placing of unequal sizes of these blocks often causes. All who have seen or used the Rawley pronounce it a most decided improvement over the old style of Standing Presses.

The platen is not attached to the screw, but can be quickly and easily drawn up or down by taking hold of the inner chains. The books are pressed between two plane surfaces. The sections of tubing (*A*, *B* and *C*) are used instead of wooden blocks, and the screw is worked very little—merely for tightening.

Messrs. Geo. D. Barnard & Co., of St. Louis, Mo.; The Werner Printing and Lithographing Co., of Akron, Ohio, and various other houses, have these presses in use.

AMERICAN STRAWBOARD CO.

DAYTON. CHICAGO. CINCINNATI.

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED OLD STYLE GORDON PRESS

—WITH—

THORP'S PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS

KNOWN AS THE

"THORP-GORDON."

Absolutely the Best

—IN—

MATERIAL USED,
GENERAL WORKMANSHIP,
EASE OF RUNNING,
CONVENIENCE AND SPEED OF OPERATING
AND
QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF WORK PRODUCED.

Fully Guaranteed

TO BE

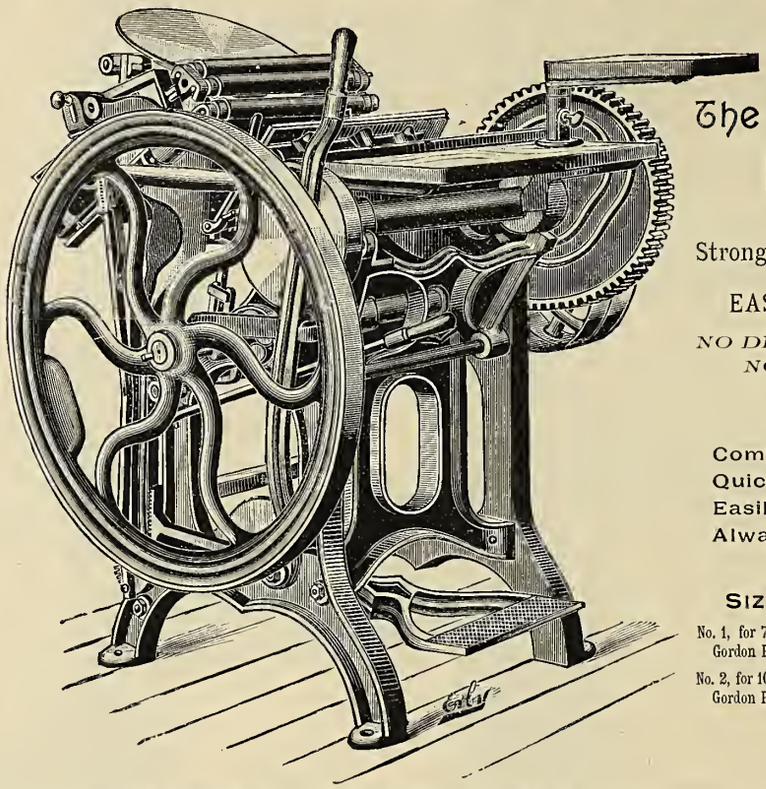
SUPERIOR

. . TO ANY AND ALL . .

OLD STYLE GORDON

PRESSES

NOW IN THE MARKET.



The Twin Roller Fountain.

(PATENTED)

Strong, Durable, Efficient

—AND—

EASILY MANAGED.

NO DRY INK.
NO DIRT.
NO WASTE.
NO DELAY.

Complete Distribution.
Quickly Changed.
Easily Cleaned.
Always Ready.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1, for 7x11 and 8x12 Improved Thorp-Gordon Presses, - - - - - - $15.00

No. 2, for 10x15 and 11x17 Improved Thorp-Gordon Presses, - - - - - - $20.00

IT LEADS THEM ALL

Among the many features of this Press, which place it in advance of the Old Style Gordon Presses of today, are the following:

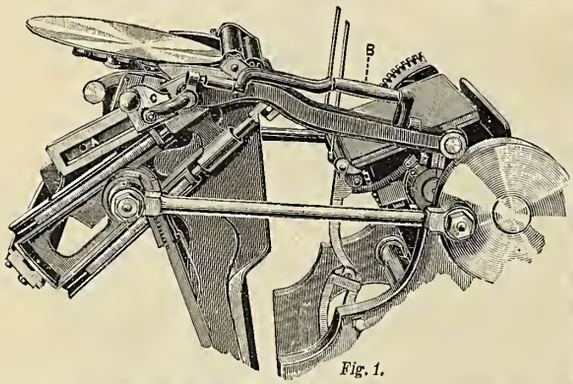


Fig. 1.

SUSPENSION —OF— THE ROLLERS.

(PATENTED)

This is effected at the will of the operator, by the simple device shown in the cut.

When the link, "C," is raised to the top, or forward part of the roller frame, as in Fig. 1, it gives to the rollers a movement back and forth over the disk only, the disk revolving at each revolution of the press, the same as when the full throw of the rollers is in operation as shown in Fig. 2, when the link is in its lower or outer position. The link is operated by the handle "B," and may be changed at any time while the press is in operation without danger. The change is made instantaneously, without change of position of the operator, and suspends the rollers from their downward movement over the form until the ink is properly distributed.

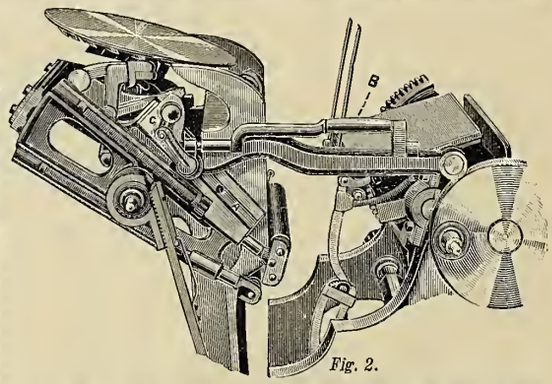


Fig. 2.

THROW-OFF.—Self-locking and the most perfect ever applied to the Old Style Gordon Press. Patented.

ANTI-FRICTION BOX.—This extends out from the side frame to a point where the entire weight of the fly-wheel, crank shaft and treadle are sustained, reducing the friction to a minimum and making this absolutely the easiest running press in the market. Used on all except the two smaller sizes, which run sufficiently easy with the LONG BEARING box used on these sizes. Patented.

SOLID BRACE GIRT.—We have introduced a Solid Brace Girt in the frame of these presses, which takes the place of the brace rods heretofore used, and imparts a degree of solidity to the machine not attainable by the old method of construction, and which greatly increases the durability and efficiency of the press. See cut.

DEPRESSION OF THE GRIPPERS.—Very simple and effective. The grippers may be brought to the platen at any time without danger of accident.

Interchangeable parts, Improved Distribution (patented), **Improved Spring Chase Lock, Hardened Steel Cam Rollers, Steel Side Arms** (forged from the solid bar), **Steel Shafts, Gear** (cut from the solid), **Solid Disk Bracket, Solid Locking Frame, Tongue and Groove Joints.**

Strong, substantial and thoroughly well built. Favor us with your orders and secure the best.

PRICE LIST.

7x11 Inside Chase, with Throw-off,	$150.00,	Fountain,	$15.00	10x15 Inside Chase, with Throw-off,	$250.00,	Fountain,	$20.00
8x12 " " " "	165.00,	"	15.00	11x17 " " " "	300.00,	"	20.00

Steam Fixtures.....$15.00

Securely boxed and delivered free on board cars or boat at Cleveland. Three chases, two sets roller stocks, roller mold, brayer and wrenches are furnished with each press. When the mold is not required, rollers will be cast or two extra chases substituted therefor. Write for cash discounts.

THE THORP-GORDON PRESS CO., Manufacturers, 71-73 Ontario St., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VI.—NO. 12. CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1889. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ROLLERS.

BY J. B. PASCOE.

IT is not necessary to give a list of the benefits which the roller has given the printer, also, the public. The printer who is within two hundred miles of a roller factory should never make his own rollers. Certainly, the freight is one point in favor of home-made rollers, but this is more than met by the fact that the home-made roller is not near as good and reliable. In the factory it is science; with the average of printers, casting only once or twice a year, it is mostly guesswork. It is queer that so many printers are stingy in the matter of rollers. They resort to this and that method of renewing old composition and doctoring worthless rollers, as if they expected to leave them to their heirs. Why, it is not long since that a printer gave a description of how to renew an old roller. And the main part of it was to place the roller on the imposing stone and pound it with a board. Would that the roller could return blow for blow. Another genius found that he could renew the roller with a certain compound which he made and offered for sale. What a catchpenny. Is there anything that can be worked into the face of a roller and made to remain there? Will it not work out again? If you have the sense which God gave you, you must know there is not. True, you can make a roller work by giving it a coat of molasses and letting it stand a while. But who wants to fool time away in such a manner? And what a dirty makeshift it is, after all. The pressman who makes his own rollers will tell you there are certain times when there is little to do in the pressroom; that time spent in making rollers is saved to the office. He could as well say that when work was slack he would go over and help Jones at the drug store at pounding pills. He is about as competent to do this as to make a *good* roller.

It is said that a roller must be free from dirt and lint and paper fiber that has gathered on it, in order to do good work. How shall it be cleaned? Is not coal oil applied with a rag least injurious to the roller? Too much washing spoils it. In changing from one color to another, where the colors are similar, no washing is needed. By washing the disk of a job press or the ink table of the cylinder press, and rolling off the ink from the rollers onto the disk or ink table (in changing from blue to black or from black to brown), enough ink is removed so that roller washing is not needed. By this means you save time, and the washing has not injured the disk or table at all. If one washing is not enough, wash the disk twice or even three times—it is easily done.

Sometimes the printer has a dodger to work on a small press, where the ink (when the form is locked with the head to the left) is not well distributed, and fills up the smaller type at the bottom of the form. Now, if the form is locked up with the head to the right, the large type (usually found in such work at the top or head) will not clog or fill up with ink, and the surplus ink which is left after covering the large type will amply cover the smaller type in the form. This, of course, might not do on paper that is not cut exactly true and of one size, but dodgers are not usually very particular work.

It is amusing to read, in testimonials, of this and that firm using a roller for from two to four years and still doing good work with it. A roller will certainly keep its shape, unless cut or torn by accident, for a long time, but no one is simple enough to believe that a roller will do good work at the end of two or four years. Rollers over one year old should never be used except in case the new ones run down from heat and friction, or are accidentally cut or torn. Here is where your discarded roller comes in and helps you out of a "hole," but don't try to make it appear that it does good work—it is merely a makeshift. There are reasons why a publisher of a newspaper should have a set of good rollers to print his paper, as well as the job printer. If his paper is well printed, the neatness of the paper alone will commend it to that better class of people who are paying their debts and have an influence with others. And who ever heard of a subscriber, no matter how slack or slouchy he might be, that would complain of his paper being printed too neatly. It is true that rollers have nothing to do with the make-up of the paper; but take a paper with bad make-up and clean presswork and

compare it with one of the best make-up, where one part is blotched and blurred and the balance covered with gray streaks, and in places no ink at all—you will surely choose the former. Then, if you have an advertiser whom you have coaxed into the notion that "it pays," you will have much less labor in securing his business (to say nothing about the satisfaction you may enjoy in feeling that you have really earned it), for, if he be a sensible man he will reason that whatever else may be wrong with your paper, he is sure at least that when a subscriber gets it, his advertisement *can* be read—every line of it. Besides, neatness of a paper—as compared with slovenliness—gives the patron an idea that it is prosperous, that the publisher is master of the situation in all respects, while a slouchy paper conveys the idea of slime and dirt in its management. If it could be proven, no doubt it would be safe to say that the publishers of papers of the slouchy and dirty class are the very ones who have so much trouble with accepting $10 advertisements from the advertising agent for from $4 to $5. The agent, by looking at a paper, knows at once what to offer for space therein.

These lines are not written in the interest of the roller factory, but, if the printers and publishers can be induced to believe what is contained in them, they will have served their purpose.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WHY PRINTERS FAIL.

BY INVESTIGATOR, FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

LIKE many others who monthly await the arrival of THE INLAND PRINTER, I am struck with the large number of failures of printers that are reported as having occurred during the previous thirty days. I have frequently sat in deep thought trying to solve the whys and wherefores of these failures, and notwithstanding my reluctance to do so, I have nevertheless been forced to affix the blame on the printers themselves and their methods. I doubt, and it is with regret that I make the declaration, that there is any business in which men engage to reap a livelihood, that is conducted under such divergent circumstances and governed by such various conflicting rules as printing. The "art preservative," it is called, and yet while it is presented in its true sense, many of its followers are not capable of preserving themselves against the common enemy of mankind—want. Feeling my weakness in directing the helm of such an important enterprise, and by no means attempting to do so, I write this article with the hope that some poor, unfortunate fellow-laborer may see the error of his ways, should such exist, and be benefited. It is all the reward I ask. My observations respecting the heading of this article are such that I feel satisfied I may do someone good.

We have all heard of the parent who, when asked what he intended to do with his son John, replied, "Well, John won't work, and I see no way for him earning a living outside of the ministry or the bar." Now that is just the idea that permeates the mind of a large body of the employing printers of this age. Many of them, having failed in everything they undertook, consider printing the last alternative, and with the idea that anyone knows how to conduct a printing office, see in it a panacea for all their past distresses. No greater mistake was ever made by such classes, for of all occupations in which men engage, there is none that requires shrewder management or more thorough knowledge of the business than printing. The history of the trade has always tended to show that the brightest minds, the most astute financiers, the best men of the age, have been printers. A dry-goods man buys his calicoes, etc., by the yard, asks an advance of two or three per cent, and sells them, knowing exactly that he has gained something; while the average printer does not know what to ask for his printed stock, works for what he *thinks* is a handsome profit, at the same time losing year by year, and all because he does not know how to find out what it costs him to produce certain results.

In my ten years' experience in the business I have worked for eight different sets of employers, and being of an observant nature I found in my own mind the causes of such changes. I have worked under the directorship of a youngster just ripe from college who desired to show his generation what a bright light he was, and longed to hand down to posterity his sublime thoughts in imperishable printer's ink. As to his business capacity no one knew he had any at the time he bought the office, and they never afterward had any cause to change their minds. He failed. It was a case of gush, which never wins though backed by millions. Another case was that of a man who endeavored to run a printing office as a secondary matter, while he devoted his attention to every passing whim and caprice of the times. Had he been half as attentive to his printing business as he was to irrelevant outside matters he would have succeeded. It was one of those cases in which a man has ability but fails to direct it. Still another individual failed because he tried to conduct a $10,000 business on less than half that amount. The individual had merit but he ran ahead of his means. His mistake caused his failure in business. Better do a little well than to do much indifferently. While it is always commendable to be desirous of pushing ahead, never let your ambition get ahead of your bank account. It will surely result in failure. Then there was the man who was extravagant. He was enjoying a good run of custom, with but little competition, and good prices, but he spent his money faster than he made it, in "cutting a dash," so to speak, among the people. He failed suddenly and left the city. The other was the case of a politician, a whole-souled, well-meaning fellow, a thorough gentleman, but who unfortunately left his affairs in the hands of an incompetent person while he (the politician) was serving his country in office in a distant city. The printing office gained him prestige, but he paid dearly for it. It cost him $15,000 during the few years he owned it, and was recently sold for $3,000. But, perhaps, the principal cause of failure is the lack of knowledge in estimating

the cost of printing. By all means ascertain the *cost* before you set the price for your labor, and if you then find that you cannot afford to do work at the prices some of your competitors are offering, why, sell out and try to earn a living in some other department of trade. There is always something for honest hands to do. If you continue in business at such a dying rate you will ultimately fail, and you had better sell out your stock yourself than to allow the sheriff to do so. The only salvation you have if you insist in continuing in the business is to try to freeze out the blockhead who lowered the prices, and, in my opinion, there is nothing that can possibly be done that should be set aside to accomplish this end. Now, in conclusion, permit me to admonish you "not to kick against the pricks," or to think you can conduct your business on any of the principles of those who are stated in this article as having failed, else the result with you will be the same as with them—failure. It cannot be otherwise.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CONDITION OF THE TYPEFOUNDING AND PRINTING TRADES.

BY THE GROWLER.

"I TOLD you so!" In conversation with a typefounder, not long since, he informed me that his concern had sold more small printing-office outfits since the break in prices of type than had been sold by them in the two years preceding. He added that, while this was true, the large offices were purchasing only such things as they were compelled to have. This is a verification of the statements put forth by the founders and dealers themselves, that low prices worked to the detriment of the regular printers by inducing the establishment of small concerns, by persons lacking business experience, judgment and capital necessary to conduct an establishment on good and regular business principles. That the break has had this effect those knowing the facts do not doubt, but if further proof be demanded it can be had in the increased sales of second-hand printing machinery which followed immediately upon the heels of the break in the prices of type, as well as an increased sale of bed and platen job presses.

In all my wanderings I have yet to find the printer, typefounder or dealer who is satisfied with the present demoralized state of affairs. There is no stability manifested, nor confidence shown, by anyone, either printer, typefounder or dealer. While the founders themselves are not satisfied with the present state of affairs, each one with whom I have talked seemed to see no way out of the predicament, at least for some time to come. The conditions are worse in the West than they are in the East, and prices are more uncertain and demoralized. Some of the Eastern founders and dealers still adhere to the discounts prevailing before the break, except when coming in direct competition with those whom they hold responsible for the disruption of the association. One instance came to my knowledge where the Eastern founder wired his representative, "take the order," in reply to a telegram stating what had been offered and by whom, and his instructions were obeyed. He said, had the offer been by some other founder or dealer than the one making it he should have instructed his man to let it go, but that in this case he would have taken the order no matter what the conditions. It was a Western order.

To my knowledge, efforts have been made to patch up a truce, but they met with a signal failure; not because a settlement of the differences was not desired, but because of a lack of confidence all around. Those discussing it said plainly that a settlement was greatly desired, but at the same time they were sure it could not be reached, at least for some time yet, or until certain ones, to use the expressive language employed, "had got their bellies full." There is little doubt but the war will be continued indefinitely, and that the typefounding and printing industries will suffer in consequence.

That an industry composed of so few firms as that of typemaking cannot get along in harmony and "dwell together in unity" is a matter of no little surprise and chagrin to many, and also greatly to be deplored. One thing, I think, can be truly said in their favor, and that is, that under their combinations and agreements they have never been extortionate, unreasonable or oppressive. That this is true is attested by the fact that their patrons were so well satisfied with the conditions established by the founders and dealers themselves, and are so dissatisfied with the present state of affairs wherein it is "every fellow for himself, and the devil take the hindmost."

I do not think I am mistaken when I say it would be highly gratifying to the members of the printing trade for the founders and dealers to come together and inaugurate the conditions which existed before the break, as to price and terms, with, perhaps, the change back to the lists which prevailed before the advance made on the claim of advance in price of metals. But, as stated above, I do not think any agreement can be reached by the founders and dealers for some time to come, and that instead of getting better affairs will continue to grow worse and worse, until they will become disastrous to some and unendurable to others, when, for self-preservation, matters will be arranged. Then the new arrangements will prove more annoying and hurtful to the printing industry than to make the arrangements now; then things will have become somewhat adjusted to the present order, and a re-adjustment will be necessary, while now, the change back would not be felt so much.

In one particular the old established printers are manifesting great wisdom, and that is in not jumping in and making heavy purchases simply because prices are low. A thing not needed is dear at any price. This action on the part of the printers is a great surprise and disappointment to some of the founders and dealers, as they calculated on a great increase in orders as soon as a break in prices was announced. Instead they find themselves with few more orders and greatly decreased profits on those they do get. Those who increased their

stock in anticipation of increased orders have the pleasure (?) of watching the peaceful repose of most of this increased stock upon their shelves.

I confidently predict a continuance of the present unsettled state of affairs until some of the founders and dealers are driven almost, if not quite, to the wall, but cannot say I have any sympathy to extend.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STYLE.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

IN the selection of the above caption no reference whatever is made to the scourge of human existence, fashion—style of dress, style of carriage, and style of living in general. Rather, it is applied to that fashion which, among that class which it affects, is disagreeable and unrelenting to the last degree. It is the style, or, rather, the styles, of printing offices. To printers the style in an office causes more annoyance, more aggravation, more loss of time, perhaps, than any other contingent of the business. This matter of style is nothing more nor less than rules prepared by the foreman or proofreader governing the capitalization upon a newspaper or journal.

Strange to say, in all the multifarious references or directions no mention is made of punctuation as regards commas other than a few stereotyped rules, such as using commas instead of commas and semicolons in setting off nouns in apposition appearing in roll-calls. The excuse made for this absence of a very important feature of these directions in composition is that there is no rule governing punctuation. No greater error exists in newspaper or book composition, and in my experience everyone who fortifies himself by this plea is ignorant, for anyone who understands grammar can punctuate, and everyone who understands grammar and has studied the rules of punctuation as given us by Quackenbos will invariably punctuate alike. There is but one way to punctuate and that is the correct way, and anyone knowing how to punctuate will punctuate correctly; that is to say, for instance, that the latter will place a comma before the conjunction "and" only in sentences where it is the beginning of a change of subject, and not place it there in every instance because it is essential at times. I knew a printer, regarded as first-class, who would never once think of setting up the word "which" unless it followed a comma. It is superfluous to express that he was as ignorant as a heathen, but as a matter of fact he has acknowledged in the presence of the writer hereof that he knew not the different parts of speech. Unfortunately for the craft this individual was elevated (both above *himself* and his colaborers) to that place where he was in a position to issue his typographical "ukase." And would, or did he do it? Does it not take such as he to take advantage of his position? Alas! and such as he to sit in judgment upon the capitalization and punctuation of the long-suffering compositor. Others who, through merit or otherwise (most usually *otherwise*), attain the position of foremen, where ignorant, nearly always give life to the idiosyncrasies imbued in them in printing offices during the days which should have been spent at school. When remonstrated with for marking some trivial matter one of these individuals said that such had been marked on him when he was learning his trade. All these things, it is perceived, are learned by the latter-day compositor through bitter experience, they thereby frequently receiving galleys, entailing on them, being piece-workers, more or less pecuniary loss.

In analyzing the style upon newspapers these days we can sum up nothing more than a stumbling-block to compositors. In one office it is style to capitalize the single word "state" when referring to one of the United States, but in speaking of one of the territories, name not given, it is in lower case. The same incongruity in style is it where they follow Webster in the spelling and dividing of words, while in others it is Worcester. But among the most glaring inconsistencies in American printing offices is the capitalization of the word "president" when meaning the President of the United States, while the president of the richest bank in the country or the most important organization extant, used in like manner, must be converged to obscurity by the infinitesimal smallness of its beginning or frontal letter. History has taught and continues to teach us that to be American is to be independent. One of the principles of that grand and glorious document, that beloved mother of all our sound and world-famed institutions, the Declaration of Independence, declares against the slavish system of toadyism, and yet the educators, these organs of the brain of the country, are made to toady to the President of the United States and belie history and that beautiful, well-penned, well-timed document of which I spoke by giving him a preference over others, like was done in the time of His Majesty King George. And this has probably been done by a foreman who has never read the Declaration of Independence, or having read it heeded it not, being a monarchist.

These errors may be of very little importance in the hurry and bustle of these days, but they are such, nevertheless, and should and will receive attention at probably no distant day. In addition to the errors, the compositors who work by the piece, whose compensation depends upon their strict attention to work, are grievously annoyed and pecuniary loss entailed upon them. In fine, it is a work purely gratuitous, since it is not actually their duty, for all writers of eminence and ability have always objected to compositors meddling with their copy, as witness Byron's letter to his publishers, and other like authorities.

This matter of style, to an educated man, is worrying to the eye-sight, for inasmuch as in one journal there are inconsistencies, there are those in others which are directly contrary. For the sake of convenience to readers and compositors, and a uniformity in style if nothing else, there should be some steps taken toward a change. A change could be wrought with the greatest of ease. A convention of local editors and proprietors

and printers to adopt a uniform style, the reporters to learn that style, and most especially the editor and city editor, each of the latter or one of them to correct the capitalization and punctuation in revising copy. This could even be extended, making a permanent organization of these local bodies, delegates being sent therefrom to an international congress, this body to form a style governing the typographic finish of literature for the United States. This would relieve a much-persecuted class, and would justify the expense that might be entailed.

The first step has been taken; who will take the next?

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER (?)

BY A. B. CARTY.

"PRACTICAL," according to the lexicographer, signifies pertaining to use. When applied to an individual, and especially a printer, as he is at present nearest to our thoughts, I would say that the term practical printer referred to a printer who thoroughly understands his business. That there are some misnomers working at the trade none will doubt; and there are lessons for the thoughtful individual to be gleaned by contact with the non-practical printer that will prove very useful to him in that it will not be probable that he will "go and do likewise," but will profit by the example.

There is a printer in this city who delights to affix the term "practical" to his business in all his advertisements. Now, let us see how practical he is. I stepped into his office the other day while he was at work on his Gordon press endeavoring to print a programme for a Sunday-school entertainment. I don't know how long he had been at work in making ready, but his attempt was a total failure. He handed me a proof and asked me what was the matter with it. I replied that the impression on the press was not even. He said he knew it, but as the d——d press was made without impression screws he would have to let her go. The fact is he had been used to working a Universal, on which the impression screws are located under the platen, and because there were no impression screws under the platen on his Gordon he concluded the press had no such screws. I fixed the impression and started him off all right. I noticed a break on the platen, which I was informed was caused by the oil can falling into the press during a process of oiling while the press was in motion.

I stepped over to the job stone, where he was setting a job, and found him spacing out with nonpareil quad lines. He had a fine stereotyping outfit in one corner of the room, and, with his permission, and with the use of several strips of new nonpareil reglet, two sheets of cardboard and about twenty-five pounds of old type from the refuse box, I cast a nice lot of slugs. He was highly pleased, and said he never thought of using the outfit for such purposes.

In addition to other machinery he has two cylinder presses, one of which is used for the daily and weekly papers he publishes, the other being used for jobwork. Last week the driving belt on the newspaper press broke, and in order to repair it, it was necessary to set in a small piece of new belting. There was no form on the job cylinder at the time, so he cut the necessary piece out of the belt on that press. The other day he had the ink-plate on the newspaper press washed, and instead of distributing the fresh ink on the plate before putting on the forms, he put on the forms and distributed the ink while several old papers were being run through. In order to hasten the distribution of the ink he held a brayer on the distributing rollers while the press was in motion. Suddenly the brayer flew out of his hand, lifted out a form roller, the result being a smash. No time was to be wasted, so he lifted the forms over on the job cylinder. Having cut a piece out of the driving belt for the use of the newspaper press several days before, there was now no belt to run the job cylinder, so he sent out and secured two big negroes who turned the paper off while the accumulating steam in the boiler was blowing off at seventy pounds.

I could write many other similar instances did space permit. Now, the above printer claims to be "practical," and has six or eight boys he is educating in the way he is treading. What a disgrace to the high calling of the trade, and yet there seems to be no remedy.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR IN THE PRESSROOM.

BY S. C. DE FOLLETT.

THE employment of the electric motor for various purposes is exciting general interest, and in nearly every case where an application has been made the experiment has proved successful. The most flattering efforts, however, seem to have been in connection with the printing press. It has become an everyday matter to have some such announcement brought to our notice as "John Smith, electric mercantile printer."

But while we see these evidences of enterprise slowly increasing, we cannot fail to find printers who know nothing of the matter, and, what is greatly to be regretted, those who care less; these last, let us hope, are the exceptions.

Electric power is now attainable in nearly every town of importance throughout the United States. Of course, where there is no power station the scheme becomes impracticable, except in a very large establishment. Power being procurable, it is only necessary to have wires run into the office and the motor belted to the same shafting as that used with the deposed engine.

Let me assume that this has been done, and glance for a moment at the result.

To the person looking at a motor (electric) for the first time, and comparing it with a steam or gas engine of equivalent horse-power, it becomes a lilliputian affair; in fact, he says he don't believe it will run the same machinery, but it will, and not only with far less noise and jar, but with equal facility, whether on the floor or bottom upwards on the ceiling; the electric machine

being securely fastened, is totally indifferent as to its position while at work.

An electric motor is a clean piece of machinery and requires scarcely any attendance.

The writer had occasion, not long since, to go through a printing office in one of our larger cities. The establishment was all on one floor, and in the center of the press space was a hot, dirty boiler and a noisy and scarcely less dirty engine; it was the strongest argument against steam power that one would care to see.

The only labor necessary in starting an electric motor is the moving of a switch; this done, and the motor is running. In the instance I have just cited, it was necessary that someone should tend to the engine early in the morning, at intervals of about five minutes through the day and after closing at night, to say nothing of the knowledge requisite to its proper care.

In some printing offices it would be a great convenience to have machines run by independent power, and this is possible with the use of electric motors, which can be secured as small as ⅛-horse power. This is being taken advantage of by manufacturers in various lines and is giving good satisfaction, while with steam or gas it would be highly impracticable.

The element of cost is generally the subject of greatest consideration; Americans are, as a usual thing, slaves to low prices, and the contract goes to the lowest bidder, irrespective of other points of far greater consequence. That article which is the cheapest in the beginning is almost invariably the most expensive in the end.

Such persons as have adopted electric power are somewhat divided in their opinions as to cost; some say it is more expensive, others that it is less so than steam, while the majority seem to find it about the same. They all, however, unite in declaring that nothing could induce them to return to the old rut.

There is a popular propensity with the public to shake their heads at the mention of electricity, and say it is "too dangerous." They read in the newspapers accounts of people being killed by electric shocks, and others who are more or less injured (frightened would be a better term) thereby. Now, these accidents, as a reference to the matter will show, are the results of carelessness—occasionally on the part of the electric companies, but more frequently of the injured themselves. If proper care be taken in our relations with the current, and we avoid showing undue familiarity with the positive and negative wires, the danger of an untimely end will be greatly reduced, in fact less probable than with boiler and engine.

One word in regard to the machine to be selected. There are several makes of electric motors on the market, nearly all of which are admirably adapted for the purpose of running printing machinery. For small powers (⅛ to 1 horse power) the "C. & C." motor seems to be unrivaled; for greater powers, the "Baxter," "Daft," "Thomson-Houston," "Sprague," together with many others, perhaps not so prominent, may be selected with full confidence in the result to be obtained.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ORDER IN THE PRINTING OFFICE.

BY J. B. CALDWELL.

THERE is a wise saying that "order is heaven's first law." It would be the part of wisdom to make it one of the laws of the printing office. In no place is order more essential than where so much depends upon the speedy and correct execution of important work. As one of the useful arts printing ranks among the first in importance. That printers and proprietors are more generally seeing the need of orderly, well-kept offices is a hopeful indication, and as a movement is calculated to produce comfort to employés and satisfaction to proprietors as well as place money in the pockets of both. Order and cleanliness will give respectability and independence to the disciples of Faust and Gutenberg, and help to place the art where it justly belongs—at the head of the mechanical professions.

A printing office should cease to be a synonym for dirt and confusion. There is no reason why the floor should be covered with dirty papers and the corners filled with greasy, inflammable rags, that increase the liability of fire and the rates of insurance.

The floors should be kept clean and free from the pollutions of tobacco spittle. The windows ought to be clean and polished, so that the bright sunlight may enter and render the apartments cheerful. The walls should be free from dirty finger marks and unsightly scribbling.

The surroundings, inside and out, should be clean, orderly and tasteful, and kept so. More and better work can thus be done, with greater ease and pleasure.

That type should be in its place seems such a self-evident fact that it need not be stated. Yet in how many offices is the type in its proper place? Many hours are lost hunting for sorts that are in jobs stowed away, or in pi that has accumulated. New sorts must be ordered, or a long hunt instituted, either of which is expensive. Judicious and wise (which is only honest) management would place type and sorts in cases and easily attainable places.

Pi ought to be distributed or paid for by the person who makes it. Much pi might be prevented by ordering that no sorts are to be "pulled" from standing matter without the direction of the foreman.

The slovens who have their quad boxes half filled with pi ought to be reformed or made to emigrate, for they are a nuisance in any establishment.

In justice to his employés no proprietor should purchase the old and the point system of type with the same face. It is bound to get mixed (as the difference is hard to discern), and cause confusion and trouble, hindering the order that should exist in all well-regulated offices.

The groom who does not curry his horse, soon gets his walking papers. Is the pressman who keeps his press dirty with oil and surrounded by litter entitled to any better treatment than the careless, incompetent groom?

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

THE question of whether work (under ordinary circumstances) should continue longer than eight hours per day scarcely admits of an argument. Humanity, in the race for supremacy of power and gold, has been driven as by superheated steam. More and more have the hours for rest been encroached upon; more and more has man and womankind been deprived of recreation; more and more has human life been robbed of everything tending to make it enjoyable, and more and more have we become machines and beasts of burden. These being not to be controverted facts it was full time to call a halt and look for relief from the sordid requirements of gain.

The battle is not a new one; has been long fought, but the end appears to be drawing near and will fully repay the exertion and trouble necessary for its accomplishment.

Given the "three score and ten" yet life is brief, and if all but absolutely forced hours of rest are to be given to toil what better are wage-workers than slaves, and how can they prepare themselves mentally or physically for the here, or spiritually for the hereafter? This, we take it, is a point not to be lost sight of. The longest earthly life is but as a drop when numbered against the not to be enumerated waves that will ceaselessly swell and break against the shores of the ocean of eternity.

Long ago Shakespeare recognized "how full of briars" was the work-day world, and Charles Lamb earnestly discoursed of those "who first invented work and bound the free and holiday-rejoicing spirit down." Yet they knew very little of the to-day, or how bread-winners are cribbed, confined, fettered with the gyves of necessity and (in some instances) worked until the muscles refuse to obey the numbed will, and accident follows.

That eight hours will become the standard for a day's labor no longer admits of questioning. The volcano of dissatisfaction that has long grumbled and groaned is showing fire and strength that cannot safely be disregarded. Driven to extremity the convulsion would be terrible and the consequences of disaster world-wide.

The demand for eight hours only will not be ignored unless the seekers for relief forget all of reason, of caution, of justice, and by their own actions defeat their most cherished desires. It has frequently been the case, will be again. There are men who never are satisfied, seek for the earth, and would clamor for the moon if given to them.

We refer to those who are foolishly urging that if eight hours are to be fixed for toil, why not seven? With that conceded, why should it not be six, and is there any reason why not five, or four, or three? The fact is, malcontents do not desire to labor at all—are sluggards and loafers in the fields of industry; tramps seeking to live upon the toil of others; anarchists, who, having sold their birthright, endeavor to steal that of others. The arguments such men urge remind one forcibly of the two sons of the "Emerald Isle" who, when working at night, bemoaned their sad lot. "Bad luck till the man who first invented working by the dhirty loight ov a lamp"; and Mike feelingly replied: "Ye may well say that; and bad luck till the man who first invented working at all at all."

Do those who are talking of less than eight hours for a day of labor see the point? If so, will they not take warning?

* * *

Is a publisher bound to reveal the authorship of articles appearing in the columns of his paper? Decidedly not, morally or legally, unless there is entire willingness on the part of the author to have his name given to the public.

There is an unwritten law against his so doing, and we know of no *lex scripta* relieving him of the sacred obligation to keep inviolate the secrets intrusted to him. The *esprit de corps* among writers and literary men, the highest interests of the guild of letters are against throwing open the doors of the sanctum and permitting free entry and free observation. The reasons for this are too obvious to require enumeration—are patent to every thinking man—and any other course would be suicidal to newspaper policy and continuance of publication.

To say that any committee (senatorial or other) is possessed of the power to compel revelation of editorial secrets; that any grand jury can force the opening of lips, or punish for contempt, would be to incorrectly state the scope of their jurisdiction. Otherwise free press would be a misnomer, and a censorship established at once arbitrary and fatal to the best interests of the public and a death blow to the very objects for which newspapers are established.

Are not editorial secrets as sacred as those of lawyer, physician, even of the confessional? If not, why not? No one will contend that one of the medical or legal profession can be forced to reveal words whispered in his ears by patient or client; no one, that the story told by a soul seeking to throw off its burden of sin shall be told to others. Against such betrayal of confidence the entire world would rise in indignation and condemnation. Why, then, should men of letters be excepted?

There is no just, no even plausible reason for such breaking of the seal of silence; of giving curiosity seekers and scandal mongers the entree to the inner chamber of newspaper life, and the blazoning of names never intended to be revealed.

An editor is responsible both to the law and that greater power, public opinion, for all that appears in the columns of his paper. That should be, *must be* enough if the press is to remain unshackled. Any inquiry as to the particular pen that wrote or tongue that dictated the lines is going beyond right, justice, equity or national polity. The limit over which an editor cannot step with impunity is sharply defined; reputation is protected and right fenced by law; the sense of propriety and fairplay dwells within the breast of every man. To dare the

beyond is to invite punishment in money damages and personal incarceration, and none but an irresponsible mental crank or fool will overstep the mark.

This being the case, the press is placed upon the same high platform with law, medicine and religion. Any attempt to coerce revelation is unwise, unjust, oppressive, and, we are happy to state, is so being looked upon by bench and bar. The wise men of every land look upon it in this light, and as a blow aimed directly at the freedom of the press and an attack upon the stability of the corner-stone of our boasted liberty, prosperity and national greatness.

* *
*

WHAT about the grand exhibition to perpetuize the memory of the discoverer of America, and to be held (probably) in Washington? Are printers giving it any thought? Are craftsmen taking the interest they should in the matter? Are they taking the long look forward toward the securing of their rights; the securing of the room and place to which they are justly entitled? It is too early to talk much of this; not too soon for a concerted movement that will culminate in a display worthy of printing and printers—the historians and custodians of all the knowledge ever given to the world; of all ever to be given.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROMPTNESS.

BY W. H. BUSHNELL.

THE *Manufacturers' Gazette* hit the nail of often failure squarely on the head when it said, "there is nothing more damaging to a business than to be found wanting in the matter of promptness in filling orders."

As a rule it should never be permitted. What may be temporary gain will certainly prove future loss. To take work that cannot be finished at the time promised, is clearly obtaining it under false pretenses; is impolitic and smacks strongly of dishonesty. The need of the moment in the patron may be great, and not being able to meet it, cause annoyance and disaster. The age is not one that admits of delay; is a constant struggle to be ahead, to climb to the top, and it is more important than another can calculate to be ready to grapple with emergencies.

The credit of a printing office hinges equally with its bank account upon keeping faith with employers; upon delivering jobs at the hour specified. With a reputation established for so doing, frugality in outside expenditure, strict attention, good work, push and enterprise, there is little danger of being driven to the wall of assignment. The standing of an office is as well known as ability and promptness to pay notes when due—not after suit and at the tail end of an execution.

To secure work by promises that cannot be kept is not only lowering manhood, but proves that the peculiar trait in the character of Ananias did not die with him. It is but a slightly concealed fraud, and its effect will be reactionary. Men prompt in business themselves will not, unless forced by necessity, patronize others who have once deceived them. They cannot afford the time and trouble even for the sake of friendship. The stopping of a single wheel in the vast machinery of trade is detrimental to the progress of the whole, and the annoyance spreads as a circle in still water.

Every printer knows *or should know* just how much work he can do within a specified time, and keep it in mind when promising. The capacity of an office should never be overlooked; the limit of truth never strained. Judge by your own experience of the disappointment and perplexity of being put off day after day.

"He was ever precise in promise-keeping," is the best of reputations as much now as in Shakespeare's time, and the printer of whom it can be truthfully said has an anchor of prosperity to windward that will keep him—other business requirements not being neglected—safe from wreck.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COUNTRY OFFICES.

BY M. NOVOTNY.

THE management of country offices is not a small matter for consideration by anyone interested in the success and improvement of the country offices throughout the whole continent. To run a country office successfully cannot be done by a man who has worked in a one-horse shop three or six months and then tries to pass himself off as a "first-class printer." It is an absolute necessity for anyone to, at least, spend five or six years in different offices before calling himself a printer; and then, with the full determination to rise by running a country printing office, can one hope to succeed, providing he applies every pronounced method to be the best in conducting an office by our many technical journals. The best factor to obtain money for a young man starting out for himself in a country town is his knowledge gathered from experience and through reading technical journals, of which THE INLAND PRINTER is one of the very best. I found by my own experience that in reading only one article in a first-class journal, I learned something more valuable than I have learned by working in a small country office for years. Now I liken a printer without some technical journal to a boat without a rudder. If it could be possible to place a first-class journal in the hands of every printer, pressman and editor in the thousands of country offices scattered all over our broad land, it would be a great blessing, and turn many of the dirty and tobacco-littered offices into places of convenience and neatness. The editor needs these journals as much, if not more, than his printer. If he fails to be methodical and practical, his printer will also fail. The editor or proprietor should remember that example is a great teacher. In many instances the printer is too poor to subscribe for a journal, therefore his employer should subscribe for it himself, and after perusing its pages hand it over to the printer with the request to do the same. Try this experiment and it will pay you a hundred-fold.

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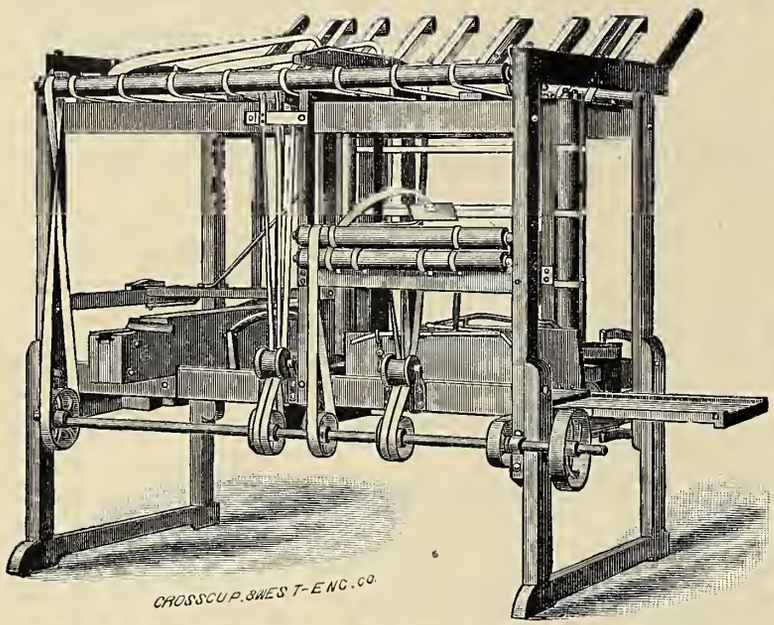
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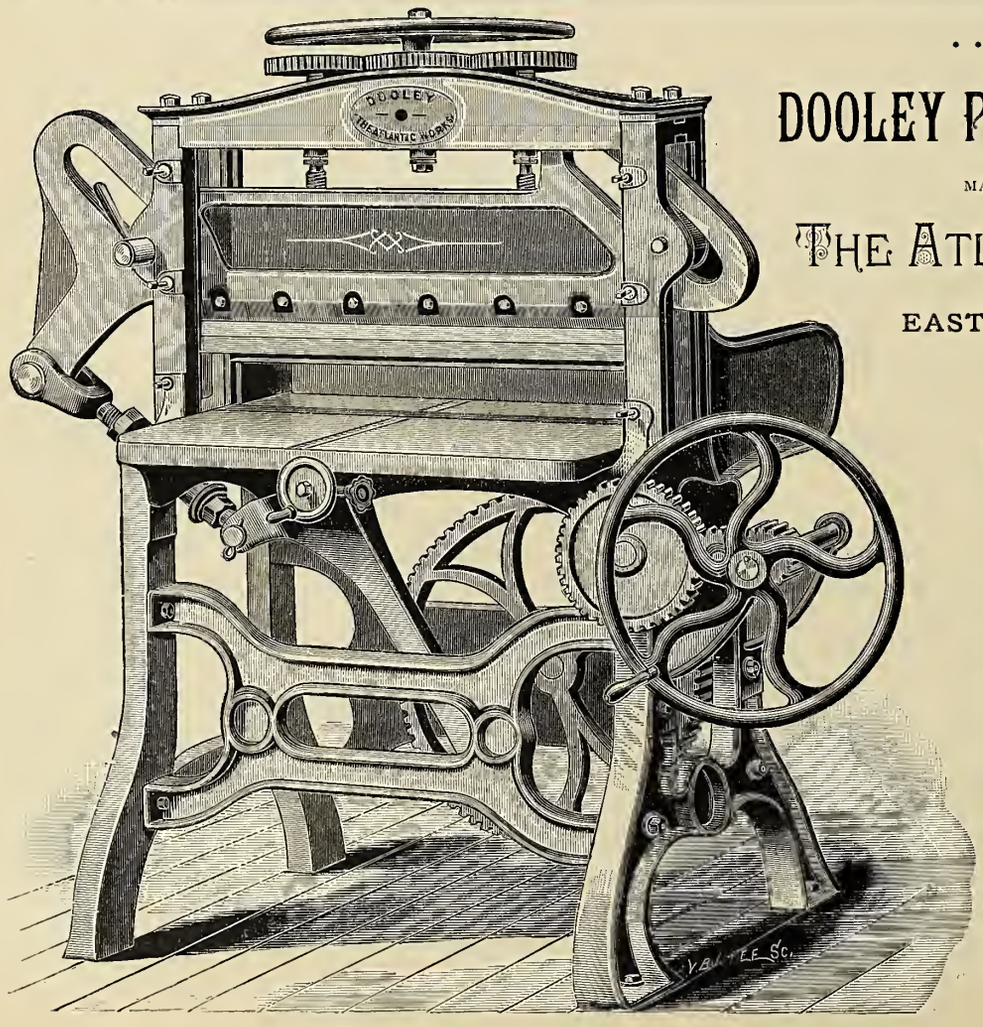
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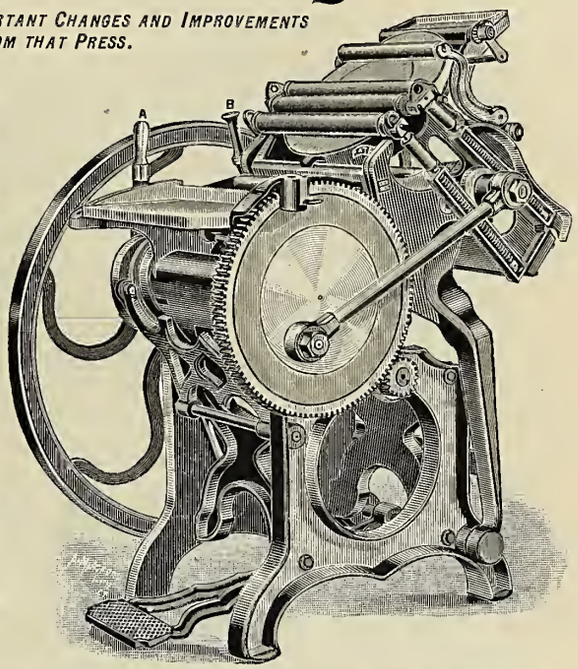
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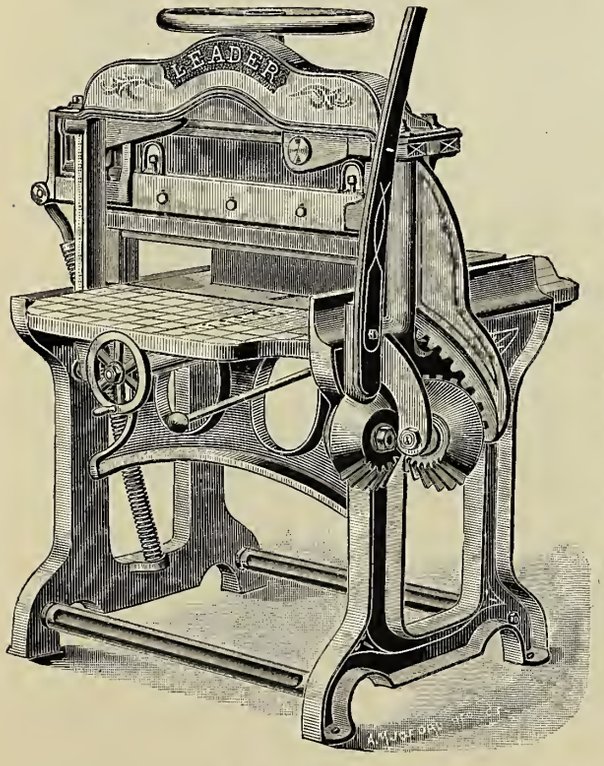
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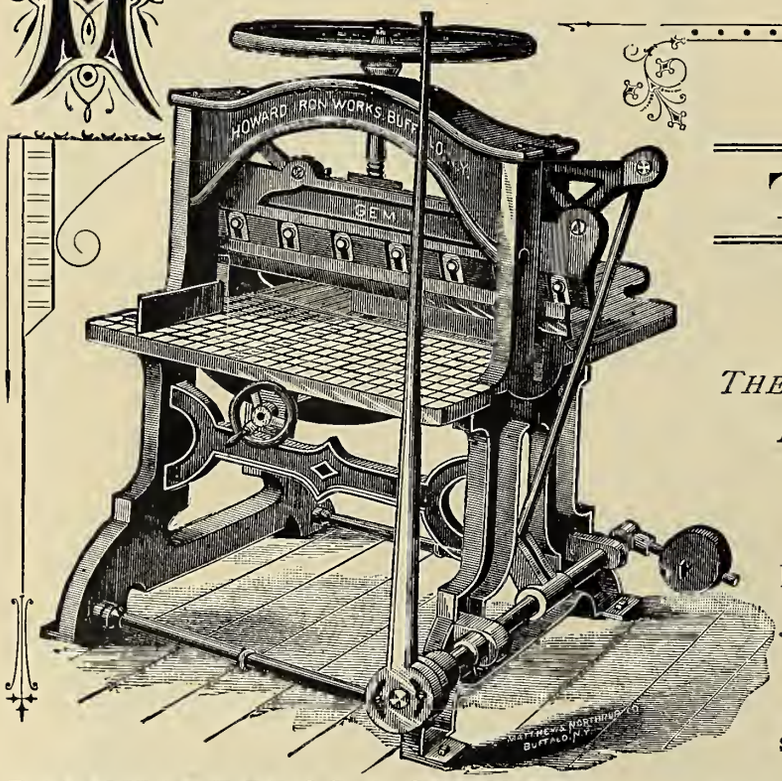
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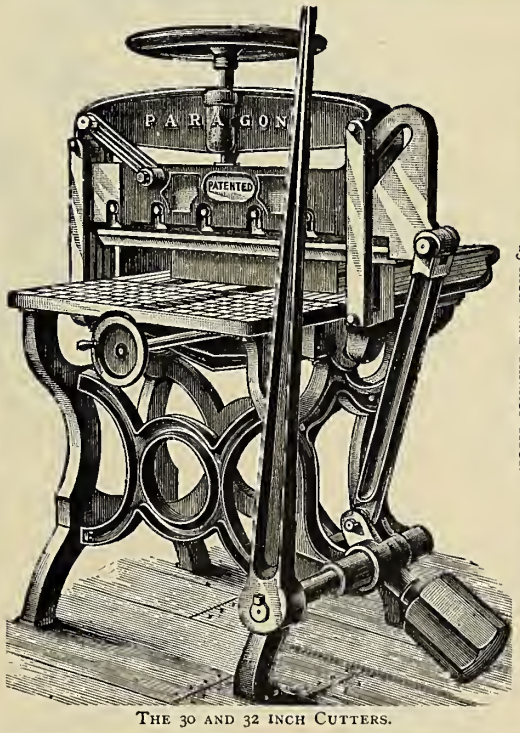
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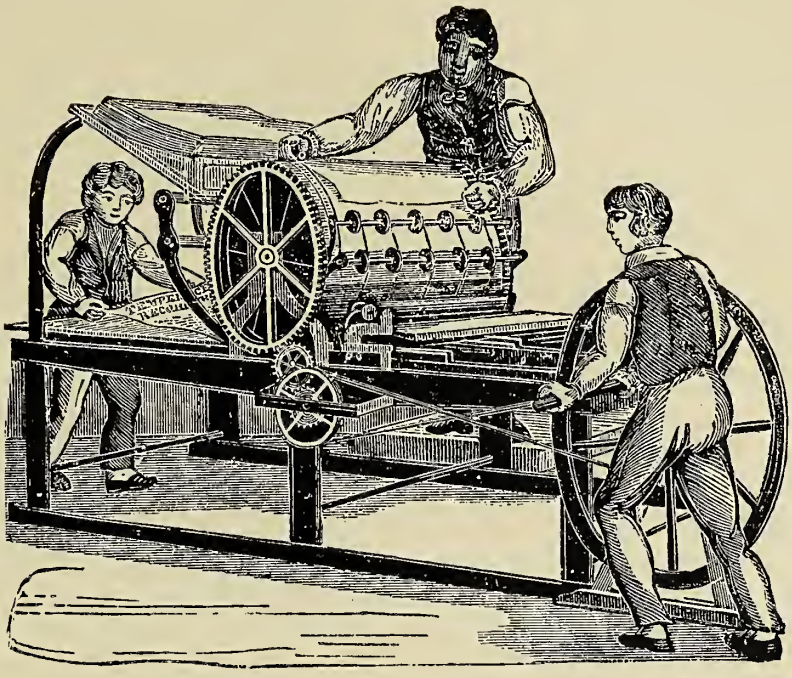
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Dict.--P.

P. S.--Different type faces are herein used to show the imitation of different writing machines.



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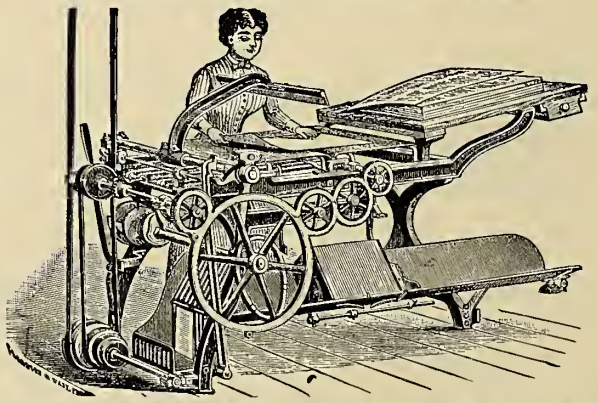
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Published Monthly by

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THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1889.

INDORSED BY INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, DENVER, JUNE, 1889.

RESOLVED, That the International Typographical Union recognizes in THE INLAND PRINTER the technical trade journal of the craft, and cordially recommends it to the patronage of the printers of the United States.

COMPETITION.

A SHORT time ago, while visiting a printing establishment, upon inquiring about the state of trade we were gravely informed that *competition had killed it.* Without investigating individual cases (though firm in the faith that the rule governing one applies equally to all), let us see how much truth, if any, there is in the statements of a similar character.

At the outset, however, we assert our unbelief in the statement that legitimate competition—and to use it in any other sense is a misnomer—ever injured, much less "killed," any business. Upon every principle of trade ethics it is the propelling power, the blood and marrow of life; the incentive to mental and physical energy; the promoter of demand and the rewarder of effort; the agency that develops true manhood; the pushing, restless, nervous excitement that longs for success and forces the recognition necessary to command it. Without competition business life would be a dawdling existence, hopeless of anything higher; the taking of what was within our reach whatever came unsought, and never striving for the better or the beyond. What has given business its present magnitude? What would have been the state of things today had there been absolute satisfaction? What has caused, nay, forced the evolution from ignorance and want of facilities to the highest type?

The history of one branch is the history of all, and taking *printing* as one example what do we find? How came something better than the old shackling, unsatisfactory press? than ink balls? than the hundred bungling contrivances the printers of the present look upon with a feeling akin to incredulity? Had the world been content with the speed of the tortoise we should never have had that of the hare; with the old "Washington" or "Columbian" we should never have had the cylinder. These—and all new and valuable inventions, have been the result of progress. And what stimulated progress except the desire to excel; the necessity of better, simpler, more labor-saving machines; the abridgment of time, and a superior class of work.

There can be but one answer to these questions. Competition was the whip and spur and the laggard got left in the race. Competition is as natural as breath in all things; in all beings lower than the Godhead. Are we not told that one star seeketh to exceed another in glory? Does not the following wave seem to endeavor to swell more grandly than the one preceding? each lion fight to be king? each horse to be first under the wire, and each man to outdo his fellows? Competition is in harmony with both the material and the spiritual. It is the rightful and honest endeavor to better our condition, first for ourselves, and second for those with whom we are thrown into association, and to benefit whom is to secure personal benefits. There may be a selfish motive underlying its exercise, but it is not guilty aspiration, but rather worthy of emulation.

Competition is the legitimate use of brains, muscle and money to rise above "low birth and iron fortune"; to increase business, secure patronage and provide against

the contingencies of the future. Without it trade would remain a sluggish stream, feeling nothing of spring tides or fall freshets. It is the desire innate with every man not content with the simple right to breathe and eat, to do something more worthy of his high birthright. It is to make life worth the living and himself more qualified for usefulness and enjoyment. In no sense can it justly be deemed conspiring, for the principle that whatever elevates one must elevate all is too well established to need proof or defense. Competition is to business as steam to iron arms and whirling wheels; as the controlled wind to drive the vessel forward. To it we are indebted in a great measure for all the wonderful improvements and inventions of the age; to the constant stepping in advance, the never resting until something better is done.

To competition as much if not more than anything can be traced the magnificent successes of today. The old lever galled the hand and tried the muscles. A "token an hour" fell behind, far behind the rushing demands of trade. The roller boy could not ink the form with sufficient speed and accuracy. Human sinews could not endure the continued strain. One form was not enough; several were required, and so on through the entire list; and power presses, inking attachments, stereotyping and electrotyping sprang wonderfully equipped into birth. Why? Because competition demanded them; because the few hundreds of impressions were increased by large multiples; because time became an important factor, and accuracy and color no longer permitted slighting.

The improvement in method in machinery, in the saving of hours by one man, caused his neighbor to awaken from slumber and hustle round to keep even with, to excel him. He was compelled to do so to keep his customers; to execute as good work; to retain that which he already had; to secure more. To this may safely be attributed very much of the excellence we see in every branch of industry; the almost necromantic skill of fingers; the almost intellectual movements of machinery.

"So far, well," says the malcontent, the man who has been satisfied to sit upon a log on the bank and permit the tide to ebb away without catching any of the golden fish swimming around; whereas, had he been up and doing or secured the right kind of bait his hook would not have remained untouched on the water. He did neither, and having turned a deaf ear to growing requirements, and with blood too sluggish to be stirred by the twin spirits of improvement and progress, he starves, with plenty around, and attempts to console himself with the falsehood that "competition killed trade." Competition never did anything of the kind; never laid a straw in the way of success in business. On the contrary, it has done and is doing everything for it. It has swept away the useless incumbrances of the olden times and banished to obscurity things that have outlived usefulness. The need, aye necessity, to keep abreast with the demands of the times, to keep step with the march of the country, has lifted many a man out of self and selfishness, brushed away the cobwebs of ignorance and benefited the world at large.

Competition, as here referred to, has never injured any man, trade or profession. It never *kills* business; on the contrary, it creates and enlarges it. Never does it clog the wheels, but drives faster by the increased volume of water. Trace back the *killing*, and not to competition but the lack of it will be found the true state of affairs, and the more pronounced and brisker it is the greater will good results be found.

THE PROPOSED PRINTERS' HOME.

THE proposed establishment of a home at Colorado Springs, under the auspices of the International Typographical Union, for the benefit of invalid or superannuated printers unable to provide for themselves, and the likelihood of its acceptance by the local bodies of the more than generous offer of the Board of Trade of that city, donating eighty acres of land in the choicest location of that beautiful sanitarium, for the erection of suitable buildings thereon, for that purpose, and the partial endowment of the same, has aroused a spirit of opposition in many quarters from which better things should have been expected. In the main the objections offered are both puerile and untenable, unworthy of recognition, and betray an animus evidently begotten by ignorance, prejudice or sectionalism. Instead of urging the benefits of an offer as princely as unexpected, and its acceptance by the craft, quibble after quibble has been raised, and difficulties, in which the wish is father to the thought, created with the evident design of throwing cold water on the scheme, questioning its feasibility or the ultimate benefits the establishment of such an institution would confer. Despite this fact, however, we confidently anticipate its acceptance by the duly authorized bodies (although at the time of writing we are unacquainted with the result of their decision), having an abiding faith in the common sense and intelligence of the craft at large.

It would be an endless and thankless task to reply or attempt to reply to the many frivolous objections presented by carping critics; by men who make a mountain out of a molehill; who like to place the cart before the horse; who talk for the sake of hearing themselves talk. Instead of recognizing the fact that in less than five years from date this property will be worth $200,000; and further, provided the more than liberal terms of the bequest are complied with, will become the property of the International Typographical Union, and the revenues derived therefrom disbursed under its jurisdiction, and trusting to the good sense, business judgment and tact of its members to provide all necessary safeguards for its financial management and the admission of inmates, these men are industriously sowing the seeds of discord.

Why is it located in Colorado? How will it be conducted? Who will be admitted, and under what circumstances will they be admitted? What will be the expense

of conducting the same? What will be considered the basis of admission? How many officials will it have, and who will appoint them? How are we to know in advance it will be economically or honestly conducted? How are the successful applicants to obtain transportation, and a score of similar far-fetched interrogatories have formed the stock in trade of carpists who in all probability will never contribute a dollar to its support; whose grumbling propensities are their only characteristics, and who, if finding themselves in heaven, instead of hades, would try to find a flaw in the through bill of lading.

Without attempting to answer these questions in detail, we may state: (1) That the location, all advantages considered, is one of the *most* healthful and desirable in the United States, unsurpassed for salubrity, and specially beneficial to those afflicted with pulmonary ailments, the too common scourge of those following the printing profession. This fact disposes in our judgment of the inquiry, why should it not be situated in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, or some other central location? (2) The supposition is it will be conducted on business principles, and that all necessary safeguards, based on the experience of similar institutions, will be observed and enforced in its management, and as an account of stewardship rendered will be submitted from time to time to those authorized to investigate, the rational conclusion is that dishonesty or misconduct, should it unfortunately develop itself, will promptly receive its quietus. (3) It will relieve the local unions and chapels in a great measure of the responsibility and expense now entailed upon them, in contributing to many of the demands made. (4) All applicants will be subjected to a course of examination or vouched for by responsible authorities before admission. (5) Ways and means for maintaining the same will no doubt be devised by the International Typographical Union, while if proper steps are taken to secure the same — and they certainly will be — the employing printers of the United States will provide a fund which will secure its success beyond a peradventure.

In face of these facts, is it the part of wisdom to accept the offer presented? In our opinion no special pleading is required to furnish an affirmative answer.

COME, YOU WON'T BE HURT!

THE last issue of the *American Press*, published at Atlanta, Georgia, contains the following:

Atlanta, Ga., which has been selected as the place for holding the International Convention in 1890, is situated 694 miles from Baltimore, 739 miles from Chicago, 608 from St. Louis, and 475 from Cincinnati. A pretty good location from a geographical standpoint.—*Inland Printer.*

Is it possible that THE INLAND PRINTER can find no words of commendation for the action of the International Typographical Union in selecting Atlanta as the point of their next annual convention? What is there in Atlanta that arouses the animosity of Mr. Cameron? At a recent meeting of the local Typothetæ and of the Printers' Union a resolution was introduced and unanimously carried requesting everybody in Atlanta to leave their pistols, bowie knives and other weapons at home during the session of the International Typographical Union. Even the negroes will be allowed the freedom of the streets, and visitors will be allowed the opportunity of entertaining a pickaninny for a penny. We hope THE INLAND PRINTER man will attend, and the *American Press* hereby binds itself to treat to a glass of soda water, and give the representative of this world-famed journal a fine, fat and slick coon to take back to Chicago for ornamental purposes. In other words, we expect to make all Northern visitors feel that they are not in a land exclusively owned and inhabited by barbarians, and while we have not as much stale beer and tall houses as Chicago, we can certainly boast of more negroes, mules and pigs. There will be no latch-string on the outside of any door because of the fact that the doors will be taken off the hinges and carefully stored away in some secure spot, together with other movable valuables.

We extend a hearty invitation to all to come, promising them that an extra police force and a brass band will be in attendance.

We think it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to understand what the editor of the *American Press* is driving at in the foregoing remarks. Mr. Cameron probably has as large an acquaintance with and as high an appreciation of the characteristics of the Southern people as his instructor. Instead of showing animosity to the city of Atlanta, the statement to which exception is taken was penned in its favor. If spared to visit that goodly city he expects to find a whole-souled, patriotic, generous class of people, who have as little use for pistols, bowie knives and other weapons as the average American citizen located farther north. He hopes, however, for the honor of Atlanta, it has greater inducements to offer its guests than coons, negroes, mules and pigs, as there are enough of them nearer home. By the by, the soda water is all right, friend Cohen, but he expects you to furnish something on the inside.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE recent meeting of the National Editorial Association in the city of Detroit, was an event of more than ordinary interest. Many valuable and practical papers were read, the more worthy of which will be presented from time to time to our readers. The weather was propitious, and the princely hospitality shown by the various committees having the entertainment of the guests in hand, will never be forgotten. The reports published in the daily press were exhaustive, and no pains were lacking on the part of the citizens in general to make the occasion a thoroughly enjoyable one. In the next issue of THE INLAND PRINTER we expect to present portraits of the officers elected.

IN answer to a number of correspondents who take exception to our exposure of and strictures on the work of the so-called amateurs, we desire to assure them once and for all, that their remonstrances are love's labor lost. While we are much obliged to them for the interest manifested, we propose to pursue the even tenor of our way, and do all in our power to help drive these botches, amateurs, blacksmiths, or by whatever name they may be called, from a profession which they continue to disgrace.

A GOOD TIME TO BEGIN.

THE present number closes the sixth volume of THE INLAND PRINTER. Those desirous of subscribing for the same should avail themselves of the opportunity presented of doing so at the commencement of a new year. Two dollars cannot be used to better advantage by any party connected with the printing interests than by sending them to the office of publication either for a renewal or commencement of subscription for this journal.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROOFREADERS.

BY ONE OF THEM.

SO much has been written lately of the hardships of the compositor and how he is imposed upon by the rulings of the proofreader that it would be well to call attention to the fact that he is not altogether blameless. If different styles are called for in different works, the compositor in many instances gives the proofreader the credit of it being due to his crankiness, and makes reflections on his mental condition, his personal beauty, or his ancestry, if he finds the punctuation marked closer in bookwork today than it was on his proof of a law brief yesterday. The compositor should remember that if his proofs are poor it is his misfortune, not the fault of the proofreader, in the greatest number of cases — being proven by the fact that there are those of his companions who seldom have a galley passed to them, for the reason that they have taken pains to make themselves acquainted with the style that usage called for in each piece of composition, so that whatever is marked on their proofs is of a minor nature only. Many times, too, it happens where a compositor leaves an "out" in a take of bookwork that he will ask the proofreader to change the reading so that he will not have to overrun, and is very indignant that the "brainery" should not make itself financially responsible for his negligence, when his request is declined.

In the larger offices the selection and employment of the proofreaders is frequently handed over to the foreman, and they are at his mercy should he be inclined to be overbearing, for there is no law restraining the exercise of tyranny over the proofreader. He has no union to appeal to. What can be more irritating to a proofreader than to have his marks disregarded by order of the foreman on the plea of hurried work, without any consultation on the matter, and as a consequence see two or three different styles on the same piece of composition; and then to be restrained from correcting these inconsistencies on any extra issues that may be ordered, because it was "worked that way before." As a consequence of the foreman's sway, the compositor impatiently waits in the room while his "few lines" are being read, and if nervous about the time he has taken to set them up, will assist the proofreader by holding one corner of the proof and giving it spasmodic jerks, while he swears softly to himself as he beholds it gradually assume a map-like appearance. He is more impressed than ever with the disagreeable qualities of the proofreader if he is reminded when he stands in the light that he is not transparent and that his presence does not hasten the work in the least. "The foreman sent him in" and he must stay till the proof is ready, making remarks with the voice of a Boanerges on any subject that may strike his fancy, rattling on the floor with his boots in his light-heartedness or to let it be known that he is getting impatient. Should a page of the proof be missing, he is vexed at the implied question of his veracity if the proofreader desires to see it when he said it was all right, and in many cases flares out in open abuse.

The proofreader may battle long and earnestly against these malign influences on his enjoyment of life, but the constant friction soon subdues him to composing his soul to a grim patience — the foreman has control of him and there is no appeal.

The compositors make the mistake of antagonizing the proofreader in many instances — abusing him in and out of season — so that the "incompetents" among them, by virtue of unvarying bad proofs, aver that the "cage" is "against" them, is trying to run them out of the office, etc. The proofreader does not exult over the inconsistencies of English as affording him an opportunity to mark up the proofs of his fellow-workmen; bad proofs entail additional work upon himself — and yet it is popularly supposed that he derives a diabolical pleasure marking proofs unnecessarily, and delaying the work of the office as far as in his power lies. Instances have frequently occurred where the proofreader having been at pains to make a note of the peculiarities of style in a certain work, and passed copies around among the compositors, that his efforts have been treated with contempt and the remark made that they would "fix it all right in the proof."

Under such treatment as is thus given him, combined with the vexing duties of his position, is it to be expected that the proofreader will comply with any degree of suavity to the demands of the compositor as to "what in —— he means by putting 'old country' down and 'Old World' up?" and inquiries of a like nature.

Benjamin Drew in his book, "Pens and Types," says: "The experienced proofreader speaks *ex cathedra*, and submits to no council his claim to infallibility; he lays down rules, but never descends to give reasons. In all other callings and professions, humility is a virtue; in proofreading it is little less than a sin." If this advice, which certainly smacks of the heroic, is carried out, it will save the proofreader much waste of time and useless discussion, but it certainly will not render him less objectionable to his friend, the compositor.

It is certainly true that the compositor has many seeming injustices done him in not having copy prepared; but how few compositors there are who will devote any of their spare time to the study of their trade. It is not denied that there are plenty of excuses,

possibly, but the fact remains that the man who does not *study* his trade is not a success at it, and as a consequence of his mistakes from ill-prepared copy, invokes the vengeance of the gods on the head of the devoted proofreader.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. LIII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON was born near Beekman Slip, New York City, on April 21, 1775, two days after the first bloodshed in the war for independence had occurred at the battle of Lexington.

Anderson was of Scotch descent, his father being a native of Scotland, a printer by profession, and at the time of Alexander's birth was the publisher of a republican newspaper in the city of New York called the *Constitutional Gazette*. He differed in politics from most of his countrymen, who were generally distinguished for their loyalty to the king. He continued to publish the *Gazette* until the autumn of 1776, when the British took possession of New York City. Then the "rebel printer," as he was called, was compelled to fly with his books and printing materials, nearly all of which were lost before he reached a place of safety, in Connecticut, where he remained with his family until the close of the war; then returned to New York City.

At the age of twelve years, young Anderson began the use of the graver for his own amusement. He was a very timid and backward lad, but with keen perception and acute understanding and comprehension. He shrunk from asking questions, and gained information by silent and modest observation. Looking in the silversmiths' windows he saw the shape and method of using the graver in lettering spoons. He thereupon rolled out copper cents, and improvised a graver with the back spring of a pocket knife, with which he made his first attempts at the engraver's art. Meeting with such satisfactory success, he progressed still further by his characteristic perseverance, and soon cut small ships and other objects on type metal and sold them to newspaper publishers of New York.

The wonders of general science also early engaged his attention, especially that branch which pertains to the economy of physical life, and some of his early efforts in the engraver's art were in making copies of anatomical figures from medical books. His father perceived this proclivity with the greatest pleasure, as he depreciated the lad's manifest love of art, and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Dr. Young, a physician of some eminence, who had been a surgeon in the Continental army. He remained with him as a student for five years, during which time he employed all his spare moments at engraving, and became so proficient while yet a medical student that the principal printers and publishers of New York availed themselves of his talents and abilities, and engaged him to make such illustrations as they required from time to time. During his apprenticeship as medical student, at the age of about seventeen, his proficiency in the art of engraving had gained such a high standard, notwithstanding the many difficulties that lay in his way, that he was employed by William Durell, a bookseller, to copy the illustrations of a popular little English work entitled "The Looking Glass of the Mind." The engravings that embellished this book were made on wood by Thomas Bewick. Up to this time Anderson's engravings had been made on type metal, and he had no idea that any other substance or material was used for the purpose. When he had completed about one-half these illustrations, he was informed by a friend that Bewick's cuts were engraved on boxwood. He immediately procured some blocks of this material from a rulemaker's shop, invented proper tools and made the experiment, and engraved



THE BEGGAR AT THE DOOR.

(Anderson's first engraving on wood, for "Looking Glass of the Mind.")

To his great joy he found the material much easier managed and more agreeable to work on than his former method of using type metal, and to this accidental discovery comes to us the first American wood engraving and the first American wood engraver, Dr. Alexander Anderson, the father of wood engraving in America, which had its beginning in 1793.

Anderson followed this first engraving on wood up by others in quick succession, his second attempt being



WILLIAM AND AMELIA IN THE ORCHARD.

(Anderson's second wood engraving, for "Looking Glass of the Mind.")

The first of these wood cuts heads the chapter in "The Looking Glass," entitled "The Destructive Consequences of Dissipation and Luxury." The second illustrates the story of "William and Amelia."

In May, 1796, at the age of twenty-one, Anderson received the degree of Medical Doctor from the faculty

of Columbia College. The subject of his address on that occasion was "Chronic Mania," and the theories which he then advanced concerning its cause and cure have now been long established facts in medical science.

In the first year of Dr. Anderson's practice of medicine, he drew and engraved on wood in a most admirable manner a full length human skeleton from "Albinn's Anatomy," which he enlarged to a length of three feet. Up to this time this was believed to be the largest fine and carefully elaborated engraving on wood ever attempted, and has never been excelled in accuracy of drawing and characteristic execution.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE NOMENCLATURE OF TYPE FACES.

BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

THE nomenclature of type faces apparently follows no law. The most common of faces, and the standard from which most of the others are drawn, is appropriately called roman, and, in contradistinction to the long serifed and stiffer faces which became popular during the early part of this century, old style is perhaps well named, and italic having originated in Italy, the name answers very well. If we confine ourselves to the old faces, the blacks are well named. These occupied so much of the paper as to produce a very black effect as compared with the roman, but some of the modern blacks are far lighter than the average face. Condensed, extended, expanded, lightface, etc., are usually properly used to qualify the name of the face. The titles (heavy romans, which were formerly used for the purpose indicated by the name), do not belie their name. One or two foundries call such styles Full-Face, and this is also appropriate; but when we leave the plain letter apparently all laws cease. While some job faces possess good names, by far the greatest number seem to have been selected hap-hazard. This is, perhaps, not to be wondered at. The method adopted by one prominent foundry of numbering its faces consecutively has always proven unpopular. Numbers are difficult to remember, but the printer can readily keep in mind a name, even if it is not descriptive. For that reason short, euphonious words are preferred. With the host of modern job faces which have been poured on the market a supply of good names has become scarce, and it is almost as difficult to name as to originate a new and useful face. While perhaps the heavy serifs of the old faces may have suggested the name of Antique, the idea of such faces is essentially modern, and the name Block, as applied by sign painters, seems far more appropriate. Gothic could hardly have been suggested by the Gothic architecture, but it is barely possible that the name was suggested by the simplicity and rudeness of the Goths. They are called Egyptian by sign painters, and the European name of Sans-Serif, though not particularly euphonious, is certainly the most correct. Nevertheless, by popular consent these names have been adopted, as has also the name of Latin for faces which possess the main characteristics of the Antique, but have three-cornered serifs. But why a condensed face of this character should be called Latin Condensed, and the extended one Latin Antique, is difficult to say. The faces having these same characteristics, but much lighter lines, are generally called Celtic. Surely nothing in the history of that nation could warrant the selection of this name, and Romanesque, adopted by one or two, seems more appropriate. The confusion which this hap-hazard nomenclature sometimes occasions is well exemplified by such names as Old Style Antique, descriptive of an old style having very heavy serifs, and Modern Old Style, having its letters modified to suit modern tastes. Yet such a name as Modern Antique seems a palpable self-contradiction, although, perhaps there is as much reason for this name as for many of the others. Ionic, Doric, Clarendon and Caledonian, as applied to several Antiques, have become standard names, but why they were chosen would probably tax the reason of the man who first applied them. French Clarendon, applied to letters which have upper and lower serifs heavy, and perpendicular lines light, hardly seems as appropriate as Egyptian, used by one or two foundries, faces of this character having something suggestive of the heavy architecture of that nation. Another face, variously known as Law Italic and Caledonian Italic, is certainly better known by the former name, the face being very often used in printing legal documents, whereas there is nothing in the character of the face to suggest either the nation or the Caledonian face—a heavy Antique which preceded it by a number of years. There is nothing to suggest a monk in the Monastic, nor a seal in a Signet. Venetian, Chameleon, Alpine, Moslem, Altona, Teniers, Stencil, Esthetic, Ruskin, may be mentioned as examples of a great many which give the reader no idea of the face. Some foundries have taken the names of cities or states, others, of printers, artists and other well-known men, while the majority select them hap-hazard, the main thought being to get some euphonious two or three syllabled word which the compositor can easily remember.

Occasionally some strong departure is made, as in Mother Hubbard, Santa Claus or Morning Glory, but usually the titles are short and characteristic. Occasionally a modern face is appropriately named, as Typewriter, Filagree, Mortised, or Pen Text, but in general nothing of the kind has been done. The writer is far from believing that this system is in any way pernicious. The only alternative would be to number the faces consecutively by mutual agreement between the different producing typefounders, or to give a long descriptive title, either of which is certain to give dissatisfaction; but there are certain anomalies which could and should be avoided, and it is principally to call attention to this fact that this article is penned.



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"A SON OF THE DESERT."

SPEED OF PULLEYS.

Pressmen frequently wonder why their belts slip on the pulleys at certain speeds and not at others. This is because they are ignorant of the law of centrifugal force. Experienced hands have found that belts can be run safely at from 500 to 700 feet per minute, but on six-inch pulleys they lose about two-fifths of their cohesion by centrifugal force and become uncertain in their driving power. A four-foot pulley should not be run over 400 revolutions per minute. The *Mechanic and Builder* says that pulleys and belts are more liable to be affected by high velocities than are shafts, the belting losing pulley contact, and the pulleys losing cohesion from the cause we have stated above — the centrifugal force developed by high speeds. It is a common habit of pressmen to daub the inner sides of belting, especially the main driving belt, with common ink to increase cohesion. Of course, such make-shifts prove but temporary aids, by reason of the speedy glazing of the ink from friction, and the belt is liable to slip worse than before, from the high polish it acquires. In our fast age the tendency is to push things to utmost limits, to work both men and machines to their full capacity of production. Where this is done with a knowledge of what those limits are, and of the law of action and reaction, there is little danger; but too often it is carried to extremes with a reckless determination to simply "get there," such as used to actuate the navigators of the Mississippi when they "chucked in resin and pine and had a nigger squat on the safety valve." Good practice, it is said, is to run shafts for machine shops at 120 revolutions per minute; for wood-working machinery, at 150, and for cotton and woolen mills at from 300 to 400 revolutions. As will be seen, the machine-shop shafting, which meets with greater resistance in the more ponderous machinery, is run at much slower speed, by reason of higher friction, than that, for example, of a cotton-spinner. This is a safe guide for pressmen. —*Pacific Printer.*

COLOR-BLINDNESS.

An ingenious device for testing color-blindness has recently appeared. It consists in a combination of two adjustably attached cards or surfaces, one made up of different color sections and the other containing an opening or aperture upon a white surface, the card containing the color sections being so arranged that the several sections can be brought to pass beneath the opening of the card. The subject of color-blindness has been receiving much attention, and many of the government employés are now obliged to submit to a color examination before they can secure an appointment. It is found that forty men out of every thousand are color-blind. A color-blind would be useless were the science of colors to enter into his life work. It appears strange that color-blinds make the best etchers, steel engravers or wood engravers, but such is the case. By the law of compensation, they possess what is known to their profession as the "recognition of tone." But two women in a thousand are color-blind. The savage races possess the perception of color to a greater degree than do the civilized races.— *New York American Stationer.*

GLUE STAMPS TO PRINT FROM.

Mr. Anton Gerhard, printer, of Emden, writes as follows to the *Nuremberg Stereotyper*: "I do not use india-rubber stamps any more in my business, but glue stamps, with which I use printers' ink. I make these stamps as follows: On the composed type I place some leaves of tin-foil, then a piece of felt, and press down tightly. The pressure is at once removed, and the complete tin-foil matrix taken off. It is then slightly oiled over; oiled furniture is laid around it, and liquid glue, mixed with a little roller composition, is poured over it. When cold, the coating of glue easily comes away from the matrix, is sufficiently hard, and yet remains elastic. For the glue I use pure joiners' glue. I am very well pleased with the stamps; they print very clearly on all kinds of paper; are a little soft for the first few days, but then becom ard, and at the same time are sufficiently elastic."

TO PREVENT OFFSET OF COLORS.

Many pressmen, when they meet obstacles in the working of inks, are apt to blame the manufacturer when they should accuse their own ignorance. It is the old story of the workman growling at his tools.

The real trouble lies in the prevailing lack of primary technical knowledge of processes of manufacture and relative proportions of ingredients, a knowledge which our present system of training gives no opportunity of acquiring. Had we at each trade center an efficient school for the teaching of all the secrets of our great art, every apprentice, aye, and every journeyman (most of the latter need such schooling) would have a chance of gaining that theoretical knowledge which should underlie and even precede all practical experience in the shop.

Our present purpose is to answer queries as to a remedy for the offsetting of final colors where several are worked on top of each other. Had our correspondents been cognizant of the composition of inks, of their ingredients and methods of manufacture, as well as of the absorptive or resistive character of the various kinds of paper stock they use, remedies would have almost suggested themselves. As to the paper, experience soon drums into even a dullhead the simple fact that ink dries *into* a porous surface rapidly, while it has to dry *onto* a hard-finished one; hence that a stiffer ink is needed for the latter than for the former, which ink has more "dryer" in it.

The thoughtful, inquiring pressman will, *in time*, find a remedy for the trouble we are specially considering; but in both cases this will only be sought, in all likelihood, after serious losses from spoilage have occurred. Had he been properly instructed at an early stage, such losses would have been averted.

The pressman must know that, while the manufacture of inks has made great progress, and while our inkmakers are incessant in their efforts to produce goods to meet all demands, and, where special needs are known, *do* meet them, yet it is absurd to expect that inks sold from regular stock can serve, as sold, in all emergencies. The knowledge and experience of the pressman must come into frequent play, so as to control each special case. Where these exist there is little or no complaint against the material used.

The case under consideration is a special one. Before stating the remedy, let us clearly set down the cause. The trouble rarely occurs on soft-finished paper, but is frequent enough where inks are printed on top of each other on hard-faced stock, for, as we have said, each color is simply dried on, not dried in. *The tendency of the fresh color on top is to soften the color or colors beneath*, and will almost invariably do so, *unless there is a very quick dryer used in the last color*. This is the pressman's place to mix in as he prepares his ink for the fountain or slab.

Nearly all tints are mixed by the pressman for the special job in hand. Where very large quantities are used, they are ordered, per sample, of the inkmaker, but even then they often require some manipulation from the pressman, to meet conditions that arise. *If, previous to putting the final color into the fountain, the pressman will work in a little "copal flock,"* he will have no trouble from offset, and indeed this advice may apply to all inks that show this tendency. In the case of two or more colors, the oil in the top one will be prevented from loosening or amalgamating with the oil in the color below, and the drying process will be accelerated.

The remedy here given could have been stated in a paragraph, but we have deemed it our duty, while doing this service, to do a greater one by trying to turn our readers' thoughts into broader channels; by dropping a stone into over-quiet and sluggish waters, whose resultant agitation shall go circling outward for the benefit of the craft at large. Both compositors and pressmen know too little of the possibilities of the materials at their command, and if we succeed in waking them up to think, investigate and experiment for themselves, we shall think our space well devoted.—*Art Printer.*

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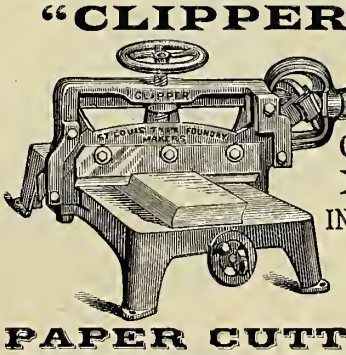
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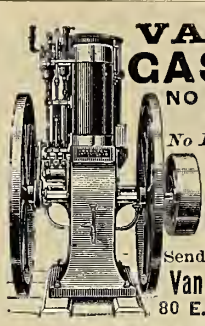
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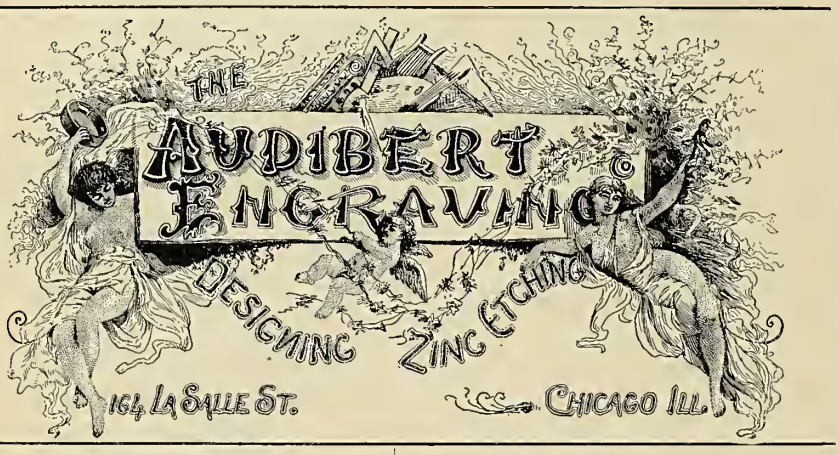
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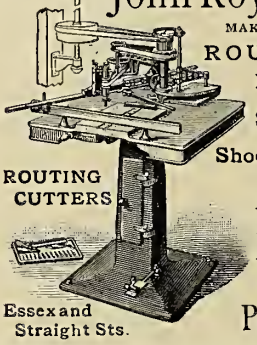
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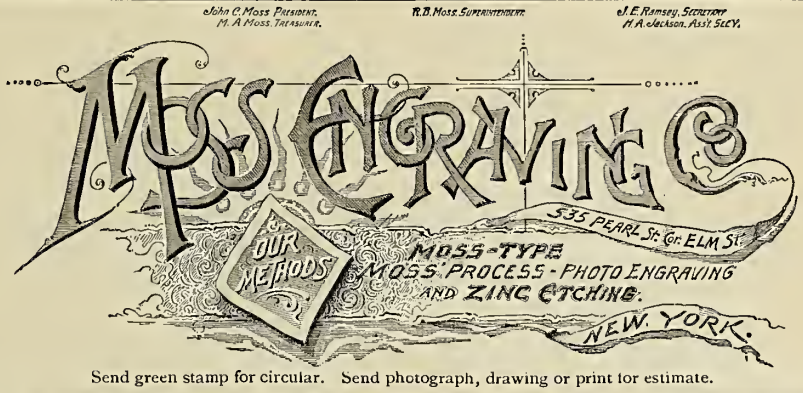
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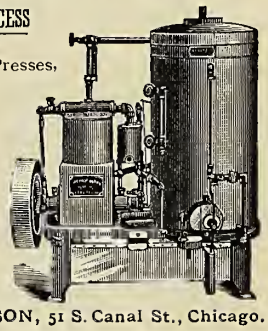
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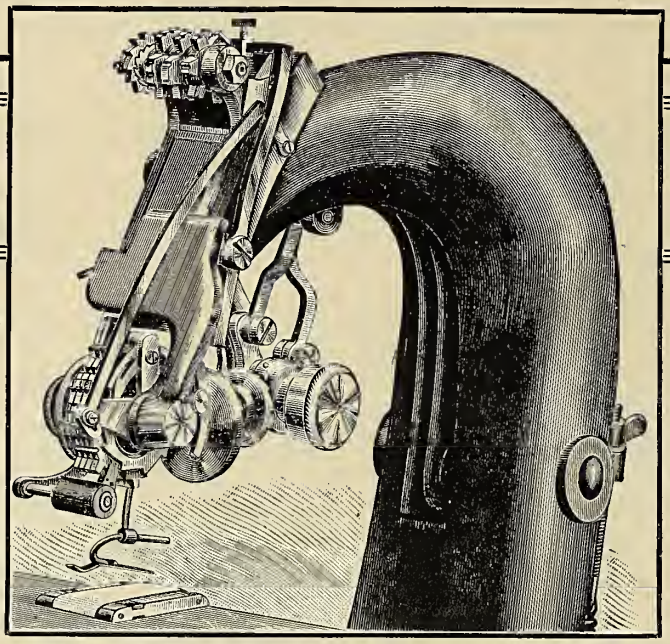
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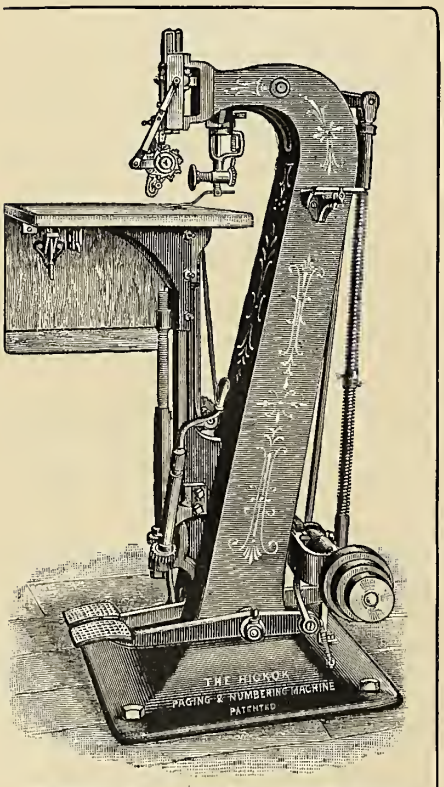
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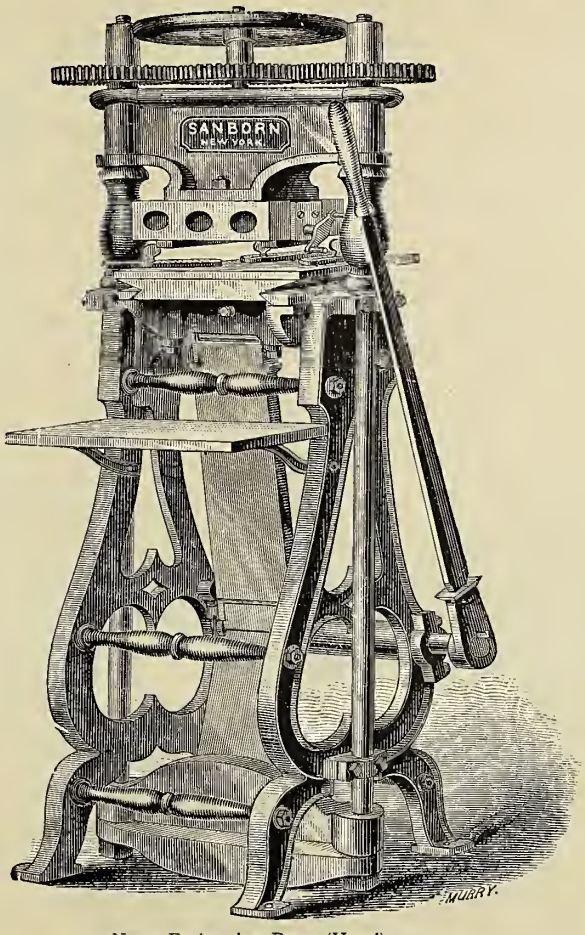
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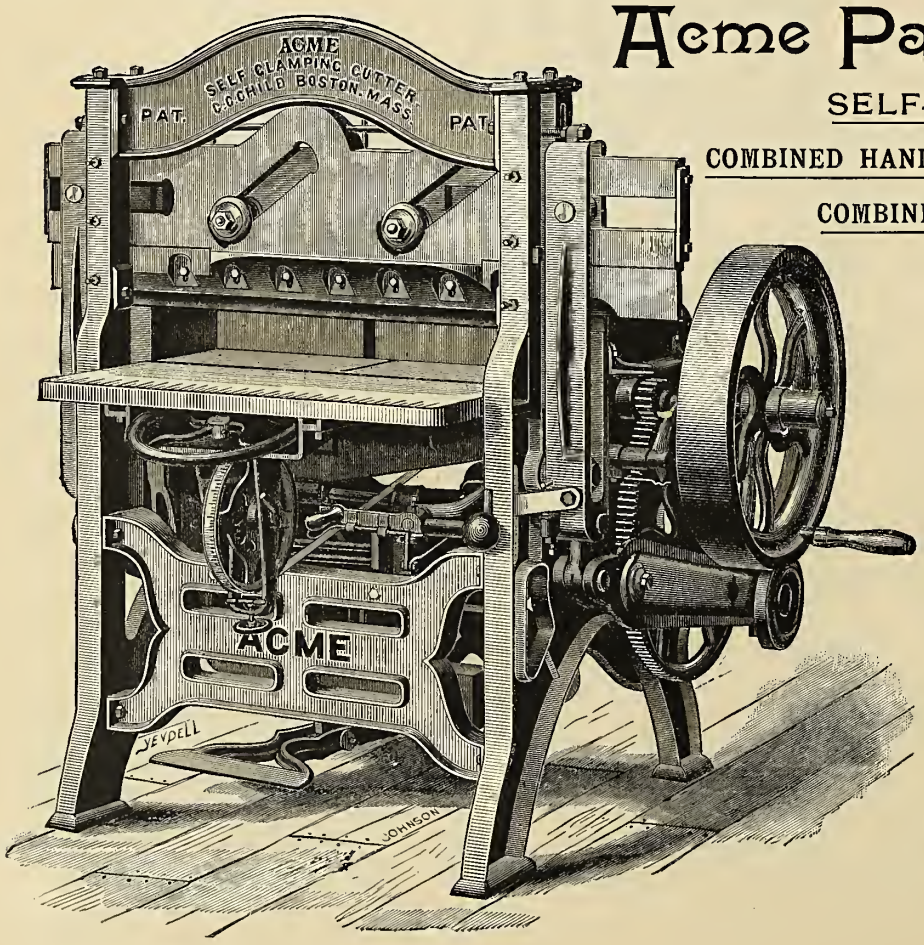
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PAPER

Largest Stock. Lowest Prices.

Nos. 203 and 210 Randolph Street,

Chicago.

The GOLDING JOBBER will be sent to responsible parties subject to 30 days' trial, to be returned at manufacturers' expense if not as represented.

A STRONG INDORSEMENT.

OFFICE OF H. O. SHEPARD & CO.,
Printers of "The Inland Printer."

CHICAGO, Jan. 17, 1889.

GENTLEMEN,—We have the Golding Jobber at work, and it is all you claim for it. We have six different makes of job presses, all beautiful specimens of mechanism; yours is equal to any. We are perfectly satisfied with the press, and if we wrote volumes we could not say more in its favor.

Yours truly,
H. O. SHEPARD & Co.

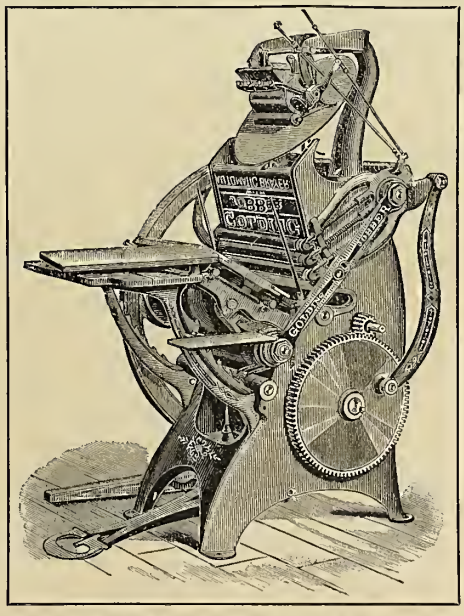
FURTHER COMMENDATION.

To say that I am pleased with the Jobber would be a mild way of expressing it. It is *simply immense*. I have done all kinds of work, from a single line to a half-sheet poster (two impressions), using six lines of wood type at one impression, filling a screw chase to its utmost capacity. The ease with which the press ran with this form and heavy impression was certainly astonishing. The fountain and brayer are in my estimation the acme of perfection, while the impression regulators and throw-off *can't be beat*. The ease in making ready, the rapidity of operation, and stillness in running, are points in the Golding Jobber not to be overlooked.

C. C. JUDD,
September 3, 1888. Plainville, Ct.

THE GOLDING JOBBER

Excels in Speed, Strength, Ink Distribution, Compactness and Economy of Power.



SIZES AND PRICES:

No. 6, 8 x 12 inches inside chase, $200. No 8, 12 x 18 inches inside chase, $350.
No. 7, 10 x 15 " " " 275. No. 9, 15 x 21 " " " 450.

Each Press furnished with patent Impression Regulators and Throw-Off.

GOLDING & CO.

Send for complete Press and Tool Catalogue. Manufacturers, FORT HILL SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

THE HAMILTON MFG. CO.

Successors to HAMILTON & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD · TYPE

. . . AND . . .

PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS, AND DEALERS IN MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES,

TWO RIVERS, WIS.

259 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

End Wood Type

Holly Wood Type

Borders

Ornaments

Cases, Stands

Cabinets

Reglet

Furniture

Etc. Etc. Etc.

CHICAGO, September 1, 1889.

Gentlemen :

We have for several years past felt the necessity growing upon us of having a depot for our goods in Chicago. Our business has increased so rapidly and our patronage has been so widely extended that the demand for a central distributing point, from which we could reach our customers with as little delay as possible, has seemed imperative.

We have now accomplished the object we have had in view so long, and have established our **Chicago Branch House at 259 Dearborn Street.** Our location is a choice one, situated between the two great printing districts of the city, it is equally as convenient to one as to the other.

We shall endeavor to carry at all times a complete stock of Wood Type, both End Wood and Holly, Printers' Wood Goods and Furniture, all of our own manufacture; and also handle Metal Type, Machinery and Printers' Supplies of all kinds.

We would *especially* direct your attention to our **End Wood Type,** upon which we pride ourselves. We have recently doubled our capacity for the manufacture of End Wood Type, by the addition of the latest improved machinery, and are now able to fill orders promptly. This type in material and finish has never been equaled in this country, nor in any other country. We say this without fear of contradiction. The material used is thoroughly seasoned *Rock Maple.*

We make the **Hamilton-Boss Lower Case.** In this case the spaces and en quads are all brought down directly under the hand of the compositor, an advantage that is readily recognized by the progressive printer. Hamilton's Brass Leader Case is another new feature that we are introducing, and is a great convenience, especially in offices that do much blank work.

Our plant for the manufacture of Printers' Wood Goods and Furniture is probably the most extensive in the country. We would be pleased to give you figures on any *special* Cabinet or article of Furniture that you may need.

Come and see us at our new Chicago House, or write to us for figures on anything in the Printers' Supply line. As to prices, we simply say that we can do as well by you as any house in the business.

Respectfully yours,

THE HAMILTON MFG. CO.

PRESSES, FOLDERS AND CUTTERS.

WE BUY, SELL AND EXCHANGE.

Hoe Rotary Four-Cylinder, 9-col. folio. Can be seen at address below.
Hoe Drum Cylinder, Four-Roller, table and rack and screw distribution; bed, 36x53.
Hoe Double Cylinder, Two-Roller; bed, 57x36½.
Hoe Double Cylinder, box frame, modern build, two rollers; bed, 38x55, with folders attached.
Hoe Three-Revolution, Two-Roller; bed, 36x54.
Hoe Pony Press, Two-Roller; bed, 21½x23½.
Cottrell & Babcock Drum Cylinder, Two-Roller, steel springs; bed, 32x50.
Cottrell & Babcock Drum Cylinder, Two-Roller, air springs; bed, 30x48.
Cottrell & Babcock, Four-Roller, air springs, table and cam distribution, governor attachment and geared sliders.
Campbell Two-Revolution, double ender; bed, 28x41.
Taylor Double Cylinder, Two-Roller; bed, 35x52.
Taylor Three-Revolution, Two-Roller; bed, 36x54.
Taylor Three-Revolution, Two-Roller; bed, 32x46.
Taylor Drum Cylinder, Four-Roller, table and rack and screw distribution; bed, 35x52.
Taylor Drum Cylinder, Two-Roller; bed, 30½x47.
Cranston Drum Cylinder, Two-Roller, table distribution; bed, 32x48.
Potter Drum Cylinder, Two-Roller; bed, 36x41.
Guernsey Small Cylinder, with impression throw-off, Two-Roller; bed, 30½x43½.
Washington Hand Presses, all sizes.
Job Presses, all sizes and makes.
Adams Book Press; platen, 20x25.
Adams Book Press; platen, 37x25.
Brown Folding Machine, 7 col. quarto with paster and trimmer, hand feed.
Dexter Folder, 4 folds, 40x56, paster and trimmer, to attach to press.
Dexter Folding Machine, 4 folds, 36x49, paster and trimmer, to attach to press.
Dexter Folder, with paster and trimmer, hand feed, 36x49.
Stonemetz Folder, 8-page, with paster and trimmer.
Stonemetz Folding Machine, 3 folds, 26x40.
Forsaith Folding Machine, 4 folds, 36x48.
Chambers Folding Machine, 16 pages, with paster, 40x56.
Chambers Folding Machine, 3 and 4 folds, 33x46.
Chambers Fast Rotary Folder, 33x46, 5 folds.
Sanborn "Star" Cutter, steam and hand power, 36 inches.

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Metal Engraving
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GOLD AND SILVER MARKING, ETC.

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DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY
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BOSTON, MASS.

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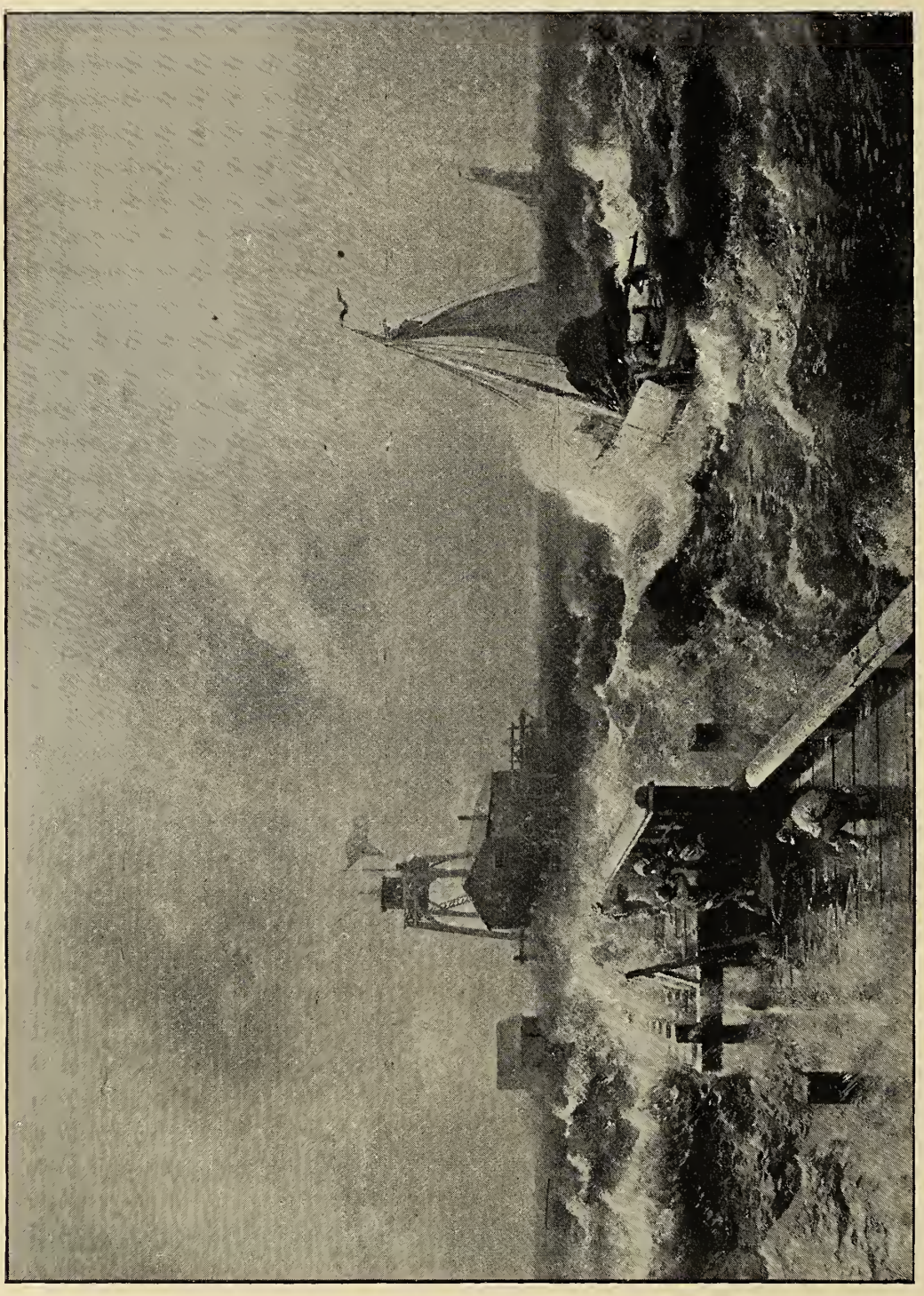
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IMPROVED MACHINERY FOR BOOKBINDERS.
CALL AND SEE THEM. ON EXHIBITION AT
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"THE STORM."

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, by Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM LOUISIANA.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, September 1, 1889.

But little has transpired in this city in our circle since my last worthy of reporting. A number of printers have deposited their cards, several going to work in job offices. Mr. Colton, formerly foreman of the book department at Graham's, has taken charge of Hyatt's job office, and Mr. Connors has succeeded the latter.

No. 17 has again been called upon to mourn the death of an old member, Mr. Charles Brewerton, who died after a lingering illness, at the age of forty-one years.

Mr. Wickliffe, editor of the *News*, who was formerly a printer, and who is rather facetious, is familiarly called "Wick." He has been printing a number of jokes in his paper, but of late there is a noticeable absence of anything facetious, and the other day a friend came to me and said, "The 'wick' in Wickliffe's lamp seems to be burning low." Alas! poor Wickliffe's "wick," as regards his editorial connection with the *News*, has been extinguished. He was and is, in my opinion, an able writer. He has been succeeded by the former city editor of that paper, who, I have been reliably informed, now fills both positions. He is a fresh importation, being in this city, I think, about two months. He is an Irishman, possessing an American name, born in England, and the initials of his name, I believe, are R. A. T.

On Wednesday, last, Mr. F. J. Hogan, the Crescent City compositor, was joined in wedlock to Widow Hille.

Business continues active, though there is none too much work for the printers at present in town. D. F. Y.

FROM ATLANTA.

To the Editor: ATLANTA, Ga., August 27, 1889.

The question, how shall we creditably entertain the International Typographical Union next year, has been more thoroughly discussed since June 15 than any other subject among the members of No. 48. An almost unanimous verdict is that harmony shall prevail among us this year, and all that can be done to make the stay of the delegates pleasant shall be our object. We ought and we expect to make the week pleasant to everyone who attends that session. There will be no attempt to rival the entertainment given by the grand and beautiful Queen of the Plains. We hope to make everybody feel that we would do as much as she did if the means were as available.

Our union has put on new life and much good will result soon. Never since reorganization were we as strong as now, and much good should soon be the outcome of long conservatism among the leaders.

On August 28 the pressmen and pressfeeders, electrotypers and stereotypers, bookbinders and the honorary members of No. 48 will meet to take action relative to better organization and to coöperate with the printers in devising ways and means to entertain the International convention. The pressmen and feeders of Atlanta are reliable men and their organizations will be permanent.

Several copies of THE INLAND PRINTER have been distributed among the printers here, and they all like it. The International did right in acknowledging it the technical printers' journal. It is just the kind of a paper to read and enlighten the printers of the country as to their own capabilities and possibilities.

At a recent meeting of No. 48 a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to memorialize the legislature asking the passage of a law requiring that all state work be done by union printers and that the scale of the union be paid therefor. Whether it passes or not it will do some good in causing discussion and agitation. If it should pass, this city would very soon become one of the most solid in the country. A resolution was also passed fining a member $5 for allowing his string or wages to be discounted.

There are more printers than enough in the city to do the work that is given out. Our delegate to Denver, Mr. W. L. Skelton, has resigned — such resignation to take effect March 27, 1890, it has been announced.

The Knights of Labor are reorganizing again. A flourishing assembly is headed by Hon. James G. Woodward, who represented this union at Cincinnati in 1884, and Kansas City in 1886. Politicians and men willing to sell out have hurt the Knights of Labor in this city and state. The new orders hope to be free of these tricksters. EEL.

FROM ESSEX CENTRE, ONTARIO.

To the Editor: ESSEX CENTRE, September 3, 1889.

Some time in March last, the employing printers and publishers of this county (Essex) formed themselves into an association for mutual benefit and protection. For some years the country printing has been let by tender, and this has led to cutting prices so fine that the man who got the work might be considered unfortunate, for in many cases the figures would scarcely cover the cost of production. Not only was this the state of affairs in reference to county work, but township printing and work for fall fairs was done in the same way. The result of this wholesale cutting of prices was badly executed work and dissatisfaction all round. It was to do away with this evil and to establish uniformity in prices that the association was formed. There is a penalty in case of non-conformance with the rules and regulations of the association making it doubly binding on its members. I believe it will not be long before other counties in the province will adopt a similar order of things, and am certain that all would find it to their advantage in more ways than one.

Under the new scale prices in some instances are higher, and in others lower than the old rates, but for all classes of work they are based on a fair calculation of the cost of production. Of course, there are some old soreheads who are pleased to say that the association is a skin game, etc., but these individuals are generally grangers from way-back, who have been placed on a board of churches for some fall fair and imagine that printers should be classed with the proverbial lightning-rod man. Business men, however, who are used to patronizing printing offices, can see that our prices are fair and consistent with good work.

W. H. H.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, September 5, 1889.

A few years ago our principal printing offices were located on or near Washington street, within hailing distance of that section still occupied by the *Herald*, *Journal*, *Globe*, *Advertiser* and *Record*, and known among the craft as Newspaper Row. Ever since the great fire, however, one office after another has gradually moved toward or into the burned district, until that section lying between Washington and Oliver streets on one side, and Milk and Summer streets on the other, contains the majority. This movement has, doubtless, been occasioned by the rebuilding of this section, and its occupancy by those business houses representing the heavy business interests of the city — the printers naturally following in the wake of their customers in their desire to be within easy reach. By this movement Fort Hill Square (often termed Printing House Square) has become a well-known place to the craft, for in it, or clustering immediately around, are numerous offices, among them those of T. O. Metcalf & Co., Robinson & Stevenson, The Printing and Embossing Company, F. H. Gilson, J. N. Allen & Berry, McIndoe Bros., C. J. Peters & Son, P. H. Foster & Co., Allen Print, Addison C. Getchell, C. W. Calkins & Co., S. G. Robinson and Thomas J. M. Smith & Co. Besides these, in a massive brick building facing the square is also located the spare office of the Boston *Herald*. Here can be found a complete office ready for immediate occupancy, the cases all full and everything in apple-pie order, including even the presses. This place is

maintained so that in case of fire in its regular quarters the *Herald* may appear promptly on time as if nothing had happened and without the loss of an edition. I am not sure that such is the case, but I understand that there is but one other paper in this country with such an outfit, and in any case it is, to my mind, a crowning feature of modern journalism. Fort Hill Square is also the home of two printers' warehouses, those of Samuel Stevens and Golding & Co., and several printers' machinists are near by. This square is a sightly place and affords a beautiful outlook for the weary printer (when the foreman is not looking). It is considerably the largest in the business section, with a well-kept grass plot, circular in shape, and during the present season a number of trees have been set out which will in a few years add greatly to its attractiveness.

By reference to the Boston City Directory for 1889, which has recently been issued, I find that eight streets contain the majority of printing offices, divided as follows: Washington, 42; Federal, 12; Devonshire, 11; Oliver, 10; Franklin, 9; Congress, 8; Purchase, 6; Pearl, 5; while the total for the city is 260. Quite a showing for a city of 500,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Albert Cottle has recently been appointed foreman of the third district of the government printing office at Washington, at a salary of $1,800. Mr. Cottle was formerly employed in the *Globe* office here, and secured the position through the influence of Henry Cabot Lodge. He was also backed by Senator Dawes and others.

Number 73 Federal street has been overhauled and changed considerably since the Rand-Avery Supply Company left it for the old quarters of the Rand-Avery Company, and is now occupied by T. R. Marvin & Son, J. L. McIntosh, Goodwin & Drisco, Blair Printing Company and L. P. Coffin. S.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, September 3, 1889.

During the past week Detroit was honored by a large number of ye editors of ye newspapers from the North, South, East and West, occasioned by the meeting of the National Editorial Association, and a very neat-looking lot of ladies and gentlemen they were. The City Hall was handsomely decorated and the following very appropriate mottoes were displayed on the Woodward avenue side: Over the grand portal was a cottonade with the welcome, "Greeting from the City of the Straits." Above were the sentiments, "Gray matter and shears mold public opinion"; "Do not neglect pleasure for business"; "Graphite and ink lead people to think"; "A double-leaded welcome"; "Guests at the head of the column next to reading matter." The crowning effort of the witty mottoist was the laudable sentiment, "Cash subscribers are the best type of American citizenship." The balance of the City Hall was a fluttering pyramid of flags of all nations with the stars and stripes surmounting them all.

The business sessions of the association were opened Tuesday morning, which was called to order by Mr. William E. Quinby, editor of the *Free Press*, who introduced Acting Mayor J. C. Jacob, who welcomed the knights of the quill to the city. A carriage ride was indulged in in the afternoon through the city and to the log cabin of Minister Palmer, where the guests were shown what early pioneer life was in ye olden time.

Wednesday morning was devoted to business and the reading of various papers. In the afternoon an excursion was had on the Detroit river. The route was to the Exposition Building, where Detroit's International Fair opens September 17. Your correspondent had the pleasure to enjoy this trip in company with the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Many a pleasant word was heard by the various newspaper men about Detroit's beautiful river, fine steamers, etc. A Southern gentleman was heard to remark that he was somewhat puzzled in a geographical sense. He came directly north and then found when he came here that Canada was south of Michigan. After looking over the buildings and grounds of the exposition the steamer returned to the city and took the Fourth Regiment, Michigan State Troops, on board for a dress parade at Belle Isle Park, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sheehan. The music on the boat and for the dress parade was by the Fourth Regiment Band.

Thursday and Friday morning were devoted to business sessions, and a fitting finale was the excursion up to the Flats and Star Island House, where the editors were banqueted. A large number of the newspaper fraternity also availed themselves of a special excursion to Niagara Falls.

On Monday was another gala day for the workingmen—Labor Day. The same decorations on the City Hall remained, and the mottoes that were placed in conspicuous places were the following:

"He that does not work, neither shall he eat."

"By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread."

> "Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
> Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

"Equalities of rights, of opportunities and taxation."

"When wealth combines, labor must unite."

"Eight hours for work; eight hours for rest; eight hours for mental and physical improvement."

Along the route of march many of the business places were profusely decorated.

There were two demonstrations in this city. In the morning the Knights of Labor had their parade, and in the afternoon the trades unions paraded, the latter having by far the greatest number in line. Typographical Union, No. 18, headed by the Fourth Regiment Band, headed the third division. The Pressmen's and Stereotypers' unions were also well represented and, all told, there were over three hundred men in line. They made a handsome appearance and marched like veterans, and were the recipients of applause all along the line. The union was commanded by P. N. Bland.

The day was a fine one but the heat was almost too much. At the Driving Park numerous games had been arranged, and every one who attended had a good time.

The *Sun* lockout still continues, the office being filled by "all sorts." The union has the support of all fair-minded citizens, which has been shown by the leading business firms, who absolutely refuse to advertise in the sheet. Its advertising columns look very meager.

The state of trade is nothing to boast of and the summer dullness still prevails. P. A. L.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

To the Editor: BUENOS AIRES, June 23, 1889.

The advertisement of the Compania Sud Americana de Billetes de Banco, which appeared on page 522 of the March number of THE INLAND PRINTER, goes to prove that the people of this country are willing to come more than half way to do business with the Yankee manufacturers. This is not the only establishment in this country which would like to have some dealings with the North Americans, but there are many others; and if the Yankee manufacturers cannot place their agencies in the hands of the printers' furnishing houses here at reasonable terms, why don't some of the best and most leading firms club together and appoint a good practical man in this country, put him in charge of their business, pay him a good salary or a commission which will make it worth while for him to go in with heart and soul, and repay them in the end. Of course, they would have to send their goods on consignment and furnish a place for their representative, so he could sell "at sight." Some folks might think I'm off my base, but this is what they will have to get down to if they want to sell their goods down here, and I know they would sell lots of them.

The Cottrell & Sons, press builders, have gotten out a very neat Spanish catalogue, and have mailed them to most of the printing concerns here; but I notice they fail to mention their best presses. They only mention such presses that will stand some show against European manufacturers. Many others have sent catalogues and price lists this way, but most have failed to

give prices and special rates, and also seem to be afraid to send more than one catalogue or illustration. Others don't know how to answer a business letter.

I discovered an R. Hoe & Co. three-revolution newspaper press in a one-horse tumble-down machine shop here. The fellow bought it at the custom house auction sales, and has been three months trying to set it up, but could not get it through his head, and I don't know how many years it has lain in the custom warehouses. I suppose it got here through a case of misplaced confidence.

Two new printing concerns have started here since my last letter, and each with over $50,000 capital.

A new stereotype office has been opened here by Mr. D. W. Dean, who came out here for William Way, but found this person was on his last pins, and could not pay his help.

In the "Quadrats" of the April, 1889, number of THE INLAND PRINTER I notice an item on good pressmen being scarce, and I would like to say that not alone in the United States are they scarce, but in all parts of the world. Why, in Buenos Aires there are not five men whom you could call pressmen, and they are not what I would call the best kind, and to look at some of the work turned out here, you would say it was done by a shoemaker.

I expect in a short time there will be lots of more printers and engravers down here from the United States, from what I have heard.

The *Tribune Nacional*, the organ of the government, has been stopped being published after fourteen years of existence, and a new paper, *El Globo*, has appeared. Respectfully,

M. A. MILLER.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, September 7, 1889.

Labor Day no doubt is an established institution in Montreal, as it is observed better and better as each year rolls by. This year it was called by everyone, toiler or capitalist, a great credit to the workingmen in general. The procession was about three miles long and consisted of all the trade unions and assemblies of the Knights of Labor. Each member made it a point to be on hand at the proper time and fall in line. Jacques Cartier Typographical Union and the Pressmen's Union, and Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, turned out *en masse*, the latter wearing white plugs and carrying canes, and were headed by one of their members, dressed in full Highland costume—Fred Riddle, who is an expert bagpipe player. When the band that led the printers did not play, Fred would get in his work in fine style. The printers seemed to be favorites, as they were almost continually cheered by the spectators. The River Front Assembly, Knights of Labor, turned out the largest number of men, six hundred and fifty, wearing checked jackets and white straw hats. They had an elegant white silk banner, embroidered with maroon velvet and gold lace, and bearing on one side a representation of a ship at sea, and inscription, "Labor is noble and holy," and on the obverse side a well-executed portrait of T. V. Powderly. The most elaborate badge was carried by the Watchmakers' Union, having a blue badge surmounted with a gold watchcase; these were on horseback leading the procession. The line of march was about six miles in length, and that with the sun scorching everyone exposed to its rays. After the procession all went to the exhibition grounds to take in the sports. Men with their wheel of fortune were there bright and early, also the usual cane and ring men, but about the most comical thing was a man and a nigger and half-ripe tomatoes. The nigger would sit on a chair, about forty feet away, with an old black plug hat on. The other man sold the tomatoes, three for 5 cents, to throw at the coon's hat. If the hat was knocked off the throw would get a fair-ground Havana cigar free. If the tomato hit the coon he had to grin and bear it. Somehow people did not seem to have very good success at hitting the hat, but had better luck hitting the coon. From early in the morning till late at night the weather was as fine and clear as could be wished for. About twenty thousand persons were on the grounds in the afternoon, and many hundreds were on the side of Mount Royal, overlooking the grounds, where they had a good view of all the sports and the game of lacrosse. Most of the factories, large and small, were closed on that day. About all the printing offices were deserted. The mayor proclaimed the day a civic holiday during the last week of August, giving all an opportunity to be prepared for the *fête*. The laboring men are now looked up to more than ever before, as there were enough men out that day, if all stood together, to control any election.

A dispatch came from Ottawa on August 10, calling for twenty printers for the government printing office at that place. A special meeting of the union was held to see what action would be taken in the matter. It was resolved, seeing Montreal was overcrowded, to pay the required number of men's fares there, provided they would not return here inside of three months. Out of about fifty idle printers only sixteen applied for the positions. The men were guaranteed work for three months or more at $11 per week, $1 more than is paid here.

Montreal Typographical Union's picnic held on August 10 was a grand success. Over two hundred members, wearing white hats and carrying canes, formed in line in front of the union rooms. The best band in the city was engaged for the occasion. Three young imps, also wearing white plugs, were in front of the band. They marched through several of the principal streets, then took the Grand Trunk for Otterburn Park, St. Hilaire, having to go through the celebrated Victoria Bridge, two miles long, taking five minutes to go through. The excursionists, after arriving at their destination, scattered in many directions, some going out on the Richelieu river, some to the Beloit mountains, where they could go to the elegantly furnished Iroquois House, or take a trip on the lake which is on the mountains, the circumference of which is about two and a half miles. It is a grand place to go. Everything was carried out to the letter and everyone was perfectly satisfied. The last train reached Montreal at 9 P.M.

Business is fair in job offices, plenty of subs on the dailies. The outlook for the future is rather uncertain. J. P. M.

A PRESSMAN'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, September 1, 1889.

As the proposition emanating from the Adams and Cylinder Press Printers' Association and Empire City Pressmen's Union, No. 34, to form an International Pressmen's Union, is provoking discussion in almost every city in the country where a pressmen's union is organized, it may not be amiss that an authoritative statement of the reasons which impel this step, at this time, should be given.

The association above mentioned was organized in this city December 2, 1865, and has to this day maintained an unbroken front. It has been during all those years the only *bona fide* pressmen's union in New York City, if we except the time elapsed since the organization of No. 34, the membership of which union is embraced in the association. The association has and does maintain a minimum scale of $20 per week, and is fast strengthening its organization both in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. It has, at present writing, a membership of over three hundred pressmen, not one of whom is receiving a less wage than the $20 scale, and a good many something over.

This much to show that in addressing ourselves to the organized pressmen of the country we are not stepping outside of our proper sphere, but are actuated rather by a desire to advance the interest of all pressmen.

It has been assumed, so far back as my memory serves, that our brothers of the stick and rule were the best fitted to legislate for the whole trade, and it scarce ever entered the mind of one of them to question their ability in that direction. For years the International Typographical Union claimed, and does still, that all jurisdiction in the printing trade lay in its grasp, and not until the pressure became too strong for it to resist did it permit the

organization of pressmen's unions. I personally wrestled with the delegates to the convention of 1873, at Montreal, to pass some provision for that purpose, but in vain. At that time, if the spirit of unionism had any place in a pressman's organism it had to be developed in a typographical union, where a pressman, unless of very strong personality, was a nonentity indeed. The consequence was that union pressmen at that time were like hen's teeth, few and far between. The Adams and Cylinder Association sent a delegate to the convention at Baltimore in 1871, to seek a charter from the International Typographical Union, but returned charterless. In spite of their proven desire to affiliate with this body, when at last it seemed right to the International Typographical Union to grant a charter to New York City, of all the people in the world who should get it but a number of feeders, who forthwith proclaimed themselves a pressmen's union.

The same story, with variations, has marked the interference of the typesetting fraternity with the affairs of pressmen wherever it has occurred. As, for instance, in 1882, when the International Typographical convention was held in St. Louis. Prior to its assembling the local typographical union, knowing that a pressmen's union was in existence in that city, concluded, so far as making preparations for the convention, that the typographical union was *the* union and that a pressmen's union was not entitled to notice at all. In the same city a few years later it was held by President Aimison, acting in conjunction with, and, presumably by the advice of the late Mr. George Clark, that the provisions of the general laws of the International Typographical Union appertaining to strikes, while they might be operative in the case of a typographical, were not so in the case of a pressmen's union, with the result that the St. Louis Pressmen's Union was suspended. In New York City a strike was entered into by No. 6, without complying with the provisions of a resolution printed on page 131 of the Buffalo proceedings, and which provided for the giving of a notice to the sister union, of any demand or request made on employers. Inasmuch as No. 34 afterward complied with the request of No. 6 to strike work, it may not be fair to allude to it, but the fact remains that the further organization under the International Typographical Union charter of the Pressmen's Union in New York was set back indefinitely through an ill-advised strike of hot-headed typos, who supposed that all they had to do was to demand and it would be acceded to.

These instances show that there is no middle course for pressmen to adopt; that if they desire sound legislation in their own interests, they themselves must legislate; if they desire to make themselves a power for good for the pressmen of America, they must assert themselves and not consent to play second fiddle to any body of men, no matter whether they are really desirous of advancing the interests of labor, or whether, on the other hand, they are merely puffed up with their own arrogance; they must, in fact, be men, not mice.

Animated by those views the Adams and Cylinder Association some time ago appointed a committee, of which I have the honor of being chairman, to discover by correspondence and otherwise how far the spirit of disaffection toward the International Typographical Union and its methods permeated the pressmen's unions of the country. The result would surprise the officials of that body could they but see it, and while a number of pressmen's unions will not go into the convention *at this time*, it is because they fear coercion on the part of the typographical unions.

A sufficient number of unions have signified their willingness to coöperate in this movement, to encourage the Adams and Cylinder Association to issue the call for a convention of pressmen in New York City, on Tuesday, October 8, 1889, and the formation of an International Pressmen's Union is now a foregone conclusion. It remains to be seen whether the pressmen's unions which still hold aloof will not consider their interests best served in an organization where pressmen, and they alone, make the laws to guide the body.

With a sincere hope that pressmen will give their present position careful consideration and shape their actions accordingly,

I remain yours truly, T. J. HAWKINS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, September 4, 1889.

Since my last budget quite a number of changes have taken place here in the newspaper line. At present the number of idle printers in this city exceeds any previous season in a long time, the cause being due to the present discharges at the government printing office. Last Wednesday the "mighty ax" fell upon the heads of about twenty compositors, and that number, coupled with those of the previous week, account for this condition of affairs. Next month, however, there will doubtless be a number of appointments made at this great workhouse, and many a heart will be made glad, after having waited so patiently for his or her turn to come.

Some of these unfortunate compositors lie around the city with the expectation of securing a position by subbing on the various papers. The writer is among that class who does not believe in positions given out in this manner. We are a member of Columbia Union, No. 101, of this city, and would be the last to harm a member unlawfully, if the opportunity afforded itself. Every office has its favorites in the sub-list, and a "regular" cannot certainly help but realize the importance of the subs that regularly "show up" for work, and also cannot refrain from appreciating him when he (the "regular") desires to "lay off" a day or more, as the case may be. A foreman cannot pursue his daily vocation without also observing this fact, and fully realizing the real importance of their presence. Then we think it is a "dead insult" to a competent, sober "sub" when the foreman goes outside of the office to fill a vacancy by a stranger. There are two cases in this city where foremen have sent to Baltimore for compositors, when the streets are filled with idle printers. In our mild opinion, this should be a rule in every "square" office, namely, that a position when vacant should be tendered the oldest sub, then life would be worth living.

The last number of THE INLAND PRINTER was a picture of beauty in every regard, and greatly admired by a number of people here.

The new weekly paper you refer to will introduce itself upon our streets on Wednesday next. It will be a four-page issue, brevier and agate type, and bears the appropriate caption, *National Democrat*. Instead of using the material of the recently suspended *Sunday Capital*, the management have purchased new material throughout, including the type above mentioned, and a brand new press. The paper is said to be backed by a number of monied democrats, and will result in giving employment to about a dozen compositors at least three days a week.

The recent action of the union here in relation to the plate matter has caused quite a ripple of excitement among the craftsmen. It was in the shape of a resolution, and strictly forbids the use of plates unless paid for at the usual rate of composition per one thousand. The *Hatchet* wiggled out of the order by procuring a patent inside from Baltimore. The *Republic* succeeded in changing hands, Mr. Rufus Darby having taken his name from its title page as proprietor. The *Gazette* is now gotten out by two apprentices, and, as we remarked in our last, its once beauty is robbed by the use of a large quantity of plates. Before adopting the plate system, this paper employed six journeymen each Saturday, none of whom are permitted to work there now.

In our last letter we mentioned the *Sunday Chronicle* as being in a flourishing condition. We are now prepared to give more accurate facts regarding its financial standing. This paper came under the same category as the *Gazette*, and likewise used plates to a pretty great extent. Mr. Branson, the late foreman, was also compelled to "walk out," the proprietor positively refusing to pay compositors for the plates. Foreman Riley, of the *Gazette*, and Branson, of the *Chronicle*, are yet out of positions, caused by the action referred to by Typographical Union No. 101. At the last monthly meeting a motion was carried granting Messrs. Branson and Riley financial support until they had secured permanent employment. This was no more than right, and we cannot help from congratulating these gentlemen for the principle

manifested. At present the *Chronicle* is gotten out by two apprentices, and does not indicate many characteristics of prosperity.

The morning *Post* and *Press* give out a good deal of work now, and Manager Hatton, of the former, says the *Post* hands have the best position of any paper in the city. Subbing on the *Evening Star* is said to be more liberal at present than it has been for a long time. We should think that any office running forty-two slugs, as does the *Star*, ought to give out a good deal of work, but formerly the *Star* has always been slow in this regard.

Mr. Frank Padgett, the very obliging secretary of No. 101, is kept very busy now, owing principally to the changes taking place at the government printing office. Mr. Padgett was reëlected at the last regular election of officers, and fills his arduous duties with accuracy and promptness.

Work is picking up at the book and job offices of Judd & Detwiler, Clarkson (formerly Gray & Clarkson), Darby, Polkinhorn, and other larger offices here, and it looks as though the coming fall would be prolific with lots of work.

The *Inventive Age*, a monthly issue, recently published in the interests of inventors, is a bright and sparkling pamphlet-shaped paper, and a rare picture of mechanical beauty. EM-DASH.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, September 5, 1889.

At the present time there is little or no complaining heard because of dull times, the majority of the offices having sufficient work to do to keep all hands busy. The book trade has been on a boom, caused by the opening of the schools, and business in general is in a very satisfactory condition. Natural gas, of which I wrote some months since, has at last been put into use, and its advantages are to be seen upon all sides. The supply is equal to all demands likely to be made upon it, and ere long, "to be in the swim," you must be a consumer of natural gas.

In the death of Mr. John P. Morton, founder and principal owner of the well-known publishing house of John P. Morton & Co., which occurred July 19, Louisville loses one of her most substantial citizens and the charitable institutions of the city one of their truest friends. The business will be continued under the same name and management, the latter being in charge of the Messrs. Griswold, nephews of the deceased, who have had the active management of the business for quite a long time. I am told that Mr. William J. Adams, who has been superintendent of the bindery for the past thirty years, was the recipient of quite a handsome bequest in Mr. Morton's will.

Mr. Theodore W. Powell, for the past twenty-five years foreman of the Bradley & Gilbert Co's bindery, has at last "come out from under the log," as the saying goes, and is offering to the bookbinders of the country a very simple but ingeniously contrived index tag (or tab, as some of the eastern binders are wont to term it) for blank books, as the result of his many years' experience. The swell produced by these tags is said to be less than one-half that of other tags, while the space grip is nearly doubled, which also prevents the leaves from tearing at the niches. All who have used them have pronounced them the tag par-excellence, and Mr. Powell has already selected his brownstone front which is to be purchased with the profits from the tag business.

As predicted in one of my previous letters, Mr. Clarence L. Clark has been given a comfortable government position, which all of his friends hope will be more conducive to health than the confining influences of a printing office, which were rapidly carrying him into a decline.

The Falls City Lithographing Company, one of the most conservative concerns of the country (I suppose because a bank president is in control of it), has found it necessary to add a large Scott lithograph press, so as to be able to keep abreast of their largely increased trade. The press will be put in position next week.

Mr. August Straus, of the Courier-Journal Job Company, tells me that they will be given possession of the property recently purchased by them from the Gas Company, by the first of October, when they will begin at once the erection of the largest and most complete printing office in the South. All of the adjuncts which go to make up a complete establishment, such as lithographing and steel engraving, will be among the additions. President Davidson has been east for the past six weeks, and it is safe to say that he has kept his eyes wide open for all of the latest improvements. Quite a number of new machines will be likely to take the place of those that have been doing duty in the old quarters.

Mr. William Harrison, secretary and manager of the Bradley & Gilbert Co., spent last week very pleasantly in Chicago, and came back as spry as a four-time winner.

Mr. H. W. Thornton, western manager for the Huber Press Company, was here about two weeks ago talking Huber presses to all prospective buyers whose ears were within reaching distance.

Without doubt the handsomest piece of color printing ever executed in the Falls City is that of a 48-page libretto of the "Last Days of Pompeii," upon which Messrs. Ben Humphrey and Dave Barfield in the composing room, and Messrs. H. C. Gathof, George Bohn and John G. Metzger in the pressroom of the *Courier-Journal*, did themselves proud. It must be seen to be appreciated.

The Louisville Typothetæ has not as yet elected delegates to attend the St. Louis convention of the United Typothetæ which meets next month, but a meeting will be held within the next ten days, when Mr. James Davidson, editor of the *National Publisher and Printer*, will be named as one of the delegates, so I am informed.

Mr. Albert Merki, of the Campbell Press Company, is without exception the most unfortunate being now on the road. A few weeks ago the German Society of Turners held their annual festival in Cincinnati, and it so happened that Albert's business called him to that city at the same time. Meeting a number of his Chicago acquaintances, among them several ladies, a happy thought struck him—he would assume the rôle of gallant and have them dine with him. Unfortunately for him, however, he forgot that in the large restaurant where he had taken them, there was a separate room provided for ladies, so he took them directly into the restaurant proper, where he and his friends were the recipients of an "unearthly guying" for the overabundance of hayseed carried with them. That Albert escaped with his hide is more to the credit of his ability as a pedestrian than to his pugilistic acquirements.

Mr. Edward N. Morrison, who ranks second to none among our first-class job compositors, has purchased an interest in the business of the Eugene Bell Letter Press, and will assume the active management of the concern shortly. Mr. Eugene Bell will relinquish his active interest in the business for a time, at least, that he may be able to assist President Harrison in running the government by accepting quite a snug position that has been tendered him.

The *Sunday Critic* made its first appearance last Sunday, and to the credit of its owner and editor, Mr. Dan E. O'Sullivan, be it said that it was fully up to the high standard set for it by those who have eagerly watched the career of this shining star of the younger generation of journalists.

Mr. Harry Anderson, manager of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* jobrooms, and a warm friend of THE INLAND PRINTER, paid Louisville a flying business visit last Saturday. Harry looks ten years younger than he did five years ago, is well on the high road to success, and none more than his Louisville friends rejoice at it.

Mr. William W. Watson, who for a number of years was foreman of the *Post* composing room, is aiding to boom that lively city, Owensboro, in the capacity of secretary of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Emmet G. Logan, who has been the leading editorial writer on the *Times* since its début five years ago, has announced that he will forsake active journalism about the first of November

for the purpose of acquiring a well-earned rest, and at the same time follow a plow while cultivating a fine farm belonging to him, which is located near Bowling Green.

Mr. Bruce Champ, editor of the *Bourbon News*, Paris, Kentucky, was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Cozzens at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, last night.

The Satellites of Mercury, an organization composed of some of our leading business men, have shown their appreciation of the value of printers' ink by expending $3,000 for a descriptive programme in pamphlet form of our Fall Celebration, which continues at intervals for a period of one month. Mr. William F. Brewer, the Fifth avenue printer, has the contract, and a first-class piece of work will be the natural consequence.

The George G. Fetter Co. are overrun with work, and if signs have any significance, it will not be very long until a larger building and more machinery will be a crying need of this go-ahead firm.

A great deal of interest is being manifested by members of the craft in Mr. J. F. Earhart's work on "Color Printing," which I learn is nearly at its completion. Mr. Earhart's ability is so well known that the edition, which is a limited one, will likely fall short of the demand, if we are to judge from the way advance orders are coming in for them from all parts of the country. C. F. T.

FAVORABLE FALL AND WINTER OUTLOOK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1889.

The advent of the first fall month finds the typographical and kindred interests in very fair condition. The depression that prevailed almost generally among job printers and book publishers, is rapidly disappearing, and the universal sentiment is that the fall and winter trade will be an enormous one. As a certain and assuring evidence of an improvement in the job printing and book publishing interests, it may be mentioned that the demand for compositors—book, job and "straight" hands, is great, hardly a day passing but what competent men are advertised for in the local papers. There is also a demand for good pressmen, engravers, lithographers and bookbinders. The type makers are busy, and proficient foundrymen are wanted.

The act of the last legislature, designating a "Labor Day," and making it a legal holiday throughout Pennsylvania, went into effect for the first time on Monday, September 2. The chief celebration was held under the auspices of the United Labor League, at Rising Sun Park. Here there was a gathering of probably more than five thousand people, including many of the old-time leaders. The exercises consisted of music and dancing, speeches on the labor question, and sports, and all of these were appreciated by crowds. Some of the unions made a display of the banners of their organizations, the members of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, displaying two silken banners. The principal speakers were George Chance, publisher of the *Union*, the organ of Typographical Union No. 2; Charles F. Keyser, a member of the Philadelphia bar; President Thomas Phillips, of the International Boot and Shoe Makers' Union, and James A. Wright, one of the general lecturers of the Knights of Labor. These orators all congratulated their hearers upon the fact that, by reason of the recent act of legislature, enacting Labor Day, the workingmen were now assembled together "under the sanction of the law." They regarded this as the precursor to the eight-hour movement.

As the time for the holding of the convention for the purpose of organizing an international pressmen's union approaches, the interest in the movement visibly increases, and it can be safely predicted that the attendance of pressmen from all parts of the country will be large at the national convention, which takes place in New York, Tuesday, October 8. The members of the Cylinder Press Printers' Association and the Empire City Pressmen's Union, No. 34, headed by President T. J. Hawkins, are arranging to take care of the delegates while in New York, and the representatives may expect a hearty welcome from their New York brethren. The projectors of the movement to establish the new trade organization have received many favorable responses, and delegations of able and experienced pressmen will be present, and it may be regarded as a foregone conclusion that an international pressmen's union will be a thing of real and active life after October 8.

That enterprising class of art publishers, the makers of holiday *souvenirs* and novelties for the Christmas and New Year season, are certainly outstripping all their previous efforts this year. A tour among these producers of everything that is original, unique, beautiful and attractive, has elicited the fact that the lovers of these artistic and graceful *morceaux* can depend upon receiving many magnificent prizes when the season for the sale of these goods is inaugurated. The representative of THE INLAND PRINTER has had a private view of these ornate wonders, and the beauties witnessed surpasses anything previously inspected.

The Philadelphia printers, members of Typographical Union No. 2, have disposed of the thirteen proposed amendments to the International Typographical Union constitution, and the renewed scheme of insurance, and are now waiting to hear the returns from other parts of the country, so that they can tell whether they voted for the successful or unsuccessful propositions. The first twelve amendments, excepting one which proposed to change the permanent headquarters of the union from Indianapolis to Chicago, were voted down by the Philadelphians. The vote in favor of Chicago was 259 against 186. Nearly all the interest, however, centered on the vote of the thirteenth amendment, which proposed to accept the offer of a large piece of ground at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on which to build a printers' home. This amendment was opposed on the ground that a home at Colorado Springs might be very good for printers in the vicinity of Colorado Springs, but would be unavailable for printers in the extreme East or West. The vote, however, stood 230 in favor, and 207 against accepting the ground. On the question of insurance the vote was as follows: For the Cobb scheme, 34; for the cigarmakers' plan, 58; for no insurance, 338.

Pittsburgh Typographical Union, No. 7, held its annual picnic at Aliquippa Grove, a beautiful, picturesque and romantic spot, near Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, August 28. The printers, with their wives and sweethearts, turned out in large numbers, and spent a delightful day, and though the crowd was large, the picnic was one of the most orderly held at Aliquippa this year. The committee of arrangements consisted of the following members of No. 7: John R. Horner, C. M. Leighley, R. Hunter, John T. McCoy, J. J. Jones, O. A. Williams, Frank A. Lewis, C. F. Ward, T. J. Dicus and Wiman G. Nellis. About 10 o'clock P.M., a special train conveyed the participants home. The attendance was estimated at fifteen hundred, all the merry-makers expressing themselves as being highly pleased with the enjoyable occasion.

The newspaper men connected with the Chester News Association had a very pleasant outing on Monday, August 26, they being the guests of Commodore Craig, who transported them on one of his steamers to Augustine Pier, on the Delaware coast. Those who went were Mayor Coates, John A. Wallace and C. K. Melville, of the *Daily Times;* Joseph A. N. Thomson, William H. Bowen and Charles B. Ross, of the *Evening News;* Hon. Ward R. Bliss and H. V. Smith, of the *Republican;* John Spencer, of the *Advocate;* E. J. Frysinger, of the *Democrat;* Henry Frysinger, of the *Business Mirror*, and Joshua Taylor, of the *Weekly Local.* The host is superintendent of the Chester and Philadelphia freight line and was formerly on the *Advocate.* He has earned the title of "Commodore of the Chester Navee."

The newspaper correspondents and editors of the Bedford, Pennsylvania, papers, have organized an association, and the Bedford journalists gave them a fine and excellently served banquet. N. E. Legg responded to the toast, "The advantages of advertising;" Mr. Clouse, "The purpose of our gathering;" J. S. Walker, "The Bedford papers." Mr. Haderman, chairman of the Republican County Committee, made the welcoming address. The association will meet annually. ARGUS.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, September 4, 1889.

One stifling hot day this week your correspondent found a breeze where least expected—in a composing room—that of John S. Bridges, on South Charles street. Over every frame a revolving fan was whirling round and round like the paddles on the screw of a steamship. This struck me as an evidence of kind consideration on the part of employer for the comfort of employés. A contrivance of the kind is simple enough, and the expense, where there is power in the building, not worth mentioning. In close composing rooms, wherever practicable, these fans should be introduced.

In the August number of THE INLAND PRINTER appears the subjoined editorial paragraph:

"A typefoundry in Baltimore has adopted a sensible plan, by making an extra nick on the following small cap letters: o, s, v, w, x, z, thus preventing the mixing of these letters with lower case. This or a similar plan should have been adopted years ago."

The above caused me to hunt up that typefoundry. I found it, and learned that, while it was the first to introduce in this country a feature of the kind, the "extra nick" was adopted originally some years ago in England. For the information of those who may be puzzled to know why only *six* letters in small cap are thus nicked, it may be stated that those enumerated so closely resemble their duplicates in lower case that the printer is often "put to it" to tell "tother from which." The typefoundry in question has also introduced a very neat "ditto mark," to take the place of the "awkward and ugly turned comma."

At this writing, the sound of the saw and the hammer resounds on many of our principal thoroughfares. Stands are going up everywhere along the prescribed route of parades of the incoming week. A number of printing firms will have floats in the industrial turnout.

Baltimore Typographical Union expects to have two hundred men in line. The union has a membership of three hundred and eighty; but it would seem that some must work while others play, for the dailies must come out on time; and come out, too, brim full of descriptive matter relative to the big event.

And what of the ubiquitous reporter? He will have my sympathies during exposition week at least. While the typos may be rushed, think of six consecutive days' and nights' newsgathering amid the clash of arms on the tented field, the roar of great guns on the water, massed bands, bombs, rockets, civic parades, fairs, horse racing, beer drinking, speech making, balls, tournaments! He will be there; and so will the crowd, here, there, everywhere.

A visit to the spacious rooms of A. Hoen & Company, lithographers and printers, at North and Lexington streets, will delight one who takes an interest in the great progress made in improvements to the printing press since Franklin worked the lever of that laborious affair of his own invention.

Having occasion to visit the Hoen Building yesterday, your correspondent, upon the invitation of General Manager Elhers, took a look at the new Hoe stop-cylinder press, which the firm has just added to their large number of other excellent presses. They have two stop-cylinders of English make, but the new Hoe is to be used exclusively on extra fine color work. It has a capacity of one thousand and eight hundred, and a movement as graceful and easy as if instinct with life. It self oils at the most important parts; by touching an adjustment bar, the cylinder is thrown off in a twinkling, the form working free of contact. There is but one other of its kind in this city, I am informed, and that is in the possession of John Murphy & Company.

It was not altogether plain sailing to restore the *Telegram* office to the union, even after its publisher had consented to reinstate the strikers. He was rather loath to part with his newly acquired non-union printers, for they were retained two weeks after the time agreed upon for their removal. It appears that he wanted to put them into the union, but there was objection to this, as it was claimed that the would-be unionists, for the most part, were either expelled or suspended members. The trouble, however, was finally settled this week by a clean sweep out of the ins and a reinstating of the outs.

He is glad, is the erewhile unhappy editor of the defunct *Argus*, a weekly paper once hereabout, whose collapse was noted, at the time of its demise, in this correspondence, some six months ago. He was sad enough when his paper was compelled to surrender to the inexorable demand of divers creditors. But just at the point of his extreme sadness, he became a wiser man; for while canvassing among the typefounders, with a view of obtaining the largest possible sum for his second-hand material, he discovered what he had been totally ignorant of before—that among the typefounders of Baltimore there existed a "combine." It was not until after this ex-editor had about made the rounds, that he found this out. It mattered little then to whom among the combination he should sell, for they all had the same figures. That these figures did not represent fancy prices, may go without saying. But that ex-editor is glad now, and just because there is one "combine" less, for the typefounders of Baltimore lately withdrew from that sort of thing.

While in Washington a day or two ago, I visited the government printing office. If there are any "soft places" there, it would appear to the average visitor, I should say, that neither the typos, nor the binders, nor the folders, nor the pressmen, nor the stereotypers, nor the feeders, are filling them. All these were as "hard at it" as if the "shop" was run by one of those contractors we hear of, who, as he says, is always losing money on the job.

No reflection is intended to be cast here on anyone. What is wished to be conveyed is, that no idling or loafing was noticed among the thousand of employés that came within the scope of my vision, something not observable in all of Uncle Sam's workshops at all times. In the estimation of some, perhaps, the "soft sits" may be the positions occupied by the gentlemen who hold down arm-chairs at the outer doorways. The duties of these sentinels would appear to be to do nothing. And yet it must be a hard job, after all, to sit there day after day and stare at vacancy.

Once within the main entrance of the building, you ascend a broad stairway that lands at a wide corridor. On your right, you get a glimpse of the great composing room, whence come sounds like the tick of the telegraph. It is the click, click of the type, as an army of compositors marshal them in the stick. On your left, toward the south, you observe a number of offices, and the largest of these is occupied by Public Printer Palmer.

I gave my card to an usher, and told him I had called to pay my respects to his chief. The usher appeared to be a very intelligent man, who had served in the war, as he told me, with the fighting Fifth Michigan; and the one arm in his sleeve! He had left the other at Gettysburg. I forget his name, and I am sorry for it.

After waiting ten minutes, an audience was had with Printer Palmer, in whom your correspondent found a very courteous gentleman of fine presence. He may be recognized at a glance by anyone who has seen his picture as presented in the June number of THE INLAND PRINTER. By the way, Mr. Palmer thinks it an excellent likeness of himself, as he took occasion to inform me.

Accompanied by a guide, I visited the several departments of the government printing office, and was well repaid for the long tramp by what I saw, a description of which, however, must be deferred at present.

Among other calls, I looked in at the office of the *Craftsman*, where I was cordially received by the proprietors, who informed me that they were full of jobwork, and, indeed, appearances gave every indication of the fact of such a statement.

While some of the job offices in Baltimore are quite busy, others are without anything to do to speak of. There is a good deal of complaint about the low prices prevailing, the result of a number of printers doing work for anything they can get, rather than to see the job go from them. It is a ruinous policy, and the sooner corrected the better it will be for all parties concerned,

unless it be, perhaps, the man who thus profits by getting his printing done for next to nothing.

Although quite a number of idle compositors may be seen on any day of the week about the *Sun* office corner, some of the "swifts" on the dailies are making strings of twelve thousand ems; $5.40 for a day's work is not bad wages, and a number of the fast ones on the dailies are making that amount.

FIDELITIES.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1889.

Our editors, publishers, reporters and printers are nearly all back from a prolonged absence. Summering is now indulged in by the thousands, where a few years ago only tens slipped away. Our editors have been to Europe, Asia and Africa. Some of our publishers have been up the Nile and through the Suez Canal on one side of the world, and through our great lakes, the Yellowstone Park and the Pacific coast on this side.

In the fewest possible words, the situation is about this: Business of all kinds is improving. A political convention held in this state last week spoke of depressed business, hard times and so on, but we have not experienced anything of the kind in the printing and allied trades, nor in journalistic circles. Old editors are busy and the new crop is sprouting into activity. A rather large contingent of college-reared youths are seeking glory and wealth in journalism here and in other eastern cities, and for the present, at least, are content to start at the bottom along with the average $10 to $15 a week reporter, or they are even willing to work on space. I make mention of this fact in order to point out the growing regard in which journalism is held. The ministry, law and medicine no longer capture the flower of our youth. Newspaper work is attractive to thousands, but tens only of those thousands will ever get behind the scenes. How few of them will ever get before the footlights!

Our daily papers are all crowded with news, such as it is, and with business; one can readily catch the drift of things by watching the advertising columns. Skilled labor is wanted, even printers possessing exceptional skill in certain departments are advertised for. There is a constant drifting away of old timers westward and southward to new fields.

Kendrick of the *Carpet Trade*, and Clifford of the *Upholsterer*, have been engaged to do special work on the census in their respective fields. One or two of our dailies look as though their exit from this troublesome world would do no harm.

The Miller & Magee Company are getting out some heavy publications of the encyclopedia variety. The Historical Publishing Company is forging ahead and is keeping about as many persons at work as any other concern. The Avil Printing Company is about to add a seven-story building, or, rather, to add five stories to its present structure. Mr. John D. Avil has been a phenomenal success in the printing business. He was only second on the list of bidders for the government postal card contract.

Trades unionism is quietly flourishing in Philadelphia. There are very few printers here who do not owe allegiance to the union, and even the fresh arrivals from rural sections generally present a card. The same officers are continued year after year; the meetings are well attended and very little ever arises to call for the appointment of special committees. Employers do not relish the position always taken by printers, but the uniformity of wages is an advantage which they can always count on.

The large publishing houses are not exactly overrun with business, but several are working overtime. The Lippincotts are bringing out several new works, historical, technical and otherwise. Mr. M. C. Lea is pushing out medical publications. The school-book publishers are busy. The publishers of bibles have their presses pretty well crowded. We have three very large houses here in this branch. The publication of subscription books is on the increase.

The company that is handling a new typesetting machine here, along with its phonograph, is making progress slowly. People look at $1,500 or $2,000 a long time before letting it go for a machine for that purpose. The phonograph has not made such a stir as one would suppose from the accounts given of it in its infantile stages. I had one in my office for some three months, but finally concluded to let it go and dictate in the old way. Yet, it is, no doubt, a good thing.

The paper mills are full of fall orders. A new mill is to be built at Manayunk. The eastern Pennsylvania mills have large contracts on hand, but buyers are not as willing to pay outside prices as two months ago. Bottom prices for very common news is 3¾ cents to 4 cents. The makers of paper-making machinery here report an unusual activity, and overtime is made in several establishments. The Johnston Typefoundry is very busy, and the designers of new styles of type have just been loaded up with new orders, many of them from the West.

Here in the East we hear more or less quiet talk among men of means as to the great probability of a rapid expansion of business next winter and spring. They are preparing for it. Some predict a boom in prices. There is no surplus of stocks. Production is under control. Trade and manufacturing interests are pretty compactly organized. Thousands of opportunities are presented for energy, money and enterprise. In many industries wages have advanced a little, but with such an inroad of foreign workmen much of an advance is impossible.

Employers are somewhat anxious as to the probable outcome of next spring's eight-hour strike. So far as Philadelphia is concerned, the building trades will be the chief participants in it, and it is doubtful today if there will be a general coöperation even among them. The builders have had an excellent year. During August they started work on seven hundred and sixty-four two and three story houses.

M.

FALL TRADE FAIRLY GOOD IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, September 7, 1889.

The opening of the fall season shows an easy situation in all branches of trade. The prominent printers and publishers, as well as lithographers, manufacturing stationers and engravers, appear to regard the worst period of the year as past, and confidently look forward to the early advent of more cheerful and encouraging times. The press and general printing machinery men are, as has been the case for an extended period, enjoying great prosperity. They expect a continuance of the good times for an indefinite season.

Theodore L. De Vinne, of the well and favorably known firm of Theodore L. De Vinne & Co., supplies the following information about trade matters: "The book and job printing offices are still as they have been, working with very few orders. The prospects of a fall business are fairly good. There is no disturbance in the wages question. Some offices are paying but 30 cents for composition, and others 43 cents for the same work. I do not hear of any dissatisfaction with this inequality on the part of the employers. The composition done at 30 cents, is, of course, of poor quality, which is done largely by inexperts. Weekly wages keep fully up to the standard. The Typothetæ have had no meeting for many weeks, and will not meet before the middle of September. R. H. Smith is testing the McMillan typesetting and type-distributing machines, and is well pleased with their performance."

The R. Hoe Press Company, of this city, are about finishing the fitting up of two newspaper offices in Scotland, the *Journal* and *News* of Dundee, with the most rapid and latest improved American printing machinery. The *Journal* machine is warranted to "print, fold and cut 48,000 copies per hour of a four or six page paper."

The call for the convention of pressmen, for the purpose of forming a pressmen's international union, under the direction of the Adams and the Cylinder Press Printers' Association and the Empire City Pressmen's Union, No. 34, of New York, has aroused much attention throughout the country. The convention will meet in New York City, Tuesday, October 8. T. J. Hawkins,

president of the Adams and Cylinder Press Printers' Association and the Empire City Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 34, who is prominently connected with the movement to organize the new association, has issued a circular explaining the objects sought to be accomplished.

The coöperation of the pressmen's unions in Boston, Albany, Troy, Toronto, Louisville, Topeka, Denver, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Buffalo and Detroit, have been promised, and the local unions of New York expect to receive the adhesion of a number of others before the date of the convention, October 8. It is the aim of those arranging the preliminaries that junketing shall be eliminated from the proceedings of the convention, and by this means facilitate the transaction of such business as may come before the body. Having the experience of so many national bodies to guide them in their formation, it will go hard, indeed, if the international pressmen's union does not take a decided step in advance, and, so to speak, place labor's standard on a still higher eminence than any it has yet occupied.

The *Star* has donned a handsome new suit of minion, nonpareil and agate, and changed its form to a neater and more attractive style. This old paper, which, under its present management, has become an aggressive and successful defender of typographical and pressmen's unions, as well as other labor organizations, is enjoying great prosperity.

Labor Day, September 2, was observed grandly. Business was almost entirely suspended. Extraordinary efforts had been made by the various labor organizations in the city to fittingly celebrate the day. At an early hour in the morning the labor and trade organizations of all branches assembled at their headquarters and marched to the starting point of the great parade. The signal was given shortly after ten o'clock, and some 20,000 wage earners moved along Washington avenue into Fifth avenue, and thence on an extended route to the Cooper Union, where the parade was dismissed.

The fourth division of the great procession was composed almost entirely of printers belonging to New York Typographical Union, No. 6. There were about twenty-five hundred knights of the stick and rule in line. The grand marshal was George H. Moore. His aids were Thomas J. Condon, Anthony Walsh, William Anderson, William Besthoof, H. M. Stauffers, Harry Burbridge, William Bishop.

The right of line was accorded to the *Star* chapel, which had in line one hundred men, and it is but just to them to concede that they presented as fine an appearance as any of those in the line which followed, although all made an excellent showing. Following the division marshal and his aids came Boyne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band. Then came the four standard bearers and four tassel-holders, carrying the cradle on which was hung the banner of "Big Six," which was the handsomest seen during the day. It bore the inscription, "Typographical Union No. 6. Established 1850."

Then came the Adam Goss Post Drum and Fife Corps, followed by the *Star* chapel, in their natty wine-colored felt hats and carrying their dainty bamboo sticks at "carry arms." They looked every inch the intelligent printer, and were as fine a looking body of men as could be brought together anywhere. In the line were noticed several reporters, members of No. 6, who had graduated from the "case." Marshal Robert H. Duy took charge of the *Star* chapel, and was ably seconded by Joseph Farquhar and J. Harvey Fichtel. The *Star* chapel banner was a beauty. It was made of blue silk, emblazoned in letters of gold.

The *Mail and Express* chapel followed with forty-five men, marshaled by Robert McKechnie. They wore manila hats and presented an excellent appearance. They were followed by the *Herald* chapel, the *Times* chapel, and chapels of the *Press*, *Morning Journal*, *World* and *Sun* and *Evening News*. This made up the representation of the daily papers, and the weekly papers were represented by delegations from the *Standard*, *New York Weekly* and *Police Gazette*.

The job printing trade was represented by eighty men from Martin B. Brown's, under the marshalship of Patrick J. Tracey. They were preceded by the Brooklyn City Drum and Fife Corps, and in the center of the body was floated a large banner bearing the inscription, "Eight hours for work; eight hours for rest; eight hours for play."

Then came the Bookbinders' Union, Marshal Hugh Gilroy and aids, Thomas Brady, Peter Kehoe and Charles Mitchell. There were about one hundred and fifty men in line, preceded by a band of twenty pieces.

In the evening there was an eight-hour meeting held in the Cooper Union Building. The audience was a representative one of intelligent workingmen and women. There were a number of ladies in the audience, all of whom joined heartily in the applause of the arguments in advocacy of shorter hours of labor. Henry Emrich, Professor Guntir, Sergius Shevitch, Hugh McGregor and others, delivered powerful and convincing speeches favoring the eight-hour law, and supporting all interests beneficial to the working people of the country.

Typographical Union No. 150, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, has declared war against General J. Madison Drake's *Daily Leader*, the new 1-cent paper. Its opposition arises from the alleged employment of more boys in the office than the union allows. The employés struck, but General Drake has managed to get out his paper every day, with the aid of four boys. The union claims that only one boy is allowed to seven men, while the *Leader* office has four boys to seven men. Delegates were sent to the general from a special meeting of the union recently, and it was reported that the proceeding became very heated and terminated in the delegates making a very hurried exit with the general in hot pursuit. Thereupon the meeting adopted resolutions denouncing the general and calling for a boycott.

Among the letters received from prominent citizens in regard to the World's Fair, Mayor Hugh Grant has been the recipient, from Walter S. Church, of the following: "Wherever the World's Fair may be held, public attention is hereby called to the magnificent display that might be made at it of the book output of the United States, more especially of its industrial literature. Nothing of the kind worth mentioning has ever been attempted in the expositions in this or any other country, nor does there exist anywhere in the United States anything approaching to a creditable collection of this sort, including, as it should, the general and state and municipal reports on agriculture, mines, railroads, canals, river and harbor improvements, water works, reports of government, state and city engineers, boards of trade, produce exchanges, manufactures, geological and trigonometrical surveys, professional and technical journals, valuable trade circulars, statistics of all sorts, etc."

There are five pressmen's unions in this city, as follows: Web Pressmen's Union, Pressmen's Union No. 9, Empire Union No. 34, Adams and Cylinder Pressmen's and the Franklin Association.

The striking pressmen of the *World* have not evinced any signs of weakness. Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, they are as determined in the stand assumed as on the night they decided to leave the *World* pressroom in a body. Recently, President Plank, of the International Typographical Union, arrived in the city, and in a short time he was in consultation with officers of Typographical Union No. 6, of the pressmen, the stereotypers and the newsdealers. All the points of difference between the *World* and the strikers were freely talked over and carefully considered, the benefits to be derived from a union of interest being of course the leading subject. President Plank called attention to the amendments to the constitution of the International Union that will be voted on in the printing offices of New York, and especially to one that bears expressly on the subject of the present claim of the pressmen for fraternal aid. The amendments undoubtedly will be carried, and within a short time all unions connected with the printing trade will be under the charter of the International Typographical Union and the immediate control of an executive committee composed of members from each district organization. Mr. Plank stated that he was not here distinctly as an official, but, learning of the strike, he came here

to personally investigate the matter. All present at the conference were favorably impressed by his counsel. It is understood that the stereotypers have decided to give the pressmen substantial aid. This conclusion was arrived at after a conference between the executive board of Pressmen's Union No. 34 and the executive committee of New York Typographical Union, No. 6. President Keenan, of the Stereotypers' International Union, has also called upon the executive committee of the Newspaper Printers' Union No. 1. A long consultation ensued. It is stated that the compositors have signified their willingness to go out with the stereotypers in case such action is determined upon. President T. J. Hawkins, of the Empire City Pressmen's Union, No. 34, has initiated all the pressmen of the Newspaper Printers' Union No. 1, into the Empire City Pressmen's Union. This is regarded as a very significant movement.

The annual afternoon picnic of the Nonpareil Benevolent and Protective Union, composed of pressmen, bookbinders, compositors, stereotypers, typefounders, etc., was held at Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Monday, September 2. There were athletic contests between Typographical Union No. 98, of Brooklyn, and No. 6 of New York. There were other games and amusements. About three thousand persons took part in the festivities, the occasion being a very pleasurable and felicitous one.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

EARLY WESTERN JOURNALISM.

When Mr. William N. Byers, the Colorado pioneer of journalism, first started in to print the *Rocky Mountain News* he had a pretty tough time of it and experiences lively enough to suit a Ute Indian agent.

News was plentiful enough, and it was not generally supposed that the press would make any editorial attacks upon the citizens of Auraria, as Denver was then called; so one day when Byers found fault editorially with the killing of a Mexican by Charles Harrison, a gambler, the latter's friends, fully armed, gathered about and made an attack upon the log-house occupied by the *News*. The editor and his reporters and typesetters were so surprised at the suddenness of the attack that they did not have time to make any resistance.

Editor Byers was taken captive to Harrison's saloon, called the "Criterion." The crowd wanted to kill him on the spot, and knives and pistols were flourished in his face. Harrison had once been a Mason, and knew that Byers was a member of the fraternity, so under the pretense of taking him into a side room to talk he got him out of the place altogether.

Byers was plucky enough, for he ran for his office, and arming all hands, laid low for the enemy, who came fast enough, and a lively combat took place and one man was killed.

It was just about this time that the Hon. Joseph Wolff, of Boulder, Colorado, who was a good printer and a handy man about an office, arrived in town from Omaha via a freight train. He was dead broke, and he made at once for the *News* office and asked for the boss. Byers, seated on a barrel, was pointed out to him.

"Want any hands?" asked Joe, leaning against the door.

"That depends," said Byers, without looking up.

"Depends on what?"

"Can you shoot?"

"You bet."

"Will you?"

"Of course."

"Well, then," said the editor, getting off the barrel, "here's a rifle and there's a case, go to work."

"What'll I do first," asked Wolff, "kill somebody or throw in a case?"

Byers went to the window, leaned well out, looked up and down carefully, and then turning back, said:

"I guess you'll have time to throw in a handful."

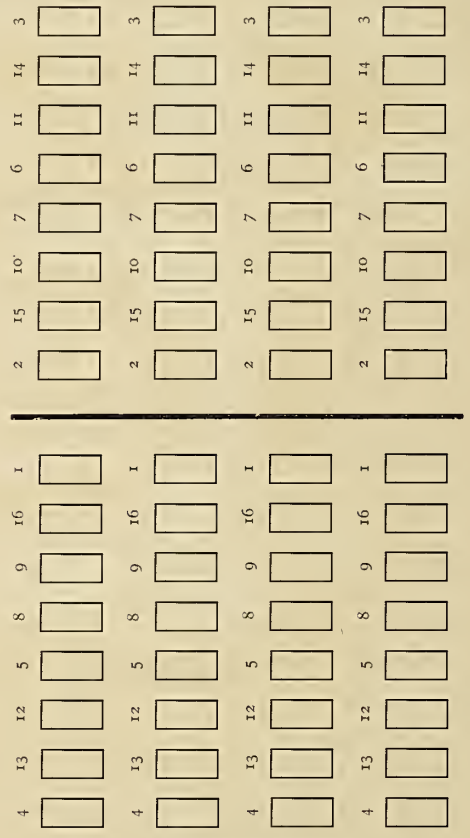
Just about this time the office was in a state of siege, and to write and print what Byers wrote and printed at that time required an amount of moral courage, or what is more commonly called nerve, than is possessed by journalists of the present day.

Many threats were made and more than one combat took place, but the editor came out ahead, and always stuck to the paragraph in his salutatory which read: "Our course is marked out. We will adhere to it with steadfast determination to speak, write and publish the truth, and nothing but the truth, let it work us weal or woe."

A WRINKLE IN IMPOSITION.

From a recent number of the *Superior Printer*: The following wrinkle, sent to us by one of our friends, may prove of value to those who may have a large edition of a small sixteen-page form to print, and where binding, in addition to presswork, forms a large item of expenses. We present a diagram of the make-up of the form, for a more lucid explanation.

The four forms can be folded together without cutting, and the covers (also printed four on a sheet) can be either pasted or wire stitched, as the case may be, the outer edges trimmed at once and cut into single books. The same scheme could be worked with larger pages if desired.



THE LATE WILBUR F. STOREY.

Mr. Storey did not exercise supervision over the daily make-up and matter in his paper. Each department was supposed to be competent for its task and sufficient unto itself. Every man about the office knew that failure was dismissal instant and without comment. This knowledge was a constant spur to effort. He wrote but little himself. He never dictated to his staff. Its members wrote as they pleased upon what subjects they pleased. The wastebasket was not only the receptacle of rejected manuscript, but the narrator of the feelings of Storey when reading the article. If it were torn but once in two, it expressed a mild dissent, twice a decided disapprobation, and every succeeding mutilation a corresponding intensity of repugnance. Sometimes the pieces were not larger than a dime, and this was considered as evidence that the "old man," as he was termed in the office, was profane inwardly at the time of the tearing, and would have been so audibly had there been an auditor present.—*Detroit Free Press.*



Buffalo Printing

Ink Works,

Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ENTIRE PRESS WORK OF THIS SHEET WAS EXECUTED UPON A
QUARTO MEDIUM COLT'S ARMORY PRESS,
DESIGNED AND FOR SALE EXCLUSIVELY BY
JOHN THOMSON,
TEMPLE COURT,
NASSAU AND BEEKMAN STREETS, NEW YORK.

MEGILL'S SCREW ADJUSTING GAUGE PINS
USED FOR PERFECT REGISTER.

WILLIAM ROAF CLIMIE,

Secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Press Association, is a native Canadian, being born in the county of Simcoe, Upper Canada, in 1839. His father, the Rev. John Climie, a Congregational minister, moved to Bowmanville in 1844, and there Mr. Climie has resided since that date. In 1854 his father and elder brother—the latter a journeyman printer—purchased the *Messenger* office, which was the first printing office in Bowmanville, and commenced the publication of the *Canadian Statesman*, W. R. Climie entering the office as an apprentice to the trade. In 1860 he became sole proprietor of the business, which he carried on successfully until 1878, when, desiring a cessation from labor and a straightening up of outlying accounts, sold out, but continued to reside in Bowmanville. He then remained out of business for nearly six years. In 1883 he purchased a new plant, and commenced publication of *The Sun*, which still continues to "shine for all," a journal which wields a powerful influence. Mr. Climie joined the Canadian Press Association in 1867, and for the past thirteen years has filled the office of secretary-treasurer with universal satisfaction. He has always been a conscientious liberal, and for twenty-seven years has been secretary of the West Durham (Ontario) Reform Association. Mr. Climie deservedly enjoys the personal friendship and esteem of all the prominent newspaper men in the province, whom he generally conducts on their annual excursion. He is a warm advocate of total abstinence, exemplifying his principles in his daily walk and conversation, and has many friends among his coworkers. Such men are an honor to their profession, and cannot fail to exercise a healthful influence among the community with which they associate.



At the government printing office, for some months past, the major portion of the force has been engaged upon a number of contested election cases, to be heard at incoming session of congress. Public Printer Palmer is pushing forward the additions to the building to such an extent that when "time" is called on the *Congressional Record* the proofreaders thereon will have new and commodious quarters. In addition, effort has been made to add to the security of the old building by a series of posts and props. The local press is replete with suggestions, for each of which might be substituted, "Build a new building." It is intimated that the forthcoming effort of the public printer will urge such a course.

PAPER AS A NON-CONDUCTOR.

The advantages arising from the use of non-conducting walls for dwellings, cellars, cold storage warehouses, silos, etc., are not nearly as well understood as they should be. Of all the materials used in building, wood is the best and brick the next best non-conductor, while thick paper is useful in combination with other materials, from its air-tight qualities and great pliability. Wooden boxes of flowers and plants lined with thick paper are shipped thousands of miles in the dead of winter, and sometimes carried in a wagon for an hour in a zero temperature without injuring the contents. I once shipped a lot of apples in dry goods boxes to Columbus, a distance of 140 miles. The railroad agent promised that the fruit should reach its destination the following day, but it was near the holidays, and I took the precaution to line the boxes with newspaper. The weather suddenly turned cold; the freight, through some carelessness, was carried 300 miles out of the way, and reached its destination fourteen days after shipment, with the thermometer four degrees below zero. Yet the apples were not frozen, except a few around a knot-hole, where the paper was broken. Having occasion last winter to deliver a few bushels of apples on a cold day, I put them in paper flour sacks and allowed them to stand several hours in a warm room. They were then carried two hours in an open sleigh, with the temperature at fourteen degrees above zero, without freezing, and could doubtless have been carried two hours longer without injury. Being at a temperature of seventy degrees when taken out, it took a long time to reduce this to twenty-seven degrees (the temperature at which apples freeze), protected as they were by the impenetrable walls of the paper sacks.

Where cellars are under an unwarmed part of the house it is often difficult to keep them warm, even when banked. The cold comes through the floor overhead. Sealing the under side of the joists with matched lumber will often remedy the difficulty. Many dollars could be annually saved in stables if they were lined with building paper, kept in position and protected with a lining of boards. The boards need not be more than half an inch thick, but should be well seasoned and the edges matched. Two half-inch boards with paper between make an excellent partition between a stable and a carriage house, keeping the stable warm and the carriage room free of ammonia, so destructive to paint and varnish.—*American Agriculturist.*

PUBLIC PRINTING.

THE following address was delivered by Hon. E. A. Snively, of Springfield, Illinois, before the National Editorial Association, on Wednesday, August 28, 1889:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION,—At the last meeting of the Illinois Press Association, the then president, Mr. L. A. McLean, associate editor of the Urbana *Herald*, in the course of his annual address, among other things, said:

"I desire to call your attention to the fact that the government has become a strong competitor in our business, and, in fact, almost monopolizes one branch of the stationery trade."

The passage of the address which I have quoted, after being discussed, was referred to myself, as the legislative committee of the association, with instructions to take such action as I deemed for the interest of the association. The discussion demonstrated a preponderance of sentiment in favor of having the matter brought before the National Association, and in this view I fully concurred, because this is one question upon which the National Association should act, and which belongs to its domain more properly than that of any state organization.

Subsequently, your executive committee honored me with a place upon your programme, and assigned me the prolific subject of "Public Printing."

The very words "public printing" call to mind the thousands of volumes of all sorts of reports from all sorts of officials upon all sorts of subjects, which are sent out to a patient and long-suffering public from Washington, and which are of no earthly use except to add to the stock of the junk dealer. They call to mind, too, that prosaic serial, the *Congressional Record*, which comes to you only as a reminder that days before you have read in the daily papers all that it contains.

To give the subject a full and comprehensive discussion would necessitate an array of figures and statistics which would require much more time than I have had at my disposal, and would take up so much of the time of the convention as to be wearisome, even if the executive committee had not limited the time in which one may afflict the convention to only twenty minutes. I presume the committee expected only a reference to one or more subjects in order to lead to present and future discussion.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I will avail myself of the courtesy of your committee, and as a representative of the Illinois Association, and in its behalf, discuss only the matter referred to by Mr. McLean in his address.

Under the laws of congress the public printing office is today a direct competition with every other printing office in the land. Why the government should seek to place itself in competition with the printing offices of the country in preference to any other business, I leave to be answered to those distinguished gentlemen in congress for whom the press of the country does more stalwart lying than all other classes combined, not excepting obituaries, patent medicine men, circus agents and the "distinguished fellow townsman" who has returned from a fishing excursion.

At the very threshold of the discussion one is met by the principle which seems imbedded in the public mind and action, to make the newspaper subservient to all else. And this idea has been crystallized into congressional enactment and become the settled policy of one department of the government. It is unnecessary to enter upon a disquisition of the powers and duties of the general government, or to advance any argument to prove to a reflecting mind that the system of printing as referred to by Mr. McLean is wrong. If there was any justice in the usurpation by the government of the business of private individuals, then there should be a general store kept by paid agents of the government. The man who has been appointed postmaster should no more become an agent for the sale of envelopes, than for the sale of calico, hardware and groceries.

In dealing with this matter the postoffice department is unfair, to use a very mild term. I say this more in sorrow than in anger, and I do not wish my patriotism questioned for making the statement, because I am heartily in favor of the war which began in 1861 and ended long ago in some newspapers, while in others, both south and north, it is still in progress. The government offers to do printing for one business man, but will not for his neighbor. Suppose Mr. John Smith owns a wholesale grocery establishment. The government will not print on his envelope, "return to John Smith, wholesale grocer"; but, if he will make a very slight change in the style of the firm, he can have his envelope printed, "return to the John Smith Wholesale Grocery Company." The man who invented that fine distinction must have been godfather to the marksman who invariably hit if it was a deer and missed if it was a calf. The distinction is made because several years ago there was a general protest from the press of the country against placing business cards upon stamped envelopes. The protest became so universal that it was decided that the practice of the government printing business cards on envelopes should be discontinued. And it has been decided that it is advertising to say on an envelope to return to "John Jones, Banker," while it is not advertising to say "return to John Jones' Bank."

That venerable trio of political grandmothers who constitute that colossal humbug, the civil service commission, must have a serious time in securing clerks with discriminating powers adequate to draw the line and distinguish what is and what is not advertising. The gentlemen who do this work would be invaluable around a newspaper office during the season when oysters are ripe and church fairs are flourishing to guide the business department so as to distinguish between what is news and what is advertising.

In talking to a gentleman who is postmaster, or who was yesterday, he claimed that the printing of the address on the envelope was an essential part of the present efficiency of the postal service, and that it was indispensable to the business of the country. I grant this to be true, but does it render the service any more efficient, or is it any better for the interests of the country to have this work done by the government than by the home printing office?

There is no regulation of the postal department that I am aware of that requires more expedition to be used in carrying a letter with a return address printed by the government than one printed at the poorest cross-roads printing office in the country. Of course, I may be mistaken in this view, and the letter which never came may have been side-tracked somewhere because the postal clerk discovered that the sender had neglected to add to the surplus in the national treasury by having his printing done at home.

No one will deny the efficiency of having a return address printed on an envelope. And if the department would require every envelope to have a return address printed or written upon it, it would be a most proper regulation.

Another reason urged in behalf of the present system is that the business of the postoffice is thereby increased. In other words, it is proper to rob the publisher in order to aid the postmaster, and that, too, when thousands of people are climbing over each other and making life a burden to their friends to secure the position of postmaster. But why draw the line at the printing office? If the postmaster also sold cheese, crackers, bologna sausage, yams and potatoes he would realize still more, even though the green-grocer retired to the poor farm. And why not increase the revenues by making the postmaster a government agent for the selling of clothing, agricultural implements and ladies' dress goods? It might require a little more study for a man to pass a civil service examination in order to enable him to tell the difference between a thrashing machine and a patent churn, or to properly grapple with a piece of calico, in the bolt, but would not the increased revenue compensate for the midnight oil burned in acquiring the information?

In the same connection it is urged that the profits of this business aid the postal department and assist in making it self-sustaining. As I understand it, the theory of city, county, state and national government is that they are to be supported in all their departments by all the people. If the printing offices of the country are to be deprived of patronage in order to make the postal department self-sustaining, why not deprive some other

industry of patronage to sustain other departments, and why not levy a special tax upon wind-mills to keep congress running?

It is urged that the government can furnish envelopes cheaper than can private parties. There is no doubt of this. And if the government would establish a paper mill, there would not only be more offices to fill, but the envelopes could be furnished at a still lower rate. The rankest confederate who ever traded tobacco, whisky and lies, with a sentinel on a northern outpost, must be inspired with respect for the government when he sees it go into the market and purchase its envelopes by the million, and says to the country publisher, who buys his by the thousand, we can sell cheaper than you can.

It is claimed, I am aware, that the envelope is a part and parcel of the postal arrangements. If so, why is not the inclosure, for without it the envelope would be useless. Why should not the government, then, furnish all manner of writing paper, from the ponderous legal cap used by the lawyer, to the most delicately scented sheet used by the pestiferous dude?

The amount of this work differs in localities. There are towns and considerable cities in Illinois, and I presume in other states, where the printing of envelopes has become almost a lost art, where the postmaster (after having cheated the newspaper publisher out of the postoffice) has become a canvassing agent for the government printing office. The amount lost to each individual printing office may be very small, but the excuse that a wrong was insignificant has never yet availed as a proper defense for its commission.

To the wise men of the nation, or those who think themselves wise, who are worrying and puzzling their brains over the surplus, it may seem ridiculous for an association to be discussing such a question as this. If it amounts to little, then the less will the postoffice department be injured by a change. If, in the aggregate, it amounts to enough to seriously affect the postoffice department, then the time has most surely come for a change, in that one private business should no longer be deprived of its income in order to benefit all other classes.

Experience with the legislature in my own state has taught me that the way to secure legislation is, to first determine upon one or two measures, and then work for their adoption. In this view I have discussed but one measure. There are many others, no doubt, which will suggest themselves to the members of the convention, and they may be of much more importance than the one I have referred to. The nation's capital is a long distance from the majority of the people who contribute to the support of the government. The actual results of the labors of congress—the conduct of officials—are little known only as they are discussed in the heat of political campaigns. Millions of the people's money are expended in sending out volumes of useless reports which no one is so idiotic as to read, while other millions are used in sending out garden seeds which never grow. And congress fosters this waste of public money, on the theory that the distribution of these things popularizes its members with the masses.

Why should the laws of congress be furnished only to the law libraries of the land?—why should there not be at least an authoritative annual financial statement of the status of the government published in the leading papers?—but these and other matters will, no doubt, suggest themselves to members of the association. And when once you fully embark upon this question, you will find many instances where laws can be changed, and while benefiting the publishers, will also educate and benefit the people.

Having once settled on what legislation you want, if you want any at all, the next question is how to obtain it. This ought to be easy enough with a congress composed of men who depend upon the press to make their calling and election sure. It has been my good, or ill, fortune, to mingle to some extent with such grave and dignified deliberative bodies as boards of school directors, city councils, boards of supervisors and state legislators, and I have discovered that as the office increases in importance the officer becomes more and more dependent upon the press. Experience teaches in unmistakable terms that men want office, either for the money or the glory connected therewith, and the average newspaper is published in the same humanitarian spirit. It will not take long for each member of the various state press associations to let the able and distinguished gentleman who represents his district in congress know that they expect a little reciprocity in this life; that while you are ready, willing and anxious to drape your paper in mourning because Washington and Lincoln were his inferiors in ability and statesmanship, you don't want the fact sent broadcast in ready printed stationery furnished by the government. I have no doubt if the matter is properly presented to the members of the two houses that there will be no difficulty in securing such legislation as may be called for; and if the publishers will look after their own interests there certainly will not be. If the present members of congress will not aid you, I violate no confidence in saying that in every district in the nation there are numerous patriots ready and anxious to serve the dear people at the national capital. The most persistent opponents of any legislation that will be of advantage to the newspapers are what an old Illinois legislator once appropriately denominated the "Smart Aleck statesman"—the happy victim of some political accident which gave him position. Many of these men of premature growth imagine they are pandering to the public by fighting the press. But the number of such creatures in congress is always small. Governor Reynolds, on his first visit to Washington, while congress was in session, is said to have remarked that the houses were much larger and the men much smaller than he had expected to find them. This is no doubt true, and it is a fact which newspaper men should keep in mind.

If any action is to be taken by the association, I would recommend the appointment of a committee on legislation, to whom shall be intrusted the whole matter of bringing to the attention of congress such reforms as they may deem best, or such as may be decided on by the association to be the most important. It ought to be an easy matter to remedy existing evils, if there is only reasonable unity among the publishers. The gentlemen representing the various congressional districts will readily understand that they need you more than you need them. While I do not presume for a moment that any editor would resort to the tactics of a bulldozer or the braggart, neither would I recommend the course of the sycophant. A firm, courteous demand for such legislation as may be desired will no doubt secure it.

In Illinois we have found many rocks and pitfalls in the way of arriving at definite and final action in dealing with the advertising agent, because the business environments of one office and in one community are entirely different from another. Equally unfortunate have we been in adopting rigid and inflexible rules in regard to local advertising, for the same reason. Advance payment of subscription is being enforced in many instances, while the custom has become almost universal to see that the newspaper is paid for its campaign printing with as much promptness as is the brass band. They have learned that the acme of editorial philosophy is to have twelve of their own men on the jury, if possible, when there is a libel suit on hand.

But in so far as securing the passage of laws requiring publications to be made, there has been practical unanimity. As a result, the last few years have witnessed the enactment of statutes that have been of incalculable benefit to the people, while the revenue which the publishers have derived has brightened many a Saturday night.

What has been done in this line in any state through the instrumentality of the Press Association can be done to a still greater extent in the nation through the instrumentality of the National Association. Every essay that has been read, or address that has been delivered, at the past meetings of this body, or that may hereafter be presented, will tend to enlighten and educate the press and weld more closely the ties of brotherhood in the profession. But, after all, logic, sentiment and theory avail but little when the condition of an empty treasury faces one on Saturday night. During the years I had the honor to be editor and publisher of a newspaper I smilingly bowed to everyone who complimented my

editorials, but I reached out with both arms to embrace the man who brought in a large advertisement.

This, if I mistake not, is the first time the question of "Public Printing" has been brought to the attention of the association. While regretting that I have not been more comprehensive, I trust that, once the question is introduced, such action will be taken as will eventually end in national legislation that will open many a sealed book, and will aid the people to a better understanding of the official acts of their servants, while it incidentally swells the pocketbooks of every newspaper in the land. This can be done easily enough if there is only a little stiffening of the editorial backbone, and the maintenance toward members of congress of the same determination you would use toward a circus agent, who wanted a double column at half price, when you knew he had already paid for his city license and had the bulletin boards erected.

Many of those before me have traveled hundreds, and others have traveled thousands, of miles to reach this beautiful city and meet the representatives from the various states. As the train, with lightning speed, cut through space, leaving farm and hamlet and city behind, we were all more than ever impressed with the greatness and grandeur of our country. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the lakes to the gulf, peace and happiness reigns. Politicians may wrangle and demagogues quarrel, but in the hearts of the people is indelibly stamped the grand and beautiful sentiment of Garfield, "God reigns, and the government at Washington lives."

But recently we celebrated the last important epoch in connection with the centennial of our republic; and no man was found with pen or tongue so eloquent as to properly portray the great strides our country has made during the last ten decades. Surely, a country with such a glorious past and such a brilliant future, a country with traditions challenging the attention of civilization everywhere, and which has been the beacon-light of liberty throughout the world, ought to find in the patriotism of the people enough of love to furnish ample means to conduct every department of the government without resorting to competition with any private business in the land.

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION OF 1892.

The following address has been issued by the Press Committee in Chicago to the editors of the United States, showing forth the advantages and claims possessed by this city, for holding the World's Exposition of 1892:

DEAR SIR,—In soliciting you to exercise your influence in behalf of Chicago as the site of the World's Exposition of 1892, we do not desire to detract from the claims of other leading cities. In friendly rivalry it is not necessary that we should do so, but at the same time we take this opportunity to offer to the journalistic fraternity a few reasons why the great fair should be held here.

We have all the essentials of an eligible location—an abundance of fresh air and pure water, space for all exhibits, and unsurpassed facilities for transportation.

Our refrigerator—Lake Michigan—renders our climate, in the summer season, more comfortable than that of any other available city, as can be proven by the reports of the weather bureau. This immense lake also furnishes us with an inexhaustible supply of water far superior in quality to that of any other city in the world.

Combined with these are our exceptional railroad facilities, which would make the exposition accessible alike to exhibitors and visitors from every quarter of the globe. In this connection, the recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that thirty per cent of the railway mileage of the United States, exclusive of the eastern trunk lines beyond Pittsburgh and Buffalo, directly enter Chicago.

Our hotel accommodations, which are being rapidly enlarged, are amply sufficient to insure the comfort and convenience of visitors, having now the capacity to easily entertain 150,000 guests, to say nothing of the 5,000 boarding houses.

The leading officials of the several telegraph companies acknowledge that our telegraph facilities are unequaled, as has been evidenced by the numerous tests which have resulted in this being proudly designated the "Convention City."

There can be an agricultural and live stock exhibit here, such as the world has never seen. Secretary of Agriculture Rusk says, "Chicago is the center of the greatest agricultural and stock raising region in the world."

The people of all nations can rendezvous here more cheaply, and from this point the United States can make a deeper and more lasting impression upon the world of its achievements and capabilities.

Chicago wants the exposition, because her citizens will see to it that the thousands of foreigners coming are impressed with the beauties, realize the wonderful resources, and comprehend the amazing growth of the West, the Northwest, the Southwest, the South and the Pacific coast states. We would not be content to have them go away without visiting all our sister cities. We would have them observe the possibilities of the South, inhale the ozone of the empire state of Texas, and gaze on the picturesque grandeur of California and the Yellowstone. We would not have their range of vision confined to Long Island, the Brooklyn bridge and Central Park, but would have them inspect our mines, take them through our factories, over our farms, show them the stock, our fields, our implements, our granaries and our forests.

Finally, then, we ask you to aid us by arousing public sentiment in our favor, because the exposition, if held in the heart of America, will enable foreigners to more fully appreciate our country after witnessing the evidences of its past and present rapid development, and the promises of coming greatness. The West and its tributaries, therefore, seek the support of the journalists of the country in behalf of Chicago, whose citizens have the magnanimity and public spirit to advance the millions of dollars necessary to make the exposition a success.

Yours fraternally,

J. W. SCOTT, *The Herald.*
W. K. SULLIVAN, *Evening Journal.*
VICTOR F. LAWSON, *Daily News.*
WASHINGTON HESING, *Staats Zeitung.*
WM. PENN NIXON, *The Inter Ocean.*
R. W. PATTERSON, JR., *The Tribune.*
H. A. HURLBUT, *The Globe.*
R. MICHAELIS, *Freie Presse.*
A. C. CAMERON, *The Inland Printer.*
JOSEPH R. DUNLOP, *The Times* and *Mail.*

TINT PLATES.

A very pretty and attractive tint-plate is made in the following simple manner: Saturate thoroughly a piece of blotting-paper with water, after which put it in a stereotype casting-box, and pour in melted typemetal as though making a stereotype plate. The hot metal coming in contact with the wet paper will cause a peculiar formation, which will give the "weird effect" when printed so much admired and sought by those ambitious to become artists in the "art preservative." Great care should be exercised to prevent the hot metal from splashing on the operator. Use a very long-handled ladle to pour from and stand well back from the casting-box.

Some six years ago this process was first discovered, but has been carefully guarded as a great secret from the public. The most attractive and unique borders, tint plates, and designs for color printing can be produced in this way. In the East this process is extensively used and always with satisfactory results. We do not think, however, that any letters patent on the *modus operandi* have ever been issued.—*American Press.*

BEFORE COMPOSING-STICKS.—Previous to 1640, when the composing-stick was introduced, the method of setting up type was by taking the letters direct from the boxes and placing them side by side in a kind of small coffin, made of hardwood, and held tight when filled by means of two screws at foot.

Old Style Antique.

MECHANICAL PATENT, MAR. 31, 1885.

6 POINT OLD STYLE ANTIQUE. 36 A, 70 a, $2.85.

WARDROBES FOR EVERYDAY WEAR
Suitable for Embezzling Apprentices, Dashing Clerks and Saleswomen
Absconders' Leggings and Daredevil Road Dusters
1234567890

8 POINT OLD STYLE ANTIQUE. 36 A, 70 a, $3.40.

OUR GRANDFATHERS' DAYS
Carefully Providing for the Future with Economical Prudence
Like Newtown Pippins, Sound to the Core
1234567890

10 POINT OLD STYLE ANTIQUE. 36 A, 52 a, $4.05.

THE PROGRESSIVE AGE
Extravagant Young Spendthrifts and Mendshifts
1234567890

12 POINT OLD STYLE ANTIQUE. 25 A, 32 a, $3.65.

ORIENT AND OCCIDENT
Atlantic and Pacific Wedding Ceremony
1234567890

18 POINT OLD STYLE ANTIQUE. 14 A, 20 a, $4.10.

DICTIONARY OF DIFFICULTIES
Minding my own Business to Avoid Useless Trouble

36 POINT OLD STYLE ANTIQUE. 6 A, 9 a, $7.10.

MONOCHROME
Eastern Landscape Scenes

24 POINT OLD STYLE ANTIQUE. 10 A, 15 a, $5.00.

LOVINGLY WAITING
Snowbound Honeymoon Travelers

48 POINT OLD STYLE ANTIQUE. 4 A, 6 a, $8.00.

MONKISH Departure

30 POINT OLD STYLE ANTIQUE. 8 A, 12 a, $6.00.

IMPEDIMENTAL
Contrary Breeze and Current

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia. Shniedewend & Lee Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

FRENCH ELZEVIR

Complete Romans, $33.00 Complete Italics, $13.25

Italics for Three Larger Sizes will follow later.

Printers who have our FRENCH OLD STYLE need buy only FRENCH ELZEVIR LOWER CASE, on the three larger sizes, as they line together; the four smaller sizes line with our ELZEVIR ITALICS. Prices specified with each size. . .

Lower Case, $1.12 — 24 Point French Elzevir — 10 a, 8 A, $4.00

This Letter is Exact Reproduction From Works Printed During 1659 at Leyden

Roman, $4.00 Italic, $3.00... — 8 Point French Elzevir — Roman, 90 a, 40 A, 20 A Italic, 80 A, 28 a . . . .

By ceaseless action all that is subsists.
Constant rotation of the unwearied wheel
That Nature rides upon, maintains her health,
Her beauty, her fertility. She dreads
An instant's pause, and lives but while she moves.
Its own revolvency upholds the world.
Winds from all quarters agitate the air,
And fit the limpid element for use,
Else noxious. Oceans, rivers, lakes, and streams,
All feel the fresh'ning impulse, and are cleansed
By restless undulation: ev'n the oak
Thrives by the rude concussions of the storm:
He seems indeed indignant, and to feel

Th' impression of the blast with proud disdain;
Frowning, as if in his unconscious arm
He held the thunder: but the monarch owes
His firm stability to what he scorns.

Roman, $4.75 Italic, $3.80... — 10 Point French Elzevir — Roman, 80 a, 40 A, 20 A Italic, 80 a, 28 A . . .

LAMARTINE was born of aristocratic parents at Macon, on the 21st of October, 1791. His father, whose name was De Prat, was major of a regiment of cavalry in the service of LOUIS XVI, and his mother was companion to the sister of Louis Philippe, her mother being Madame des Rois, under-governess to the family of the Prince of Orleans. The Revolution, which first swept away the crown and sceptre of France, reduced the family of De Prat from rank and opulence to grief and poverty, and consigned the father of Lamartine to a prison. The first

recollections of the poet are reflected in tears. When his father, whose name he has exchanged for that of his maternal uncle, was incarcerated in prison by

Lower Case, $2.66 — 48 Point French Elzevir — 5 a, 4 A, $7.34

Old 17th Century Styles

Roman, $5.00 Italic, $3.90... — 14 Point French Elzevir — Roman, 50 a, 20 A, 10 A Italic, 36 a, 16 A . . . .

LAMARTINE was born of aristocratic parents at Macon, on the 21st day of Oct'er, 1791. His father, whose name was De Prat, was major of a regiment of cavalry in the service of LOUIS XVI, and his mother was companion to the sister of Louis Philippe, her mother

being Madame Rois, under-governess to the family of the Prince of Orleans The revolution, which first swept away

Roman, $5.00 Italic, $3.94... — 12 Point French Elzevir — Roman, 62 a, 28 A, 16 A Italic, 50 a, 20 A . . .

The sun's last rays are on the hill,
And sparkle in the fountain rill,
Whose welcome waters, cool and clear,
Draw blessings from the mountaineer:
Here may the loitering merchant Greek
Find that repose 'twere vain to seek
In cities lodged too near his lord,
And trembling for his secret hoard:
Here may he rest where none can see,—

In crowds a slave, in deserts free,—
And with forbidden wine may stain
The bowl a Moslem must not drain.

Lower Case, $1.76 — 42 Point French Elzevir — 6 a, 5 A, $5.66

Particular Attention Given Italics

Original Designs from Dickinson Type Foundery, Boston Mass.

TYPOTHETÆ SERIES

Patent Applied For

Figures and Ornaments Complete with Each Size

COMPLETE SERIES TYPOTHETÆ, $31.

[From the President of the UNITED TYPOTHETÆ]

MESSRS PHELPS, DALTON & CO., Boston. Chicago, July 15, 1889.

Gentlemen: In reference to the series of type which you intend to issue under the name of "Typothetæ" . . . . if printers want artistic faces of type, the proof you sent me would, I think, meet with favor.

A. McNally

24 Point — 8 A — $4.50

NEW SPECIMEN SHEET FOR THE

10 Point — 16 A — $2.00

53 DIFFERENT STYLE NEWSPAPER FACES TAKEN FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS

36 Point — 6 A — $4.90

PRINTER OF 1890

16 Point — 12 A — $2.60

RUNNING OVER WITH 2643 DESIRABLE FACES SUCH AS EVERY

60 Point — 4 A — $5.90

BOOK AND JOB

12 Point — 14 A — $2.30

CONCERN SHOULD HAVE ON HAND CORRESPONDENCE AND ORDERS ATTENDED AT ONCE

48 Point — 4 A — $5.40

THE $47 PRIZE

8 Point — 18 A — $1.90

EVERY VARIETY OF SOCIETY AND MISCELLANEOUS CUTS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE

18 Point — 10 A — $3.25

GIVEN TO LARGEST BUYER FOR 1872

Original Designs from Dickinson Type Foundery, Boston, Mass.

LaSalle Series.

10 A 15 a — 18 POINT LaSalle (3 line Nonp.) — $2 70

GREAT MEN ARE NOT ALWAYS WISE

Virtue is better than Riches

He Loves no other Land so Much as That of His Adoption

465 Native Born and Foreigners 273

8 A 12 a — 24 POINT LaSalle (4 line Nonp.) — $3 50

THE NATION IS POWERFUL

Great National Game

Sweet Flowers grow slow Weeds make Haste

25 Sun warms the Earth 34

6 A 10 a — 30 POINT LASALLE (5 line Nonp.) — $4 35

MONEY MAKES FRIENDS

Pure Gold and Silver

Were it not for Hope the Heart would

38 Surely Break 49

Manufactured by BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago, Ill.

Carried in stock by Minnesota Type Foundry Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Great Western Type Foundry, Kansas City, Mo.; Great Western Type Foundry, Omaha, Neb.; St. Louis Printers' Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo., and for sale by all Type Founders and Dealers in Printers Material.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

PRICE LIST OF SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES AND MACHINERY.

WEB PERFECTING PRESSES.

Bullock Web Press, complete with folder and stereotyping apparatus, for 6, 7 or 8 column, four or eight page paper, speed 9000 copies an hour. Price.....$6,000

FOUR CYLINDER PRESSES.

8-Column Folio Hoe Four Cylinder Press..$3,500

DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESSES.

41x60 Dbl. Cylinder Hoe Press.....$3,000
40x54 Taylor Dbl. Cylinder, air springs, will print 4 pages 7 col. quarto..... 2,500
36⅝x57½ Dbl. Cylinder Hoe, 2 roller spiral springs, 2 sheet cutters..... 2,500
25¼x37 A. B. Taylor, Dbl. Cylinder, air sp's. 2,000

THREE REVOLUTION PRESSES.

36x54 Hoe, 3 revolution, air springs.....$1,800
33x50 Taylor, 3 revolution, air springs 1,200
33x50 Hoe, 3 rev., tapes, air spr'gs, rack and screw..... 1,500
33½x46½ Hoe, 3 rev., air spr'gs, tapes, rack and screw 1,500
26x38 Taylor, three rev., for 2 pages of a 7-col. paper, speed, 2,000, air springs..... 900

TWO REVOLUTION PRESSES.

40x56 Campbell, 2 rev., front delivery, rack and screw distribution, 2 roller.....$1,500
33x50 Taylor, 2 revolution, 2 rol., air spr'gs 900

TAPELESS DELIVERY DRUM CYLINDERS.

36x52 Potter Combination, 4 roller, tapeless, rack and screw $1,600
33x46½ Improved Taylor, tapeless delivery, air springs, 2 roller, table, rack and screw distribution 800
32⅜x50 Cottrell & Babcock, air spr'gs, rack and screw, tapeless delivery, 2 roller.. 1,100
32x46 Cottrell & Babcock, 4 rol., tapeless, table, rack and screw, air springs 1,100
31⅞x46 Campbell Complete, spiral springs, rack, screw and table, tapeless, 2 rol. 900
29¼x42 Potter, tapeless, late style..... 1,200
18½x22 Cottrell, tapeless, 2 rol., air spr'gs, rack and screw distribution..... 600
13¾x20 Lightning Hoe, stop, tapeless, 2 rol. 300

LITHOGRAPH CYLINDER PRESSES.

18x22 John Lilly Lithograph Cylinder.....$ 400
16x20 Hughes & Kimber Lithogr'hic Cy'der. 300

SINGLE CYLINDER PRESSES.

41x57½ Fluted Column Hoe, 4 roller, air springs, tapes, rack, screw and table.$1,200
36x50 N. Y. Taylor, air spr'gs tape del'y, 2 rol 1,000
35½x52 Chicago Taylor, air springs, 2 roller. 1,000
35x52 A. B. Taylor, rack, screw and table distribution, air springs, 4 roller 1,200
34¼x54 Cincinnati, spiral springs, tapes, rack and screw distribution, 2 roller.. 750
34x52 Cottrell & Babcock, air springs, 2 rol. 1,000
33x48 Campbell, r'ck, sc'w and t'le dist., 2 rol 700
32¾x50 Potter Country, rack, sc'w and table distribution, 2 roller..... 800
32¾x46 Potter, 2 roller, rack, scr'w and table distribution, spiral springs 700
32x47 Hoe Stop Cylinder, 4 rol., steam fixt'es 900
32x46 Northrup Cylinder, 2 roller..... 400
31¾x46½ Cottrell & Babcock, tapes, spiral sp'gs, t'ble, rack and screw dist., 2 rol 750
31¾x46 Potter, 2 roller, rack and screw distribution, Bunter springs, first class... 1,000
31½x50 Hoe Drum, tapes, r'k and sc'w, 2 rol 900
31x46 Cincinnati, sp'l spr'gs rack and screw, 2 roller..... 600
31x32¼ Campbell Complete, 4 roller..... 600
30¾x46 Cincinnati, spiral spr'gs, tapes, rack and screw distribution, 2 roller..... 600
30x46 Northrup Hand, tapes, rack and screw 2 roller..... 400
28x40 Cincinnati, spiral springs, tapes, rack and screw dist., hand fixtures, 2 rol... 500
27½x33¾ Hoe Drum, tape delivery, 2 roller. 700
25¼x33 Chicago Taylor, air springs, tapes, table, rack and screw dist., 2 roller... 700
25x38½ Chicago Taylor Cylinder, air spr'gs 825
25x35 Cottrell & Babcock, 4 rol., sp'l spr'gs.. 800

SINGLE CYLINDER PRESSES--CONTINUED.

25x35 Cottrell, rack and screw distribution, air springs, 2 roller..... $900
24½x30 Cottrell & Babcock, 4 roller 800
24½x30 Potter, tapes, spiral springs, 2 rol .. 650
24x29 Campbell, table, rack and screw distribution, tapes, 2 roller 600
23¾x33¾ Prouty, 2 roller..... 375
23½x29 Hoe, with tapes, rack and screw dist. 2 roller..... 650
23½x28¼ Hoe, tapes, r'k and sc'w dist., 2 rol. 600
21½x25½ Adams B'k Press, hand and steam 2 roller..... 300
21⅜x23⅜ Hoe Drum, tapes, spiral springs, rack and screw, 2 roller..... 575
19⅜x35 Cottrell & Babcock, air spr'gs, tapes, rack and screw distribution, 2 roller.. 800
18x24 Potter, 2 roller..... 400
17x21½ Hoe, steam, sp'l spr'gs, tapes, 2 rol. 500

HALF MEDIUM JOB PRESSES.

17½x24½ Nonpareil, hand fixtures.....$325
15x25 Nonpareil, hand fixtures..... 300
15¼x19¼ Nonpareil..... 235
14x24 Nonpareil..... 285
14½x25 Nonpareil,..... 300
14¼x23 Gordon Segment Cylinder 250
14x20 Peerless..... 350
14x20 Gordon Cylinder..... 200
14x18 Nonpareil..... 175
14x18 Nonpareil, crank and treadle power.... 200
14x18 Nonpareil, crank..... 175
13x19 Aldine Jobber..... 225
13x19 Universal..... 275
13x19 Liberty..... 250
13x19 Liberty..... 225
13x19 Globe..... 200
13x19 Gordon, new style, throw.off 300

QUARTO MEDIUM JOB PRESSES.

11½x17 Chromatic.....$190
11x16 Star, with throw-off..... 175
10x15 Nonpareil, dise distribution..... 175
10x15 Liberty..... 175
10x15 Gordon, old style..... 175
10x15 Gordon, old style, frame around..... 135
10x15 Kidder, with throw-off..... 225
10x15 Kidder 200
10x15 Star Rotary..... 160
10x15 Standard, throw-off..... 150
9½x16 Nonpareil..... 150

EIGHTH MEDIUM JOB PRESSES.

9x13 Peerless.....$150
9x13 Gordon, new style, throw-off 150
9x13 Aldine, throw-off..... 125
9x12 American..... 115
9x12 Yorkston Jobber..... 95
8½x14 Model..... 125
8x14 Model Rotary..... 100
8x14 Washington Jobber, throw-off..... 110
8x12 Favorite, throw-off 85
8x12 Peerless, throw-off 125
8x12 Monitor, throw-off..... 95
8x12 Monitor, throw-off..... 95
8x12 Globe, throw-off..... 100
8x12 Atlas, throw-off..... 115
8x12 Nonpareil..... 110
7x12 Nonpareil..... 100
7¾x11¼ Star Rotary..... 75
7x11 Gordon, old style, ... 100
7x11 Liberty..... 100
7x11 Liberty..... 100
7x11 Universal..... 100
7x11 N. Y. Clipper, throw-off and fountain... 85
7x11 Standard, throw-off..... 90
7x10 Model Rotary 65
6x12 Nonpareil..... 75
6x10 Priest Jobber..... 65
6x10 Gordon, old style..... 75
6x10 Liberty..... 75
6x9¾ Young America Rotary..... 45
4x5¾ Hoe Ticket Press 200
3x4½ Ruggles Card Press..... 20

HAND LEVER PRESSES.

10½x15¼ Star, side treadle, self-inker .....$ 50
10x15 Novelty Lever, hand-inker..... 25
10x15 Excelsior, self-inker 55
8x12 Columbian Lever, self-inker 45
7½x10 Star, side treadle, self-inker..... 30
7x11 Pearl Lever, self-inker..... 35
5½x9½ Excelsior Lever, self-inker..... 22
5¼x7¾ Baltimorean Lever, self-inker..... 17
5x8 Excelsior Lever, self-inker..... 18
5x8 Pearl, self-inker..... 20

HAND PRESSES.

9-column Hoe Washington.....$225
9-column Washington..... 225
8-column Washington..... 200
7-column Washington 175
6-column Smith Hand Press 125
6-column Foster..... 100
6-column Adams Hand Cylinder..... 150
16¼x20⅝ bed Foster..... 55
14¾x17 Foster..... 40

PAPER CUTTERS.

32-inch Acme, hand and steam.....$200
30-inch Gage 45
30-inch Cropper, iron bed, hand wheel 65
30-inch Cranston Undercut..... 100
30-inch Minerva, hand wheel 115
28-inch Sanborn, power cutter..... 150
28½-inch Lever Paper Cutter 60
27-inch Morgan Wheel Cutter..... 75
27-inch Sheridan, hand wheel 130
24-inch Naponach, end lever, wood bed 45

PLOW PAPER CUTTERS.

30-inch Plow, with iron frame.....$ 20
28-inch Plow, with iron frame..... 20
28-inch Plow, with wood frame..... 15

CARD CUTTERS.

30-inch Ruggles..... .....$ 15
30-inch Fremont Safe Co. Card Cutter..... 20
28-inch Anson Hardy..... 15
8-inch Hoe Card Cutter..... 5
Eagle Card Cutter..... 7
1 Power Press Sheet Cutter..... 8

PAPER FOLDERS.

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We intend to meet any honest competition, and therefore offer the following discounts, to take effect July 1, 1889, and continue until further notice:

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On Brass Rule, - - - - - - - - - 30 per cent Discount.

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We believe we treat our customers as liberally as does any other founder, though we don't say so much about it. Actions speak louder than words. We have no interest in any printing office and never had. Our own work is given out to first-class printers.

Do not buy any type until you have sent for sample of our "Copper Amalgam" metal, which is the best and most durable made. If you want the most perfect and newest metal quoin, that won't slip or twist a form, write us for a descriptive circular of the "BROWER QUOIN."

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Thousands and thousands of our Patent All-Brass Galley "SUCCESS" are already in the market, pronounced a success wherever in use. The "SUCCESS" Galley is worth 50 per cent more than any other galley in the market.

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This Galley is the most durable, strongest, most accurate and everlasting Galley manufactured for the price; it is made of a Solid Brass Rim, mechanically put together, and will stand any pressure, and is above all other galleys with soldered or riveted rims.

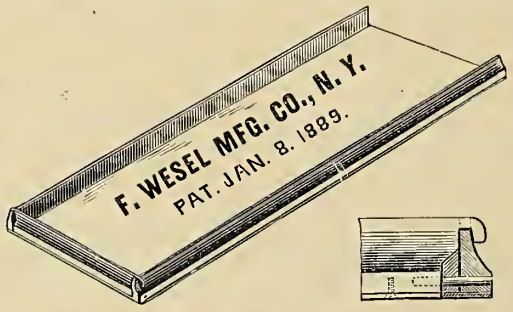
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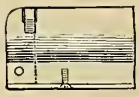
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Other sizes made to order.





End view of "Success" Galley.





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Royal, - -	12 x 18,	3.50
Super Royal,	14 x 21,	4.00
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Certain parties claim that our Patent All-Brass Galley "SUCCESS," described and shown above, is an infringement of a patent alleged to have been obtained by them. We hereby inform all persons interested, that the Patent All-Brass Galley "SUCCESS" is covered by and manufactured by us under Letters Patent No. 395,934, dated January 8, 1889, granted to our Mr. Ferdinand Wesel, and that we will fully protect all persons using or selling the same against any claims for infringement made by said parties.

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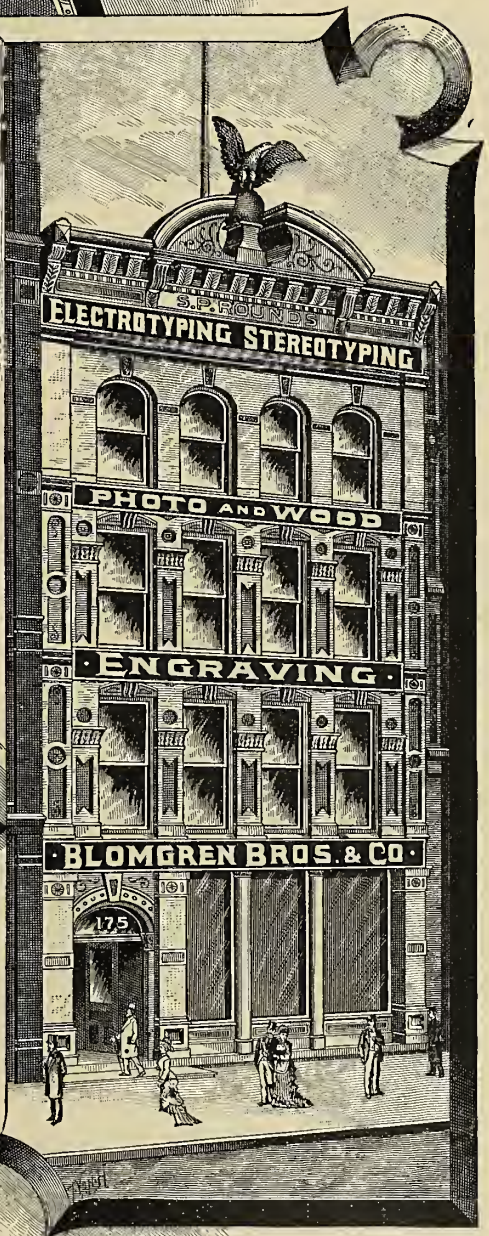
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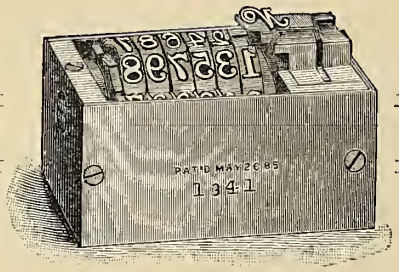
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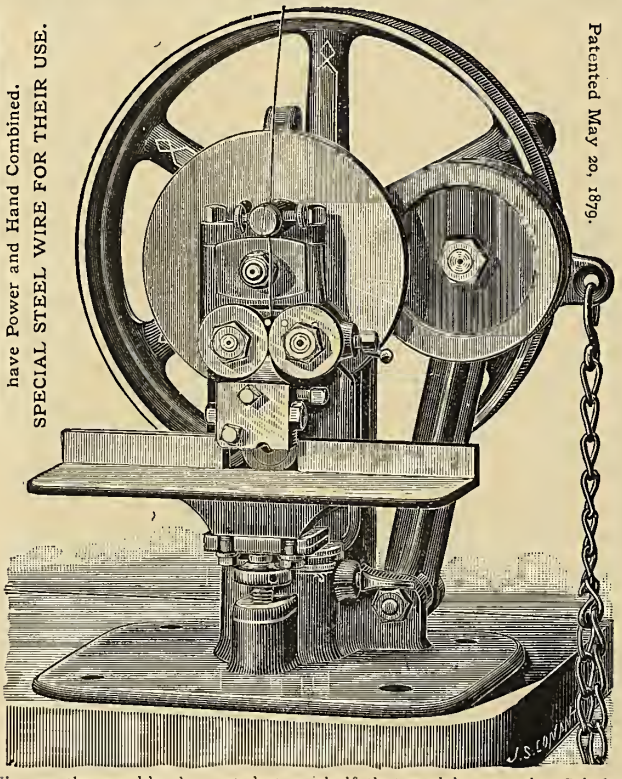
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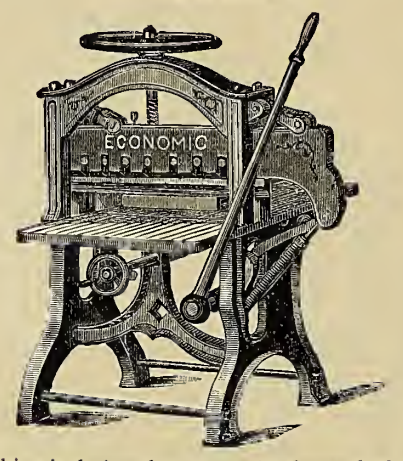
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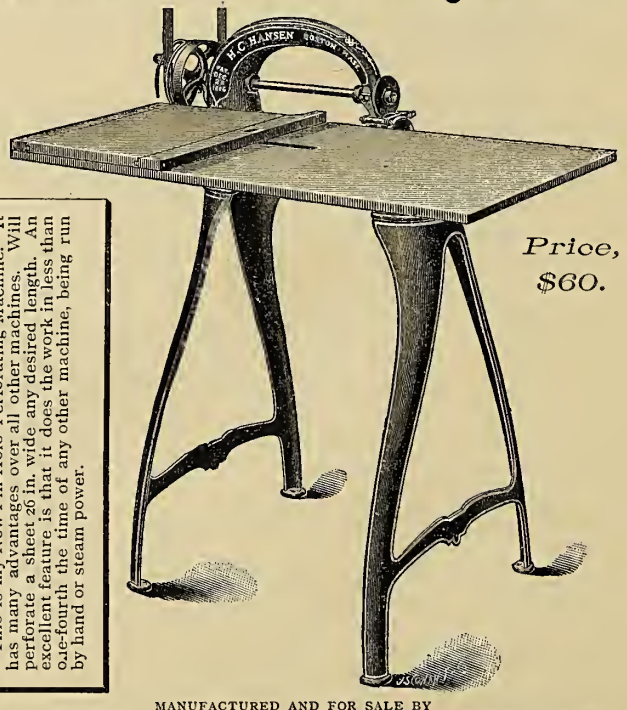
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This is my New Pin-Hole Perforating Machine. It has many advantages over all other machines. Will perforate a sheet 26 in. wide any desired length. An excellent feature is that it does the work in less than one-fourth the time of any other machine, being run by hand or steam power.

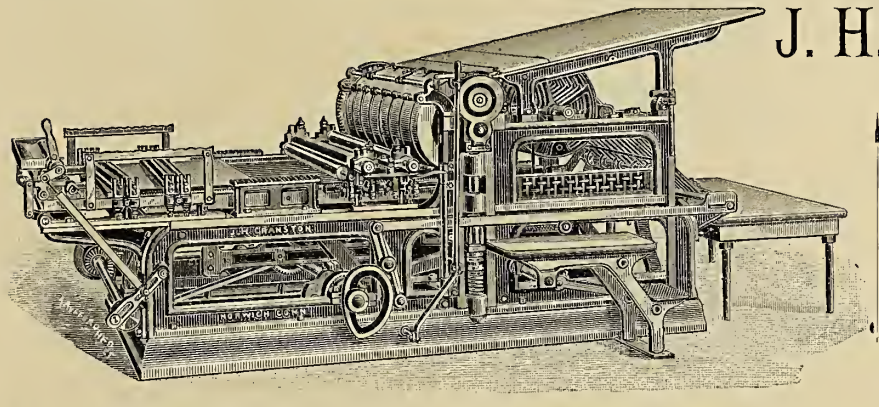
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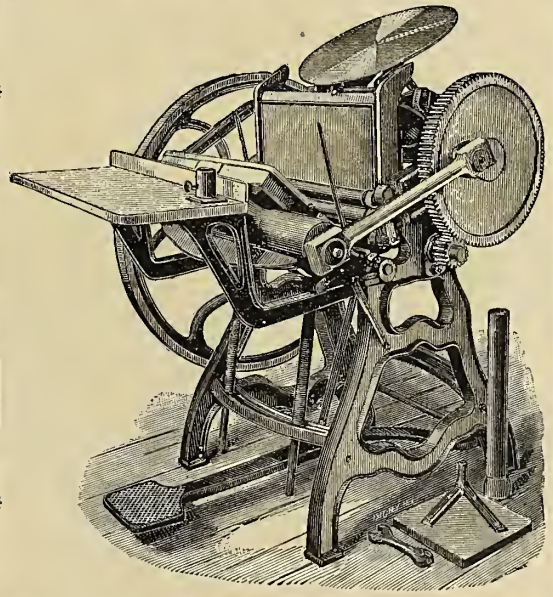
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LOWEST PRICES.

BEST WORK.

Chase 6x10 in.;	weight, 300 lbs.,	$60		Chase 10x15 in.,	Plain, Throw-off,	$150	
" 8x12 "	" 600 "	85		" 8x12 "	Finished, "	120	
" 9x13 "	" 725 "	100		" 9x13 "	" "	140	
" 10x15 "	" 1000 "	135		" 10x15 "	" "	190	
" 8x12 "	Plain, Throw-off,	100		" 11x17 "	" "	240	
" 9x13 "	" "	115					

Steam Fixtures, $12. Ink Fountain, $12. Boxed and delivered free in N.Y. City.
Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.
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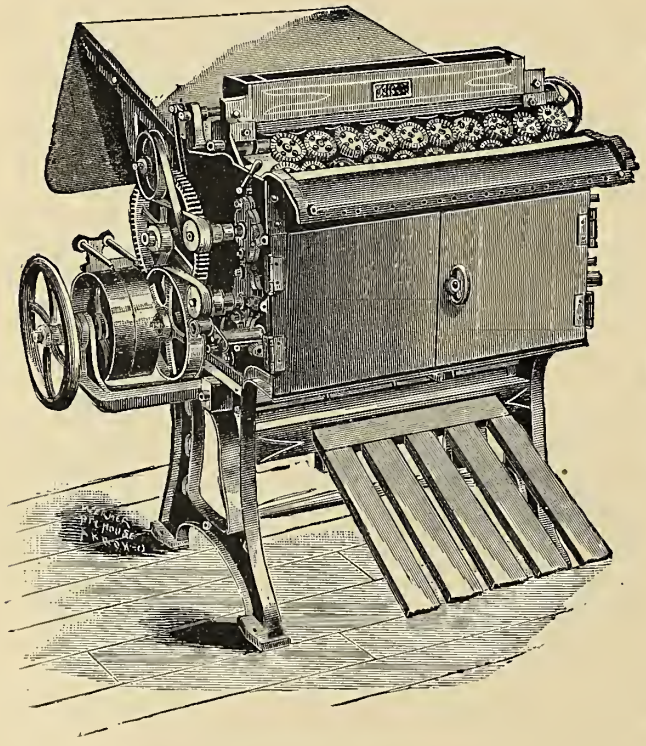
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Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

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"THE DAIRY MAID."

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FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Fifth Annual Session of the National Editorial Association of the United States convened in the Light Infantry Armory, Detroit, on Tuesday morning, August 27, a hundred and fifty delegates being in attendance. The parlors, reception rooms, etc., were tastefully decorated, and the stage in the big drill hall was fringed with potted tropical plants, topped with rich floral designs. The assemblage was called to order by T. E. Quinby, Esq., of the Arrangements Committee, after which the Rev. Dr. Potts invoked the divine blessing. The formal welcome was then extended by Acting-Mayor Jacobs in an eloquent and felicitous address, which was responded to by the president, Mr. James L. Bettis, of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mayor Pridgeon, one of the most incessant workers in making preparations for the convention, sent a letter of regret from Cottage Hill, Massachusetts, stating his inability to be present owing to his absence from the city, and bidding all the delegates a hearty welcome.

George H. Barbour, Esq,, then came to the front with a handsome gavel made of wood from the old Pontiac tree. He told the editors what the tree had seen in its day, and then presented the gavel to the association, with the wish that it might be a conservator of order and harmony.

C. A. Lee, of Rhode Island, Gen. Leon Jastrinski, of Louisiana, Gen. Reuben Williams, of Indiana, J. O. Hayden, of Massachusetts, and J. O. Amos, of Ohio, were named as the committee on credentials. The convention then adjourned to 7:30 P.M.

In the evening President Bettis delivered the annual address, after which Col. Elliott F. Shepard, of the New York *Mail and Express*, read an address on "Editorial Philosophy," which, on the whole, was favorably received, although some of his remarks were deemed in bad taste and uncalled for by a number of delegates from the southern states.

At its conclusion Colonel Farnsworth announced that Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson extended a cordial invitation to the delegates and invited guests to attend a reception to be given at their residence that evening. Adjourned till 9:30 Wednesday morning.

Shortly after ten o'clock on Wednesday morning the convention was called to order by President Bettis. After the transaction of routine business, an interesting paper on the "Progress of Libel Law Reform," was read by E. H. Butler, of the Buffalo (N. Y.) *News*, which showed careful preparation and extensive research. He was followed by the Hon. E. A. Snively, of Springfield, Illinois, who, under the caption of "Public Printing," presented his views on the injustice of the government entering into competition with the printing offices of the country. (This paper will be found in our present issue). The "Postal Service" was ably discussed by Mr. M. Panott, of Waterloo, Iowa, who pointed out in a forcible manner the much needed reforms that the service would have to adopt before it would deserve the commendation of the public.

The Committee on Resolutions was instructed to cable Minister Palmer the thanks of the association for the magnificent entertainment at the log cabin on Tuesday afternoon.

Several committees were then appointed after which the convention adjourned until 9:30 Thursday morning.

On reassembling Thursday morning, a communication was read from the Massachusetts Press Association cordially inviting the National Association to hold its convention of 1890 in the city of Boston.

The regular programme was then taken up, and W. S. Capellar, editor of the *Daily News*, Mansfield, Ohio, read one of the ablest addresses delivered during the session, on the "Nature and Limit of the Newspaper to its Party." It did honor alike to his head and his heart, and was well received by the convention.

An interesting paper entitled "Discounts to Advertising Agents; to whom should they be given and how much?" was then read by Mr. Francis Proctor, of the Cape Ann *Advertiser* and Gloucester (Mass.) *Daily Times*. He was followed by Mr. J. B. Stoll, of the South Bend (Ind.) *Times*, on the same subject. It was as follows: "Discounts to Advertising Agents; to whom should they be given and how much? Answer: If they work for you, pay them what their services are worth. If they work for the advertiser, let the agent look to the latter for his compensation for your space. When you get that, it matters little by whom the commission is paid." The production, brief as it was, was received with hearty applause.

"State Associations; how they may be made more interesting and valuable," was the subject of the last two papers read during the morning session, their authors being G. C. Matthews, of Tennessee, and W. E. Hoard, of Minnesota.

Robert Mann Woods of the *Republic and Sun*, Joliet, introduced a resolution proposing the formation of an international editorial congress, which was referred to the proper committee. The convention then took a recess until 2 P.M.

On reassembling, Mr. Charles A. Lee, editor of the *Gazette and Chronicle*, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, read an interesting and humorous paper on "State Associations; their objects and how their meetings may be made more interesting and valuable."

Mr. W. H. Brearley, of the Detroit *Evening Journal*, opened the debate on the "Progress of Libel Law Reform." His remarks were listened to with attention. Among other things he stated that the draft of the law submitted for passage had taken three years of hard labor to perfect, and when submitted to the lawyers of the Michigan legislature it had been met with ridicule and contempt. It was reported adversely from the Committee of the House, and the line of argument against it was to the effect that the press was organized for the purpose of blackening the character of citizens. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Capellar, of Ohio; Maccabe, of Boston; Schleichler, of New York, and Jewell and Single, of Missouri, with more or less warmth.

The Rev. Dr. Hewitt, representative of the Canadian Press Association, was introduced by the chairman, and made a few appropriate remarks.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution opposing the action of the government in entering into the domain of job printing, and asked that the government cease printing return requests on envelopes. Adopted and referred to the Committee on Legislation.

The resolution submitted by W. C. McClintock, regretting the ruinous competition of typefounders, was laid on the table.

Maj. Robert M. Woods said he didn't think the time had arrived for an international editorial association, but gave notice that he would exploit such a proposition next year.

A committee to prepare an editorial directory was appointed, of which D. N. Richardson, of Davenport, Iowa, was chairman.

Col. T. H. Elliott, of Florida, who waved a large American flag from the Eiffel tower, Paris, on July 4 last, related his experience, and said that it was the only foreign flag that had ever been allowed to float from that lofty height. In conclusion, Col. Elliott presented the flag to the association. It was received with thanks, and a resolution was adopted to have it displayed at each subsequent convention.

The following committee on legislation was appointed:

Tennessee, Louis J. Brooks; Mississippi, J. G. McGuire; Colorado, A. E. Pierce; Georgia, Walter S. Coleman; Indiana, William D. H. Hunter; Illinois, E. A. Snively; Kansas, D. A. Valentine; Michigan, Thomas S. Applegate; Missouri, W. O. L. Jewett; Nebraska, J. D. Kluetsch; Ohio, John T. Mack; Texas, E. F. Yeager; West Virginia, W. S. Wiley; Wisconsin, Edward Decker, L. E. Bentley. The committee met after adjournment of association, and appointed W. O. L. Jewett chairman and William D. H. Hunter secretary.

In the evening Major W. J. Richards, of the Indianapolis *News*, delivered an address on the "Philosophy of the Business Management." The essayist took the ground that every paper, to be successful, must have one supreme head, combining both editorial and business judgment, and that no publication can long be successful where the business and editorial departments are separate and alone. Lincoln said: "One poor general is better

than two good ones at cross-purposes." Only fifty papers out of the sixteen thousand in the United States and Canada strictly enforce the rule of allowing no advertisements in the reading columns without some distinguishing mark. Major Richards closed with an earnest appeal to all publishers, in towns where even but two papers were conducted, to organize, make fair rates and stick to them.

The thanks of the association were tendered to Major Richards for his able and valuable paper, and the essay was ordered printed in the proceedings of the convention.

The balance of the evening was taken up with a discussion of prices of white paper, ink, and the operations of advertising agents, participated in by J. W. Scott, of the Chicago *Herald*, L. L. Morgan, of New Haven, Connecticut, Kellogg, of the New York *World*, and John F. Mack, of Sandusky, Ohio.

The convention began its last day's session Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Boston was selected as the city in which the association should hold its next annual session, after an eloquent speech in its favor had been made by Mr. B. Maccabe of that city. The Executive Committee was empowered to fix the time for holding the convention either in June or July.

Section 3 of Article III was amended to give in effect a representation of one vote in the convention to every twenty newspapers or fractional overplus in the state. The Executive Committee was authorized to fill *ad interim* any vacancy which might occur during the year in the office of president or corresponding secretary.

W. O. L. Jewett, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, reported recommending that the association demand of congress and the postoffice department, as a matter of justice, that the practice of the government of printing a return request on envelopes be abolished, and that the rates of postage on newspapers be modified in the interest of public intelligence. The report was adopted.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the donation to the association of a tract of land in Florida for summer cottages for editors, reported recommending that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee. It was so referred.

J. J. Anderson, of Illinois, submitted a resolution calling on congress to enact that notices of sales of property, issuing from federal courts, shall be published in papers in the county where the property to be sold is located, instead of in a central state paper as at present. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Editorial Directory reported asking further time, and the matter was referred to the next convention.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers. W. H. Graenhalgh, of Colorado, nominated Charles A. Lee, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island; J. B. Stoll, of Indiana, named A. H. Lowrie, of Elgin, Illinois; Perry F. Powers, of Michigan, nominated W. H. Brearley, of the Detroit *Journal*, and Byron J. Price, of Hudson, Wisconsin, and W. C. McClintock, of Lebanon, Ohio, were also entered for the race. The first ballot stood: Lee, 94; Brearley, 65; McClintock, 48; Lowrie, 48; Price, 31. On the second ballot the convention broke in favor of Mr. Lee, and his nomination was made unanimous.

General J. B. Stanley, of Alabama, was then elected first vice-president, and E. B. Fletcher, of Illinois, second vice-president. A spirited contest ensued over the selection of a third vice-president, New York declaring for H. A. Dudley, the veteran of the Warsaw *New Yorker*, and Missouri contending for E. W. Stephens, president of the state association. Mr. Stephens was finally victorious, and the official bid was soon completed as follows: John W. Doane, Ohio, corresponding secretary; William Kennedy, Pennsylvania, recording secretary; with R. H. Tilney as his assistant, and A. H. Lowrie, of Illinois, treasurer.

The committee appointed to memorialize in a suitable manner the generous hospitality extended the association reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The National Editorial Association at this its fifth annual convention, has been most royally entertained in the city of Detroit. Such a profusion of favors has been showered upon us from the moment of our arrival, to particularize those to whom we are under obligations is impossible, yet we desire, besides expressing our appreciation of all the kindly attention shown the delegates and their ladies, to acknowledge special courtesies from the following:

The city officials, including the board of aldermen, the board of trade, the citizens and daily newspapers of Detroit for the invitation to meet in this city this year, and the munificent hospitality shown us by them, every promise made by them having been fulfilled, and more, an hundred-fold.

The Detroit daily newspapers for their able and impartial reports of all meetings, free papers furnished and other favors.

The Detroit City Railway Company, the Grand River and Fort street lines, for free transportation over their lines.

Minister T. W. Palmer, whose log cabin will ever be to memory dear, and ex-Postmaster-General and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson, whose pleasant residence was thrown open to us.

The citizens of Detroit who placed their private carriages at our disposal, as well as rendering other favors too numerous to mention, and the owners of the yachts Pastime, belonging to Commodore Frank H. Walker, the Idler to W. C. McMillan, Lillie to Alfred E. Brush, Truant to Truman H. Newberry, and May Lily to George B. Hill, for the use of their handsome yachts.

Mr. C. J. Whitney, proprietor of the Detroit Opera House, and Harry Boel Parker, manager of "The Royal Pass" Company.

The Detroit International Fair and Exposition, the Detroit Museum of Art, the Michigan Phonograph Company, the Detroit Cyclorama Company, the Fourth Michigan State troops, Col. J. A. Bayliss, division superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car Company; William Robinson, northwestern passenger agent of the Grand Trunk railway; J. B. Mulliken, general manager of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railway Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The following railway and car companies: The Chicago & Grand Trunk railway, the Grand Trunk railway, the Wabash railway, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway, the Baltimore & Ohio railway, the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, the Santa Fé system, the Pullman Car Company, the Wagner Car Company.

Attentions from the citizens of Detroit have been so numerous, preparations so ample and elaborate, the many members of the local committees so industrious and thoughtful, every detail so accurate and satisfactorily arranged that individuals, perhaps, should not be singled out; but we cannot refrain from expressing especial gratitude to Col. Fred E. Farnsworth, Col. F. J. Hecker and Capt. Joseph Nicholson for untiring, unremitting and successful labor and effort to contribute to our comfort; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Detroit, the beautiful City of the Straits, magnificent in natural advantages and resources, to the fore front in growth, development, improvements and enterprise and in all that goes to make up a model American city, and its public-spirited, cordial, generous and progressive citizens will ever have our kindliest remembrances and most grateful recollections; and be it

Resolved, That while no words can adequately express our appreciation of the magnificent manner in which this association has been cared for and entertained, the memory thereof is eternally graven in our hearts in letters of gold. We leave with regret, for we have come to feel at home in Detroit and will ever feel a fraternal regard for her citizens. May prosperity ever attend all their efforts and happiness be always at their firesides.

Signed by the committee: R. M. White, Wisconsin; Emily A. Kellogg, Illinois; A. P. Riddle, Kansas; John Bushnell, Dakota; John M. Doane, Ohio; J. O. Henderson, Indiana; M. E. Milford, Indian Territory.

An executive committee of one from each state was then announced, to take up their duties when the newly elected officers shall come into power sixty days from the day of election.

The convention then adjourned.

GRAINED NEGATIVES FOR ZINC-ETCHING MADE WITHOUT A SCREEN.

Grained negatives for zinc-etching can be made without a screen, by coating the plates with an emulsion containing sulphate of baryta in very fine powder and well shaken up before coating. Pictures are taken upon these plates and developed and fixed in the usual way, but the image, instead of being smooth and nice, will be covered with myriads of small pinholes. These negatives are used for printing on the zinc in bitumen, then etched in relief for type blocks.

Instead of sulphate of baryta, carbonate of soda, etc., may be used in the emulsion; and, after fixing, immersion in weak acid will develop the pinholes. The bromo-chloride emulsion may be used upon collotype plates, followed by drying them in the oven at a high temperature, exposing under a reversed negative. Develop and ink up as for the paper; pull the transfers upon ordinary lithograph transfer paper. To obtain a coarser grain, soaking in warm water will develop the reticulation.—*W. T. Wilkinson in London Photographic News.*

THE CITY OF DETROIT.

THE MANY HOSPITALITIES EXTENDED TO MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

DETROIT—the City of the Straits—is, without doubt, one of the most beautifully located cities on the American continent. That it is one of the most hospitable can be vouched for by the many visitors whom it has magnificently entertained during the past thirty days, by none more so, however, than the members of the National Editorial Association, who from the hour of their arrival to the hour of departure, were the recipients of all that lavish hospitality could devise to make their stay thoroughly enjoyable. Delicate attentions and kindness were manifested on all hands, and it is safe to claim that nothing but good words will be heard for many a long day from those who had the pleasure of enjoying them. The various committees having the entertainment of their guests in charge, were composed of substantial business representatives, and it is needless to add that they performed their duty in a manner that left nothing to be desired. To prove that this statement is correct, we have only to refer to the many enjoyable treats afforded.

Between two and three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, August 27, one hundred and fifty well-filled carriages left the Light Infantry Armory, on West Congress street, for the log cabin and stock farm of the Hon. T. W. Palmer, United States Minister to Spain, situated about eight miles from the city. The drive was a somewhat dusty and tedious one, and all were pleased when at five o'clock the last carriage had entered the adjacent grove. The interior of the "cabin" and its relics were carefully inspected. In it are Mr. Palmer's grandfather's clock, his grandmother's old spinning wheel, and the bed in which the old couple slept. By its side is the cradle in which the senator was rocked when a baby. The building cost $16,000. The stock farm is composed of six hundred and forty acres, where a number of the finest Percheron horses and Jersey cattle in the United States can be seen. After the guests had finished inspecting the cabin and admiring the artificial lake and waterfall, they adjourned to the grove, where they found a band of music, and an array of chicken salad, ice cream, watermelon, etc., awaiting them. After thorough justice had been done the dainties provided, Mr. Cottrell made a neat little speech, welcoming the guests to the cabin. He said he regretted that Mr. Palmer was not present in the capacity of farmer to extend a hearty welcome in person, and then read the following cablegram from that gentleman, dated August 27, San Sebastian, Spain:

Gentlemen of the National Editorial Association:

Welcome to the log house, brethren; present but not visible.

PALMER.

Shortly after the guests took their departure for the city, where all arrived safely after an afternoon's enjoyment.

On Tuesday, at 2:30, the good steamer Fortune left the dock, foot of Woodward avenue, crowded with editorial excursionists and their wives and daughters, for a trip to the exposition buildings and Belle Isle Park. Music was furnished by the Fourth Regiment Band. The buildings loomed up splendidly from the river, with their gaily decorated flags flying in the breeze. The main structure and annexes were carefully inspected and their admirable proportions duly admired. They are about four miles below the city, and can be reached by boat and street car, and will be open from September 17 to 27. The main building has a frontage of nearly five hundred feet. The central tower is 200 feet high and presents an imposing appearance. A toothsome lunch was served in the spacious art gallery, and the guests were bountifully supplied. After several congratulatory speeches "all aboard" was sounded, and in a few minutes thereafter the Fortune proceeded to Woodward avenue, where the Fourth Regiment was in waiting, after which she proceeded to Belle Isle, where a dress parade was given under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sheehan. This beautiful park is about three miles from the center of the city, and is reached by ferry and bridge. It is half a mile in width by a mile and a half long, and is a playground and breathing spot for Detroit's inhabitants. It is traversed by canals, on which are pleasure boats, rustic bridges for foot passengers and carriages, including drives and walks, well-kept lawns, flower beds, etc. Groves afford grateful shades, and cooling breezes from the surrounding river—the grandest in America—contrive to make this island park a home of comfort and loveliness. At the casino we had the pleasure of meeting one of the park commissioners, Mr. John Erhard, an affable, intelligent gentleman. On the return we formed the acquaintance of Captain Joseph Nicholson, superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction, ex-Congressman William C. Maybury and George H. Barbour, Esq., three of the best-looking gentlemen on the boat, whose hearts and looks correspond. Of course, the ubiquitous, courteous and courtly secretary, Colonel Fred E. Farnsworth, must not be overlooked, whose name has become a household word in the home of every editor present. All were safely landed on time at the foot of Woodward avenue, after a delightful excursion. "Are you satisfied?" inquired a friend. "Yes, more than satisfied," we replied. But the inquiry, "Can't we make arrangements to borrow the Detroit river during the world's fair in Chicago in 1892?" received a "Well, we will think about the matter in the meantime."

In the evening a reception was held at the mansion of ex-Postmaster General and Mrs. Don M. Dickinson, 1040 Woodward avenue. The spacious grounds were illuminated by long lines of parti-colored Chinese lanterns, skillfully arranged, while the decorations of the mansion, with its flowers, foliage and mellow light, were simply superb. The guests were welcomed by the host and hostess, assisted by a bevy of Detroit's charming daughters. Refreshments were served in the dining room. Geniality took the place of the usual formality, and all present seemed delighted with the welcome tendered.

On Thursday afternoon, shortly after 2 o'clock, five gaily decorated steam yachts, the Pastime, Truant, Idler, Lilly and May Lilly, the pride of Detroit, started from the foot of Broad street, for a spin down to the Grosse Point Club House. They were freighted for the most part with the better halves, daughters and sweethearts of the visiting editors. When going down the river they presented a beautiful sight. "Magnificent!" "Exquisite!" "Lovely!" "Perfectly enchanting!" "What a lovely river!" were heard on every hand. Refreshments were served in the handsomely furnished cabins, and mirth and the utmost good feeling prevailed. Every attention was paid to the comfort of the guests, and regrets were expressed when the Michigan Central docks were reached shortly after 6 o'clock.

Not content with what had already been provided, however, the treat of all treats was yet to come, the river ride to and banquet at the Star Island House, St. Clair Flats. Shortly after 2 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the excursion steamer Greyhound left the foot of Griswold street, having six hundred ladies and gentlemen on board, for a thirty-mile run. The weather was made for the occasion, the trip was a glorious one, and was hugely enjoyed. An orchestra furnished the sweetest of music, and several famous (!) singers in the party gave a sample of their vocal powers. At 4:30 o'clock our destination was reached, and in a few minutes thereafter the guests were seated in the spacious dining room of the Star Island House. The banquet was a generous one, and the delicacies provided partaken of with zest. At 6 o'clock Colonel Hecker introduced Major L. T. Griffin as the toastmaster of the occasion, a position which he admirably filled. Speeches were made by Mr. James R. Bettis, of Little Rock; Governor Luce, of Michigan, who made *the* speech of the occasion; Colonel E. F. Shepard, of New York; General L. S. Trowbridge, of Detroit; James W. Scott, of Chicago; A. H. Lowrie, of Elgin, Illinois, and Hon. W. C. Maybury. Messrs. Scott's and Maybury's remarks were received with the heartiest applause, both gentlemen making several "bull's-eye" shots that were evidently appreciated by those present.

The Greyhound left Star Island at 7:40 P.M., and safely landed her living freight at the Griswold street dock two hours later. Thus happily ended a round of entertainments which will be gratefully

remembered by all who had the pleasure of participating therein, and which secured for the various members of the arrangement committee the thanks and gratitude of every delegate to the National Editorial Association.

We cannot conclude without referring to the active and efficient work done by the representatives of the Chicago Press Club in the interests of the world's fair in Chicago in 1892. They were bright, energetic young gentlemen, who reflected honor on their profession, the city from which they hailed, and the cause which they represented. Their friends—and their name is legion—will concede that this tribute is well deserved.

WRITING FAMOUS POEMS.

Gray's immortal "Elegy" occupied him for seven years.

Cowper wrote one of the drollest and quaintest English ballads, "John Gilpin's Ride," when he was under one of those terrible fits of depression so common to him.

The noted poem, "The Falls of Niagara," was written by J. G. C. Brainard, the editor of a small paper in Connecticut, in fifteen minutes. He wrote it under pressure in response to a call for "more copy."

General Lyle wrote his beautiful composition, "Antony and Cleopatra," which begins, "I am dying, Egypt, dying," on the night before his death. He had a premonition that he was going to die next day.

Thomas Moore, while writing "Lallah Rookh," spent so many months in reading Greek and Persian works that he became an accomplished Oriental scholar, and people find it difficult to believe that its scenes were not penned on the spot, instead of in a retired dwelling in Derbyshire.

Poe first thought of "The Bells" when walking the streets of Baltimore on a winter's night. He rang the bell of a lawyer's house (a stranger to him), walked into the gentleman's library, shut himself up, and the next morning presented the lawyer with a copy of his celebrated poem.

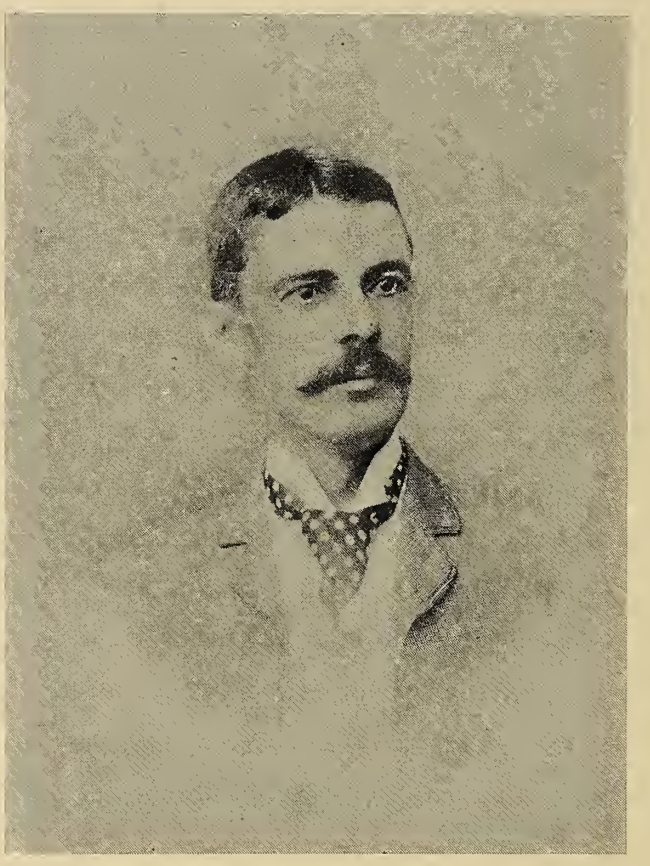
"Old Grimes," that familiar "little felicity in verse" which caught the popular fancy as far back as 1823, was an inspiration of the late Judge Albert G. Green, of Providence, R. I., who found the first verse in a collection of old English ballads, and, enjoying its humor, built up the remainder of the poem in the same conceit.

MAKING UP A NEWSPAPER.

Of the toil which a daily newspaper demands, of the unceasing attention it exacts, of the judicious care it requires, the great public of readers take no account Those who come to the breakfast table, more or less bilious, expect to find in the morning sheet something like perfection, and I do not mean to say, observes a correspondent, that they are not right in expecting it. But when they glance hastily over the columns, and then judicially declare there is nothing in them, they forget there is everything in them of importance that has happened during the preceding twenty-four hours; and that two hundred or more men toiled all night, while the snap critics were sleeping, to make this great compendium, this map, the picture of a day, "its fluctuations and its vast concerns." It might lead a dissatisfied purchaser to revise his judgment if he could stand between two and three o'clock in the morning in the composing room of a great journal and witness the intense excitement, all kept well under in properly regulated offices, which characterizes the "making up" of the sheet he sometimes dismisses so contemptuously. The printer, if then in a state to speak calmly, might tell him the great point was not so much what should go in, as what should be left out. For there never was yet a morning paper big enough prepared for it, and there never can be. The larger the sheet the more news will come to it—for every additional column three columns of matter of some sort will demand admission. Again, the rule is that there shall be no mistakes. It is inexorable, yet thrice happy is the journal in which it is never violated. There are more mistakes than the sagacious public ever finds out.—*Printer's Register.*

MR. ROY V. SOMERVILLE,

The newly elected president of the Canadian Press Association, whose likeness is herewith presented, is the youngest member who has ever been elected to that post of honor, having just passed his



thirtieth birthday. He has, however, had a thorough training in the printing and newspaper business, having entered the office of the *True Banner*, Dundas, Ontario, when fifteen years of age, and having been successfully, and sometimes concurrently, apprentice, journeyman, foreman, bookkeeper, collector, canvasser, local editor, partner, and now proprietor and editor. Mr. Somerville is a hustling young Canadian whose energy and thorough knowledge of his business have pushed to the front rank in Canadian journalism, and to the same attributes, and the keen interest he has taken in its affairs, he owes the honor the Canadian Press Association has conferred on him. In 1887 he was elected a member of the executive committee; in 1888, vice-president, and this year president; rapid promotion indeed, but unanimously accorded in each instance. His paper, the *True Banner*, is popularly conceded to be one of the handsomest and best of Ontario's many good local weekly journals.

A REPRESENTATIVE of THE INLAND PRINTER recently had the pleasure of visiting, while in Princeton, Illinois, the office of the *Bureau County Tribune*, a wide-awake weekly published by Mercer & Dean. Mr. E. K. Mercer, the editor, is a genial gentleman, at home either when writing an editorial or attending to business matters. Mr. Daniel Dean has charge of the job department of the business, and is assisted by Edward Mercer and Mr. Page. Taken altogether the office is ably run and is a credit to its proprietors. The *Bureau County Republican*, published by Bailey & Bascom, is also a thrifty weekly, with a job department under the direction of T. P. Streeter, who always finds time to make it pleasant to visitors, although up to his ears in work. The *News*, published at the north end of the town, near the depot, is the other weekly paper. This office also has a job department and does creditable work.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. J. R., Mobile, Alabama, asks: Please inform me through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, the probable number of job printing offices in the United States.

Answer.—As there has never been a directory of job printing offices independent of those in connection with newspapers and publications, our correspondent asks a question difficult to answer. We have been told that one of the directory publishers said there were, in round numbers, thirteen thousand job offices in the United States. We give this for what it is worth only.

F. D. W., Norwalk, Ohio, writes: Can you tell me of any book or books of general information on cylinder and platen presses, and where they can be obtained?

Answer.—We know of no book published giving general information on printing presses. The printing press has been written upon, from time to time, in various printers' publications, but we know of nothing of the kind being issued in book form. One way of obtaining information concerning printing presses, is to procure the descriptive catalogues of the various manufacturers, or back numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER containing the same.

W. M. B., Kenton, Ohio. 1. Is the pica of all the foundries adopting the point system exactly the same, or is there not still a slight variation? 2. Can you give the fraction of an inch of six picas of all the foundries? 3. What is meant by the term, "strong varnish?"

Answer.—1. The picas of all foundries that have adopted the point system are supposed to be the same, and we believe they are, the slight variations of some at the start having been corrected. 2. A standard pica is $\frac{166}{1000}$ of an inch, consequently six picas would be $\frac{996}{1000}$ of an inch. 3. The term, "strong varnish," means simply a thick varnish.

E. G. S., Medina, Ohio, asks: Will you please explain the process by which the illustrations such as are found in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, are engraved, whether by hand or otherwise.

Answer.—There are several processes in use for making illustrations for daily papers, the most popular, we believe, being the one in which the subject is engraved on a prepared plate with a hard, sharp tool, and from this a cast is taken. These plates are specially prepared by those making it a business. The plate proper is of metal, perfectly smooth, on which is put a plaster surface, in which the subject desired is engraved. Instructions in their use are furnished by the manufacturers of the plates to their patrons.

C. J. A., Iowa, writes: I have trouble with my "rubber glue"—it dries too slow and sticky in hot weather. Can you give me a remedy or good recipe?

Answer.—There should be no trouble for anyone to get a good tablet composition nowadays, for there are quite a number on the market. If that used by our correspondent is of his own making, he evidently does not make it properly. Its refusing to dry is evidence of too much of the oily substance used, and, of course, failing to dry, it would be sticky if it contained glue. As a rule the better plan for smaller establishments is to purchase the ready prepared articles sold for this purpose and use strictly according to direction. THE INLAND PRINTER has heretofore published at least half a dozen recipes, such as desired by our inquirer.

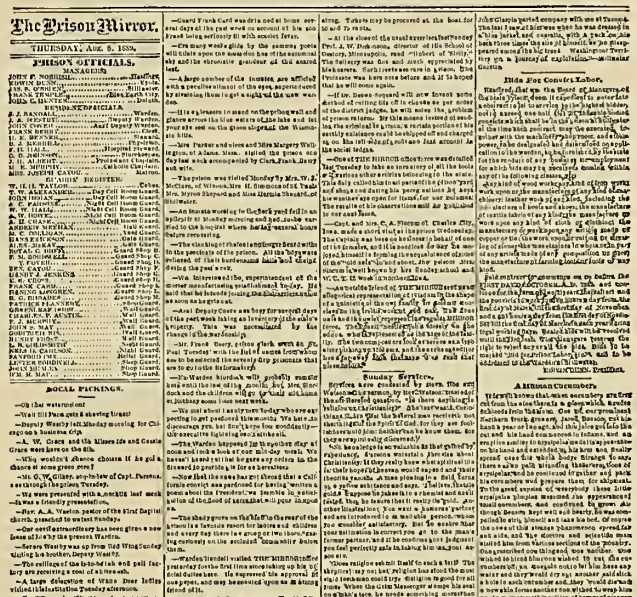
L. W. W., Roanoke, Virginia. Can you inform me what mitering machine will cut a V-shaped groove in brass rule, of any desired depth and angle, so that when the rule is bent toward the groove it will close and present an unbroken surface, thus making a corner in one piece?

Answer.—There are several machines that will do this, it only being necessary to use the tool cutting the angle desired, and to so set the tool that it will not cut quite through the brass—say within the thickness of a twelve-to-pica lead. This, however, is not very successful for angles less than the right angle. The different makes of machines can be found in almost any catalogue of dealers in printing materials, tools, etc. The four angles made by the tools are the triangle, right angle, octagon and sexagon. These will cut to any desired depth, not greater than great primer.

THE S. Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba, writes: Would you kindly furnish us with information as follows: Are electric motors a success for printing offices? Are they cheaper than steam? Same regard water motors? Both to run, say, a pony Campbell and three or four jobbers.

Answer.—Replying to this correspondent in a general way, we can say that both electric and water motors are used successfully in many printing offices throughout the country, but in all places something depends upon other things than the motors themselves. Where they are successful they are invariably pronounced cheaper than steam. The success of even a good electric motor depends upon the strength and quality of the current furnished; while the success of a water motor is dependent upon the pressure supplied by those furnishing the water. We should say a three or four horse-power motor of either make would be required to run the machines named by our correspondent.

REDUCED FAC-SIMILE OF "PRISON MIRROR."



The Prison Mirror.

THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1889.

PRISON OFFICIALS.

MANAGERS.

JOHN P. NORRIS, ... Sheriff.
EDWIN MUIR, ... Prosecuting Attorney.
AMOS DUNCAN, ... Millwright.
FRANK THOMAS, ... Chief Engineer.
JAMES A. EASTON, ... Warden.

SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS.

S. J. ANDREWS, ... Deputy Warden.
A. A. WESTLUND, ... Deputy Warden.
JOHN CROWLEY, ... Asst. Deputy Warden.
FRANK BERRY, ... Clerk.
H. E. BENNETT, ... Bookkeeper.
H. A. MORRILL, ... Cashier.
G. B. DARLING, ... Hospital Steward.
G. B. DARLING, ... Storekeeper.
J. H. ALBERT, ... Protestant Chaplain.
M. E. MURPHY, ... Roman Catholic Chaplain.
MISS JOSEPH CAVOU, ... Matron.

GUARDS' BEDTIME.

W. H. H. TAYLOR, ... Night Cell Room Guard.
JOHN HOLLAND, ... Day Cell Room Guard.
JOHN HOLLAND, ... Day Cell Room Guard.
A. E. PARSONS, ... Night Cell Room Guard.
H. W. HALES, ... Night Cell Room Guard.
A. W. HOYT, ... Night Cell Room Guard.
J. H. CHANDLER, ... Night Cell Room Guard.
ANDERSON, ... Guard.
WM. SULLIVAN, ... Yard Guard.
HANFORD CLARK, ... Yard Guard.
ALEX. SHAW, ... Gate Guard.
ROYAL C. HOPE, ... Guard Shop B.
P. M. BOOMER, ... Guard Shop C.
JOHN BOYD, ... Guard Shop D.
BEN. CAVOU, ... Guard Shop F.
HENRY F. JENKINS, ... Guard Shop G.
W. H. CHOUT, ... Guard Shop H.
FRANK CARR, ... Guard Shop I.
HERMAN LANGREN, ... Guard Shop K.
W. G. RUDADOUX, ... Guard Shop L.
GEORGE E. BARNES, ... Guard Shop M.
Edward Earl Jones, ... Watchman.
CHARLES F. MARTIN, ... Yard Guard.
F. J. MOONEY, ... Yard Guard.
JOHN D. MAY, ... Yard Guard.
DOROTHY H. ..... Yard Guard.
JOHN DOE, ... Yard Guard.
R. R. ROBINSON, ... Night Guard.
EMILE D. CARTON, ... Night Guard.
RAYMOND IVES, ... Relief Guard.
LAWTON SOMERVILLE, ... Shop Guard.
JOHN SUMAN, ... Shop Guard.
H. M. MAY, ... Shop Guard.

SOCIAL PACKINGS.

—Oh the watermelon!

—Will Tim Pace get 6 shaving tickets?

—Deputy Weadry left Monday morning for Chicago on business trip.

—A. W. Close and the Misses Ida and Cassie Grace were here on the 6th.

—Why wouldn't Aurora choose if he got a chance at some green ones?

—Mr. G. W. Gilbert, step-father of Capt. Parsons, was through the cities Tuesday.

—We were presented with a month's last week—it was a friendly presentation.

—Rev. A. A. Westlin, pastor of the Red Dagtop church, preached to us last Sunday.

—Our cell accordion boy has been given a new lease of life by the generous Warden.

—Seven Hearts was up from Red Wing Tuesday visiting his brother, Deputy Weadry.

—The colleges of the tri-state oil and pail factory are running a row of six hours.

—A large delegation of White Bear ladies visited the Institution Tuesday afternoon.

—Don't "moor law" in the yard unless you can have your mother-in-law on the ways—mast 2. ft.

—Mrs. Mrs. McGinnis and daughter Ethel accompanied Miss Lulu Wright on a visit here Monday.

—Superintendent Cyrell has opened up business in his old quarters, ground floor of the new block.

—The 5th Circuit district prison, Marquette will settle today—who will go to the Supreme Court.

—The first question of the week with us is where are the blocks to come from for the next issue.

—Mr. J. Emerson, of Appleton, Minn., called at the office on the old 'un company with Deputy Weadry.

—Mrs. W. Loveren, of Dartmouth, was shown through the Prison Monday by friend Lieutenant McKechnie.

—Hon. C. M. Seymour left Stillwater Sunday for Tennessee, South America, where he will stay indefinitely.

—Let no one say we don't—we have had always a large number of visitors in Chapel than we had last Sunday.

—The prison fellow-servants failed to let the new fellow half a day during the brazen hour they are quiet-ge.

—Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Flory favored the well prison with their presence last Sunday, bringing flowers and sweets.

—The commissioners are descended to low yearly salaries of $1,000 each—a handsome remuneration all based in the cities.

—Mr. F. E. Murray, editor-in-Chief of Excelsior, Minnesota, had J. C. Masters of Excelsior Bell, here Saturday.

—Messrs and Mrs. Dixon were over from Hilltop station and spent Saturday and Sunday with the latter's father, Steward Jacobs.

—Officer Kelly last night was Sanborn's daily bath-house man. Our neighbor scores with all his high-lathered baths, confessed him—

—Everyone smiled one of our visitors this forenoon. If we knew as far as how we early as those smiles that you think of its contents.

—Guard Frank Card was in a social hour for several days of the past week on account of his son Frank being seriously ill with scarlet fever.

—He many would glide by the summer poets with little more to mean than the autumn leaf, and the chronistic gazetteer of the season last.

—A large number of the inmates are afflicted with a peculiar affliction at the moment, especially for strangers, that is get a sight at the new wash den.

—It is a pleasure to stand on Chapel hall and glance across the blue waters of Lake Lake and see the rays of the sun on the glass shipped the Warden on his bike.

—Rev. Foster and niece and Miss Margery Wellington, of Adams, Minn., visited the prison one day last week accompanied by Clerk Frank Berry and wife.

—The prison was visited Monday by Mrs. W. J. McClure, of Wilson, Mrs. H. Simmons of Taylor, Mrs. Byron Shepard and Miss Myrtle Shepard, of Stillwater.

—Last Sunday morning Co-Clerk Card fell in an epileptic at Monday morning and had to be carried to the hospital where being several hours before recovering.

—The class in practical intelligence bent with to the problems of the prison. All the boys were relieved of their burdensome tasks and charge during the past week.

—We interviewed the superintendent of the stoves manufacturing establishment Monday. He said that he heard nothing like the excitement as soon as he got to call.

—Asst. Deputy Clerk was busy for several days of the past week taking an inventory of the state's property. This was necessitated by the change in the Sheriffalty.

—Mr. Frank Berry, prison clerk went to St. Paul Tuesday with the full of some business matters to be selected the seventy-day prisoners that are to go to the Reformatory.

—The Warden blessed his daughter day to noon and took a look at our half-day work. We were pleased to see the papers say we were dismissed to provide a fine afternoon.

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—The shady grove on the Hall is the rear of the prison is a favorite resort for ladies and children who visit the prison in a group or two, and lounging curiously on the secluded "cross-mile" below the dam.

—Warden Nordell visited THE MIRROR office yesterday forenoon and had a pleasant call. Though he has been in the office several times before, this was the first time since taking up his residence here. He expressed the approval of the paper, and may be counted upon as a liberal patron of it.

—The gloom of the prison was dispelled for a while one day this week by the presence of Miss Eva Hall and her friends Misses Gertrude Cassie, Jessie Elliot, Nellie E. Emerson, Rose Hurlbutt and Addie Slaughter.

—The Thursday company met the filing system by losing business judging by the way they are disposing of the stock of old papers and literature. This indicates that the system will be beautiful in the section of country.

—There is no place so well fitted for which to retire to meant to rejoice as a lady—especially children—and there is no better encouragement of dispelling philanthropy and gratuitous kindness, consolation imparted.

—Messrs Dane and Merrill are informed to-morrow is one, but however, they are ignorant of the cause of their mistake in coming to this date, so that to attend a meeting that was announced to take place to-day. Perhaps they'll know.

—Wood substituting appeals to philosophy. We have been pondering that this would be the last issue of THE MIRROR we ought, we think; and the past miscellaneous, and we have been in block as to before attending that assertion to.

—Foreman McAleer, of the wagon shop, says if he can come in the shop would throw the same away into their work as they did for the casting of a set wooden he provided, he could get out his work with half the number of men now required.

—The following named persons visited at the prison in a party Sunday: Wm. H. Johnson, Amelia R. Johnson, Mrs. Jack B. Johnson, Miss Lena Johnson and Mrs. Victor St. Paul; Geo. P. Johnson, of Nebraska, and Mrs. Wm. H. Murphy, of Prescott, Wis.

—What did Philip Gowin tell Pompey he attended part of it in a letter to R. Bellis in Dutch Creek and disposed of the notes to Tom for him to make shorter of. Others say I haven't attended for much attention and we all hour he is a pretty healthy.

—The popular Rich steamer Hiawatha has been hanged by Grace Congregational church for an excursion down the lake on Friday the 9th inst. The boat will start from the foot of Main st. p. m. and return at 9 p. m. All are invited to go along. Tickets may be procured at the boat for 25 and 75 cents.

—At the shoot of the usual excursion last Sunday Prof. J. W. Dodge, director of the School of Oratory, Minneapolis, read "Robert of Sicily," The ballad was fine and much appreciated by the listeners. Both recitations were in a room. The Professor was here once before and if he hoped that he will come again.

—If Mr. Bower escaped will now forget some method of calling his cell in classes as per notice of the Board of Control judges, he will miss the privilege of prison returns. By this means instead of escaping the criminal he is made a certain portion of his monthly existence could be whipped off and charged up on his self-debasing, not to see less account in the social ledger.

—One of THE MIRROR office force was detailed last Tuesday to take an inventory of all the books of Trustees other articles belonging to the state. The duty called him to all parts of the prison yard, and always and during his peregrinations he was the recipient of open for hands for our acquaintance. The result of his observations will be published in our next issue.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stocum of Charles City, Iowa, made a short visit as to prison Wednesday. The visitors was been on business in behalf of one of his females, and in the meantime for say he enjoyed himself in figuring the equivalent of one of the wife's husband about, the prison. Mrs. Stocum is well known by her Sunday school and W. C. T. U. work in Northern Iowa.

—An invitation to the THE MIRROR office was received last Tuesday to be present on the 15th inst. at the residence of the new family to gather around the table in the invited guest and see the Prison Mirror first issued. The compositors feel flattered to be thus remembered in the social circle of the future, and the editor is grateful for the kindness of the invitation, which he regrets he will be unable to accept.

—Mr. Warden Nordell will probably receive bets with the last spring months, for, like Mrs. Nordell and the children will go to Sauk Centre and to Bethany some time next week.

—We met about 1 and 1 hour Tuesday who was reporting to get pardoned this month. We have discouraged him, but don't know how soon the executive fighting will be finished.

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Sunday Services.

Services were conducted by Rev. Fr. Murphy, of the Catholic persuasion, in the forenoon and Rev. Beard-flavored gospeler, "it there anything in Wallace's theology" the afternoon. Colonel Wallace, Miss Gist the Reformed men received not much light of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him: Solomon has to know them, for they are spiritually discerned.

Solomon says is an valuable in the gifted by expository, Parsons materials therefore about Christianity. If they only have a few epistles in the their hope of Heaven would expect and their eternity to rest. A man pleading a child, having a yellow with tan and sage. The latter, though Gold. Suppose he takes him a present and says: "Child, this heaven that I really think, is for other illustrations; You want a handsome perfect one, and you can have it if you will accept it and possess it.

Moses neighs on mill Devil to such a trifle. The Lord's Prayer, say not, religion has stood the most vital conclusion could try. Religion is good for all things. Where the Grim Messenger stops he has no use on Bible's term, he needs something somewhere more specialistic to tell him on. Like job in his affliction he need have something to comfort him with religion his sufferings.

"A lawyer came to one of our meetings; He was taking his. He said, 'I have the women of my congregation represented, with glass. Good, had to look, and they commenced to open, and turn pages and hang down, and the man around the appearance of a dogs heard at a house. When they got thru, they began to shovel and they are not divided said. He was a wise and good God. The doctors pronounced the wisest of the family to permit an epilepsy to the order, for the beneficial case to see they are not a mouth to hear his speech to their amusement instead of their blood, he took, nevertheless he also as services, as servant, but friends pull them out of the cumbersome. It was so remarkable that it would be useless to have the remains interred and solicitude to have them on exhibition. When they got thru, they began to shovel and they are not divided said. He was a wise and good God. The doctors pronounced the wisest of the family to permit an epilepsy to the order, for the beneficial case to see they are not a mouth to hear his speech to their amusement instead of their blood, he took, nevertheless he also as services, as servant, but friends pull them out of the cumbersome. It was so remarkable that it would be useless to have the remains interred and solicitude to have them on exhibition. When they got thru, they began to shovel and they are not divided said. He was a wise and good God. The doctors pronounced the wisest of the family to permit an epilepsy to the order, for the beneficial case to see they are not a mouth to hear his speech to their amusement instead of their blood, he took, nevertheless he also as services, as servant, but friends pull them out of the cumbersome. It was so remarkable that it would be useless to have the remains interred and solicitude to have them on exhibition.

Published at the State's Prison, Stillwater, Minnesota.

BRACKELSBERG'S multiplying paper consists of sheets of paper, each one supplied with a coloring layer, whose principal element is a violet aniline methyl. An oiled leaf serves as a hard, smooth under-layer. Place a sheet of the copy paper on this, then a sheet of writing paper, and write with a hard lead pencil. The back of the writing paper will give a negative of the writing in high color. Wet the copy sheet thoroughly, and from it twenty or more copies can be made, which will not roll nor show a gelatinous coating. Embroidery and compass sawing patterns are finely rendered in this way.

AS THEY ARE.

Office Of

W. L. FINNICUM.

DEALER IN

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Crockery, And Harvesting — Machinery.

New Rumley, Ohio, ... *1889*

Letterhead—reduced one-third.

S. Dickerson & Co.

PRINTERS

1000 CARDS $1.00

BILL HEADS $3.50

47, S. SANGAMON, ST

NEAR BD. CHICAGO, ILL.

Business Card—reduced one-third.

Geo. M. Kelley.

ROOF PAINTING OF ALL KINDS WITH THE BEST OF PRINCES METALIC

And linceed oil and japan dryer all work guaranteed first class.

13 Orange St. New Haven Ct.

Business Card—reduced one-fourth.

NELSON & CO.

Commercial Printers

BOOK PRINTERS --- JOB PRINTERS

Motto

"Work As Promised. Low Priced Work."

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Business Card—reduced one-fourth.

R. S. Carver,

Representing

CARVER & DICE,

THE LEADING PAINTERS,

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Empire

Blanks of all kinds on hand cheap as the cheapest by

JOHN S. FERGUSON & Son.

Print.

Visiting & Business Cards a specialty.

Richland Iowa. *18*

Letterhead—reduced one-fourth.

After Ten Days Return To

Rev. W. H. Baker.

Commercial & Job Printer.

RUBBER STAMP

MANUFACTURER.

NEW - RUMLEY OHIO. Box 33.

Envelope Card—reduced one-fourth.

Office of

THE FORT ANN NOVELTY WORKS.

MANUFACTURES OF

DOORS, SASH-BLINDS, SNOW SHOVELS, BOXES.

JENERAL BUILDING AND CARPENTRY.

Fort Ann, N.Y. *18*

Notehead—reduced one-third.

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OFFICE OF

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Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Crockery

AND

HARVESTING MACHINERY.

New Rumley, Ohio, ... 1889.

S. Dickerson & Co.

PRINTERS

1000 Cards, $1.00. 1000 Billheads, $3.50.

47 S. SANGAMON ST.

CHICAGO.

GEO. M. KELLEY,

ROOF PAINTING

OF ALL KINDS, WITH THE BEST OF

Princess Metallic, Linseed Oil and Japan Dryer,

ALL WORK GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS.

13 Orange Street, NEW HAVEN, CT.

R. S. CARVER,

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SEDALIA, - - - - MISSOURI.

MOTTO: "WORK AS PROMISED. LOW PRICED WORK."

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

EMPIRE PRINT.

JOHN S. FERGUSON & SON.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND,

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

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DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, SNOW SHOVELS, BOXES.

GENERAL BUILDING AND CARPENTRY.

Fort Ann, N. Y., ... 18.....

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

"Specimens of Printing," by E. N. Alling, 818 Chapel street, New Haven, Connecticut, is a collection of designs printed in two or more colors, showing the resources of his office and the executive ability of his workmen from an artistic point of view. It is a creditable production.

The business card of Charles A. Perley, of the *Chronicle* printing house, Franklinville, New York, is a striking piece of work in four colors and gold. The design gives evidence of the expenditure of considerable patience, and the execution is neat and finished. The selection of colors is also in good taste.

From A. J. Lilly, Dixon, Illinois, a catalogue of the Normal School and Business College; cover printed in gold on jet black, inside in black and brown. The typography on this work is excellent, but the presswork might be improved. Also several samples of programmes, etc., which exhibit artistic taste and are well executed.

H. E. Tuttle (with Sawyer & Woodard), Osage, Iowa, forwards a few specimens of commercial work, cards and programmes, which, for one who has "just commenced his fourth year," are excellent. He has evidently made the best use of his opportunities. One card, in gold, red and blue, is a good combination of color with a pleasing effect.

James S. Comrie, an apprentice, of Gloversville, New York, sends two specimens of rulework, asking for an opinion thereon. The design in each is faulty and execution bad, though the second specimen is an improvement on the first. The plea that the office is poorly furnished with material will not account for the want of care in joining rules at the corners. Try again, sonny.

W. M. Castle, Algona Building, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, furnishes samples of plain and fancy work, which, for excellence of display in composition and good quality of presswork, compare favorably with the productions of the best printers in our large cities. Oshkosh, while so ably represented by printers of the W. M. Castle stamp, is not going to be left behind in the procession.

The *Index* office, Northwood, Iowa, sends a 32-page pamphlet, entitled "A List of Premiums at the Worth County Fair," with cover printed in gold and black on a blue enameled ground. The list is interspersed with advertisements, which are a collection of antiquated type and borders, poorly displayed, and not improved by the low quality of the presswork. There is certainly room for improvement in the job department of the *Index* office.

From H. E. Johns, Oil City, Pennsylvania, come several samples of work which show him to be an adept in the use of "chaos-type," "slobs," etc., in the production of surprising effects in typography. He is also an artist in rulework, and, though employed in the *Blizzard* office, it will evidently be a "cold day" when Mr. Johns "gets left" on anything pertaining to art printing in the typographic branch. All the samples submitted show that great care and skill have been exercised in their execution.

From the artistic department of the Oil City *Derrick*, Oil City, Pennsylvania, we receive a "souvenir" in the shape of a programme of the Centenary Exercises at Georgetown University, which is an example of what a combination of paper, type, ink, bronze and brains can produce in the line of art printing. It has been our pleasure to see many specimens of high art in typography, but we can truly say that none have excelled this gem. The Oil City *Derrick* is to be complimented for the excellent manner in which this souvenir is turned out.

Interstate Publishing Company, successors to the George W. Crane Publishing Company, Kansas City, Missouri. A superbly illustrated catalogue of 248 pages, 12½ by 9½, printed on coated paper. As a specimen of western enterprise we may state that the contract for this work was taken up February 21, when the Crane Publishing Company was located at Topeka. Upon the morning of the 22d its entire establishment was destroyed by fire, and the parties interested talked of canceling their contract as they did not believe the firm could possibly get it out by the time stipulated. The first copy, however, was received April 20, and the entire completed edition delivered June 30. The composition and presswork are perfect, and the binding is equal to that turned out by any binding establishment in the United States.

S. B. Newman & Co., 66 Union street, Knoxville, Tennessee, submit a card, which, for neatness of design and execution, would be hard to excel. The main feature of the card is a horn of plenty made of brass rule, from which, in lieu of the traditional fruit and flowers, there descends a number of cards on which are inscribed the legends, "billheads," "cards," "pamphlets," "blanks," "posters," etc., showing that the firm is prepared to take hold of every description of printing; while their card, taken as a criterion of their work, is a guarantee that whatever is intrusted to them will be well executed. The tints used in the card are quiet but harmonious, and the work, as a whole, reflects great credit upon its designer.

Also, from the Porter Printing Company, Moline, Illinois, an 8-page circular, illustrated, neatly printed in black and red, showing their facilities for executing neat work; Alfred M. Slocum & Co., 123 and 125 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, circular in colors, which is a sample of the excellent work this firm is noted for turning out; Thomas & Hubbard, 114 and 116 New High street, Los Angeles, California, card and circular in black and gold, which give evidence of taste and ability; W.C. Wolfe, 119 Requena street, Los Angeles, California, business cards in colors, on which the presswork might be improved with advantage; George O. Scott & Son, 1516 Lawrence street, Denver, Colorado, card in black, red and two tints, in which the design is good but not fully carried out; Raynor & Taylor, 96 to 100 Bates street, Detroit, Michigan, card in two colors, printed on ivorine; John W. Michael, Columbia, Pennsylvania, several specimens of ordinary merit, in which the presswork is good, but the selection of colors not appropriate, there being a too free use of green.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NOTES.

Frederick W. Hyde, of the Jamestown (New York) *Journal*, has been reëlected president of the Associated Press of Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The Young Men's Editorial Association of Kentucky will hold its annual meeting at Bowling Green, October 25 and 26. Robert E. Morningstar, of the Bowling Green *Democrat*, is president. The young men say they have a pleasing surprise for the older editors at the October session, but for the present they prefer to keep it a secret.

At the recent annual meeting at Catskill, the New York State Press Association elected the following officers, to serve the ensuing year: President, William H. Clark, of the Cortland *Standard;* vice-presidents, G. D. A. Bridgman, of the Canandaigua *Journal;* J. B. Guilford, of the Elmira *Advertiser;* Charles Welling, of the Jamaica *Farmer;* W. C. Stone, of the Camden *Advance;* and William McKinstry, of the Fredonia *Censor;* secretary and treasurer, A. O. Burnett, of the Dansville *Advertiser;* executive committee, H. J. Knapp, of the Auburn *Advertiser;* J. G. P. Holden, of the Yonkers *Gazette;* E. N. Butler, of the Buffalo *News;* W. J. Arkell, of the *Judge;* J. A. Sleicher, of Frank Leslie's.

The publishers of the various newspapers in New Jersey have formed the State Publishers' Union for the purpose of mutually protecting each other in the matter of rates for advertising and legal notices. The organization was brought about by the controversy over the publication of the laws of New Jersey, which have been delayed this year for several reasons. The following officers have been selected: President, T. W. Morrison, Plainfield *Evening News;* secretary, J. H. Mathison, Somerville *Messenger;* treasurer, E. Gardiner, Bayonne *Times;* executive committee, O. Kanderhover, Sussex *Leader;* Joseph Atkinson, Newark *Standard;* A. V. D. Honeyman, *Unionist-Gazette*, Somerville; J. Carpenter, Jr., Clinton *Democrat;* J. S. Yard, Freehold *Democrat;* J. C. Nichols, Bridgeton *Pioneer*, and John Brient, Trenton *Emporium*.

CHICAGO NOTES.

HERBERT E. CROUCH, Augustine Davis and William Snell have incorporated the Mercantile Book Company, of Chicago, with a capital stock of $100,000.

THE Seymour-Brewer Printing Press Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of $50,000, for the purpose of manufacturing printing presses.

J. P. TRENTER, the enterprising proprietor of the Chicago Brass Rule Works, was united in marriage to Miss Emma Christman on August 22 in New York City. THE INLAND PRINTER congratulates the happy pair.

THE American Paper Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000, and the incorporators are Charles E. Follansbee, Frederick C. Tyler, Merrill C. Follansbee, Warren O. Tyler and Frank P. Tyler.

THERE are four weekly newspapers printed in Chicago in the Polish language. The *Gazette Polska* (Polish Gazette) has been published seventeen years. The others are the *Gazette Katoltscka*, the *Tgoda* and the *Wiasa I Ojczyzana*.

THE Interstate Exposition, now in full blast, is without doubt the most interesting and instructive which has yet been held, and a visit to the same will equally repay the resident or non-resident visitor. The displays in the various departments are well worthy of examination, while the art gallery is alone worth twice the price of admission.

GEORGE E. COLE & CO., printers and stationers, located at 84 Dearborn street, were burned out on August 21. The fire started in their pressroom, but was subdued before their entire large stock of paper was destroyed. As it is, their loss will foot up $30,000, on which there was $25,000 insurance. Mr. Cole has the sympathy of the entire trade, as he is regarded as an honorable and upright man.

HARRY GEORGE, a member of the chapel of H. O. Shepard & Co., purposes withdrawing from the printing business for a season, to seek the retirement of the wigwam of the Kickapoo, in Kansas City, where he purposes to tickle the cords of the Ethiopian guitar, while the noble red-man expatiates on the merits of the wonderful cure-all that he has on tap for the ills of the flesh. Harry's numerous friends wish him success in his new vocation.

FRANKLIN S. BLAIN, the well-known assistant city editor of the *Inter Ocean*, died at his residence, 5202 Washington avenue, Hyde Park, at 8 o'clock Friday morning, August 9. Though he had been an invalid for several weeks, his sudden demise was a shock to his many friends, as he was considered convalescent. He was but thirty-three years of age, and had had experience as a writer on the Chicago *Tribune* and *Inter Ocean* and St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*. At a meeting of the Press Club the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, In the interposition of divine providence our friend and co-worker, Frank S. Blain, first vice-president of the Press Club of Chicago, has been removed from our midst; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we have heard of the sad calamity with poignant feelings of regret. In the death of Mr. Blain the Press Club loses an active, vigilant, efficient and loyal member, and the profession an able, untiring and devoted follower. He was a big-hearted, manly man, a true friend, an ardent champion of the principles he espoused and one whose loss we shall ever deplore.

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing mother, who watched over his sick-bed with such love and solicitude, and upon whom he bestowed his whole affection, our heartfelt sympathy and trust and strength.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this club and an engrossed copy be forwarded to Mrs. Blain.

The remains were taken to Buffalo, New York, and buried beside those of his father.

THE *United States Mail*, a monthly publication published in Chicago, devoted to postal affairs, is urging another national convention of third and fourth class postmasters, the object of which is to work congress for increased compensation for offices of those grades. The fiftieth congress granted third-class postmasters $400,000 for rent, light and fuel, but practically did nothing for those of the fourth, but this great journal has renewed the fight with a determination to succeed. The issue for September is a beautiful number, finely illustrated and printed in the highest style of the art, while its contents are not only instructive in the matter of properly conducting the business of a postoffice, but are also interesting and amusing. It is printed in magazine form.

LABOR Holiday was suitably observed in this city by a procession of the various trades, under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Assembly. The printers had the head of the line, and presented a most creditable appearance, turning out nearly nine hundred men. Each member was provided with a duster, hat, cane and badge. The order of procession was as follows :

Mounted Marshals.
Band.
Officers of the Union in carriage, with Banner of the Union.
Trades' Assembly Prize Flag.
Old-Time Printers' Association.
The Globe Chapel. Times and Mail Chapel. Inter Ocean Chapel.
Morning and Evening News Chapel.
Journal Chapel.
Early & Halla Chapel. H. O. Shepard & Co. Chapel.
Horace O'Donoghue Chapel. Poole Brothers Chapel.
Band.
Stars and Stripes.
Herald Chapel. Tribune Chapel.
J. M. W. Jones Chapel. Stromberg & Allen Chapel.
Newspaper Union Chapel. Kellogg's Chapel.
Miscellaneous Chapels.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Waterbury (Conn.) *Republican* has been sold for $5,000.

THE *Free Press* and the *Herala* of Quitman, Georgia, have consolidated.

A MR. BIBB has commenced the publication of the *Gazette* at Roanoke, Virginia.

A STOCK company has been organized to publish the *Express* at Cartersville, Georgia.

J. M. MILLER has commenced the publication of the *Democrat* at Ashland, Kentucky.

BAYOL & LINK have commenced the publication of the *Daily Guide* at Selma, Alabama.

A NEW German paper, the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, has made its appearance in Pittsburgh.

CHARLES WITMORE, telegraph editor of the *Post*, Pittsburgh, has resigned to accept a similar position upon the *Times*, of the same city.

THE *Baptist*, published at Memphis, and *Baptist Reflector*, published at Chattanooga, have consolidated and will in the future be published at Nashville, Tennessee.

COLLIER & LOFTUS have started a bright and well-edited daily paper, called the *Times*, at Pittston, Pennsylvania, a central and lively business spot in the Wyoming coal fields of the Keystone State.

THE St. Clairsville (W. Va.) *Gazette* has been sold to a company headed by David H. Milligan, deputy clerk of the Belmont Circuit Court, and William A. Mechlin. The purchase money is $9,000, outside of book accounts.

ROBERT SIMPSON, who has been connected with the Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Dispatch* for some time, has severed his connection with that paper to accept the managing editorship of the Oil City *Derrick*, upon which journal he was formerly employed.

A COMPANY known as the National Democratic Publishing Company, in which a number of leading democrats are stockholders, has been incorporated under the laws of West Virginia for the publication at Washington, D. C., of a weekly democratic paper for national circulation. The paper will appear early in September, and will be under the charge of Edmund Hudson, with Fred Perry Powers as principal editorial assistant. Letters indorsing the enterprise will be published in the initial number from ex-President Cleveland, Senator McPherson, Speaker Carlisle, Senator Morgan, ex-Secretary Fairchild, Representatives

John E. Russell, Patrick A. Collins and John F. Andrews, and other prominent democrats. The name of this new paper will be the *National Democrat*.

An interesting departure in journalism has been inaugurated by Messrs. Root & Tinker, the well-known publishers. They have commenced the publication of the initial number of the *Daily Dry Goods Reporter*, the first and only daily trade newspaper in the world.

John Reid, for many years managing editor of the New York *Times*, and lately connected with the London edition of the *Herald*, has become managing editor of the New York *Herald*. Arthur Brisbane, London correspondent of the *Sun*, it is understood, is to become editor of the *Evening Sun*.

Wide Awake for August is a genuine summer number, full of things to be done out of doors—geologizing, boating, making wildflower books, and other recreations which afford needed change and amusement to girls and boys who have escaped the turmoil and heat of the great city, and are reveling in the unwonted delights of the free, glad hillsides, meadows and forest shades. The illustrations are, as usual, among the chief attractions of the number; the story element is of fine quality, and the poetry is sweet and true. *Wide Awake* is an eagerly welcomed guest in every home into which it has made an entrance, and its refined, instructive literature carries a beneficent influence wherever it goes. D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

Denver Union has now 336 members on its rolls.

A visit to the *Free Press* office, in Detroit, convinced us that it is one of the best conducted newspaper establishments in the United States.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* job office has been merged into a stock company, and John Condon, for many years its foreman, is secretary.

John D. Vaughan, who accepted the position of manager of the Aspen *Chronicle* last May, has sent in his resignation and returned to Denver.

Congressman John M. Farquhar, of Buffalo, New York, ex-president of the International Typographical Union, still retains a card of membership.

The striking printers of the Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* have established a paper, the *Evening Call*, and will hereafter employ themselves at the union rate per thousand.

Atlanta printers are building up a fund for the entertainment of those who will attend the sessions of the International Typographical Union, which convenes in that city next June.

Harry M. Ogden, of Cincinnati, representing the printers in the Scripps League, replied to the address of welcome of President Chautemps, of the Paris Council, to the visiting delegates.

The report that Mr. George W. Childs sent pressmen to New York to help out the *World* in its trouble is emphatically denied by that gentleman. The report was based simply on a rumor current in New York.

At Roanoke, Virginia, a new union has been organized, with the following officers: President, J. P. Ackerly; vice-president, George Martin; financial and corresponding secretary, H. G. Peace; recording secretary, J. R. Thomas; treasurer, Flem Hurt.

At a meeting held by Scranton Typographical Union, No. 112, the following officers were elected: President, Norton Wagner; vice-president, Frank Anertz; financial secretary, L. N. Connors; recording secretary, M. Andrews; corresponding secretary, James Conley; treasurer, George F. Weeks; sergeant-at-arms, Cyrus Evans.

A fire that recently broke out in the third story of the building, No. 298 Broadway, occupied by Raphael Tuck & Sons, art publishers, resulted in much damage. The flames were confined to the rear part of this floor and the one above, occupied by the same firm, but all the floors and the basement were flooded with water. The origin of the fire is unknown. Raphael Tuck & Sons claim they had $56,000 worth of stock, most of which was either destroyed or so seriously damaged as to be worthless. They carried an insurance of $17,500, but say that their loss will foot up at least $25,000.

Wilkesbarre Typographical Union, No. 187, recently had their annual excursion to Glen Onoko, Mauch Chunk and the Switchback. The day selected for the outing was nearly a perfect one, and about eighty persons availed themselves of the opportunity to enjoy the beautiful scenery in and around the region of the far-famed Lehigh Valley, appropriately styled the "Switzerland of America." Besides the Wilkesbarre party at Glen Onoko there were quite a number of printers, pressmen and others from Mauch Chunk present, making in all quite a large crowd.

FOREIGN.

The newspaper of the smallest circulation in the world is that published for the exclusive use of the emperor of Austria, his minister of foreign affairs and his secretary of state. A fourth copy is never printed. Its contents consist of the criticisms of the journals of the world upon his administration of government. Its annual cost is $80,000.

The Indian editor is evidently a person of independent action, free from the trouble of trying to meet the regular habits and customs of his patrons. The last number of the Decca *Gazette* contains the cheerful announcement that "we are all so fatigued by the incessant labor of bringing out this paper for the last year, that the next publication will be postponed for a month, as the staff wants a holiday." American journalists will smile enviously at the prospect opened up by the last sentence.

A new composing machine that is in the course of completion at Berlin, Germany, promises great results, as it is claimed it not only composes, but automatically justifies the lines while the compositor goes on with his work. It has already reached a speed of setting and justifying about seven thousand ems an hour. In guiding the types they do not reach the stick through the canals on an inclined plane, but are taken up and firmly held by grippers until they reach their intended place, a system avoiding all stoppages from irregular progress of the types.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printers' interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N.-W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

Issue of August 6, 1889.

408,597—Printer and cutter combined. L. Ehrlich, St. Louis, Mo.
408,394—Printing and delivery mechanism, web. S. D. Tucker, New York.
408,393—Printing cylinders, imposing forms upon. S. D. Tucker, New York.
408,398—Printing machine, web delivery apparatus. S. D. Tucker, New York.
408,390—Printing machine, delivery mechanism. S. D. Tucker, New York.
408,391—Printing machine, sheet-counting mechanism. S. D. Tucker, New York.
408,603—Printing machine, gripping motion for. G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn.

Issue of August 13, 1889.

408,747—Printers' stand. S. W. Rathbun, Marion, Iowa.
408,913—Printing or embossing fabrics, machine for. J. Farmer, Salford, England.

Issue of August 20, 1889.

409,518—Composing stick. V. Sperle, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Issue of August 27, 1889.

409,821—Printing aniline black. J. Bracewell, North Adams, Mass.
409,906—Printing dark blue colors. J. Bracewell, North Adams, Mass.
409,885—Printing machine. M. Umbdenstock, Chicago, Ill.

We desire to return our thanks to Mr. P. A. Loersch, the efficient and gentlemanly representative of The Inland Printer for the many courtesies received at his hands during our recent visit to Detroit. We were pleased to learn that he was not only held in esteem by his associates, but by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MEASUREMENT TABLE ON THE "POINT" SYSTEM.

BY H. MORTIMER, CHICAGO.

SOME months since, for the use of the compositors in an extensive book office, a table similar to the one below was worked out; the basis being the fonts actually in use in that office. A comparison with type from some other foundries reveals such wide discrepancies in some of the fonts, that I have been induced to work out a table on the "point" system, and to offer it for the "benefit of those concerned." That it will prove of value, to compositors especially, is evident, as it can be made the basis of measurement of composition, which will do away with what is now an acknowledged grievance, namely, the uniform price paid for composition of "lean" and "fat" fonts.

A TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LINES, 12 TO 30 EMS MEASURE, IN 1,000 EMS OF TYPE, FROM AGATE TO PICA BODY.

NOTE.—The LEFT hand superiors in each column denote the ems in a single line; the RIGHT hand superiors show the number of ems over on each 1,000. Thus, in the 12-em pica column, there are 26 agate ems in a line, 39 lines to 1,000 ems, and 14 ems over.

Pica Ems / Points	12 144	13 156	14 168	15 180	16 192	17 204	18 216	19 228	20 240	21 252	22 264	23 276	24 288	25 300	26 312	27 324	28 336	29 348	30 360
AGATE	26 14 39	28 8 36	31 23 33	33 23 31	35 5 29	37 27	39 14 26	41 25 25	44 12 23	46 22 22	48 8 21	50 20	52 40 20	55 45 19	57 26 18	59 3 17	61 37 17	63 8 16	65 40 16
NONPAREIL	24 8 42	26 14 39	28 8 36	30 20 34	32 24 32	34 20 30	36 8 28	38 26 27	40 25	42 8 24	44 12 23	46 12 22	48 8 21	50 20	52 40 20	54 26 19	56 8 18	58 44 18	60 20 17
MINION	21 8 48	22 12 46	24 8 42	26 14 39	27 26 38	29 15 35	31 23 33	33 23 31	34 20 30	36 8 28	38 26 27	39 14 26	41 25 25	43 32 24	45 35 23	46 12 22	48 8 21	50 20	51 20 20
BREVIER	18 8 56	19⅓ 14 52	21 8 48	22½ 12 45	24 8 42	25⅓ 20 40	27 26 38	28⅔ 26 36	30 20 34	31⅓ 10 32	33 23 31	34½ 30	36 8 28	37½ 12 27	39 14 26	40½ 20 25	42 8 24	43 32 24	45 35 23
BOURGEOIS	16 8 63	17 3 59	19 7 53	20 50	21 8 48	23 12 44	24 8 42	25 40	27 26 38	28 8 36	29 15 35	31 23 33	32 24 32	33 23 31	35 15 29	36 8 28	37 36 28	39 14 26	40 25
LONG PRIMER	14 8 72	16 8 63	17 3 59	18 8 56	19 7 53	20 50	22 12 46	23 12 44	24 8 42	25 40	26 14 39	28 8 36	29 15 35	30 20 34	31 23 33	32 24 32	34 24 30	35 15 29	36 8 28
SMALL PICA	13 1 77	14 8 72	16 8 63	16 6 61	17 3 59	19 7 53	20 50	21 8 48	22 12 46	23 12 44	24 8 42	25 40	26 14 39	27 26 38	28 8 36	29 25 35	31 23 33	32 24 32	33 23 31
PICA	12 8 84	13 1 77	14 8 72	15 5 67	16 8 63	17 3 59	18 8 56	19 7 53	20 50	21 8 48	22 12 46	23 12 44	24 8 42	25 40	26 14 39	27 26 38	28 8 36	29 15 35	30 20 34

TRADE NEWS.

FORD & CLARK, printers, Dallas, Texas, have dissolved partnership.

WARD & VORPHAL, printers, Wichita, Kansas, have dissolved partnership.

THE Halifax Printing Company, Halifax, Nova Scotia, has been dissolved.

C. L. JENKINS & Co., printers, Los Angeles, California, have dissolved partnership.

D. J. SEARCY & Co., stationers and printers, New Orleans, have made an assignment.

DAVIS & MCKILLIP, publishers of the Muncie *Herald*, Muncie, Indiana, have dissolved partnership.

THOMASSON & TAYLOR, job printers, Atlanta, Georgia, have been succeeded by J. J. Thomasson.

THE Virginia Printing and Lithographing Company, Richmond, Virginia, have sold their business.

THE Polytechnical News Company has been incorporated at Albany, New York, for the purpose of doing a publishing and printing business. Capital stock, $20,000.

THE Quanah Publishing Company, of Quanah, Texas, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $22,000. J. W. Nelson, D. Q. Smith and others are the incorporators.

LIGGIN & HOLT, book and job printers of Lynchburg, Virginia, are preparing to move into new quarters on Ninth street, where they will have more room and conveniences.

THE name of the Kellogg Printing Company, Providence, Rhode Island, has been changed to that of the Standard Printing Company, and will shortly move into more commodious quarters.

THE Missionary Publishing Company has been organized at Richmond, Virginia, with John S. Ellett as president. The capital stock is to be not less than $12,000 nor more than $48,000.

THE *Republic*, of St. Louis, has placed an order with R. Hoe & Co. for two of their immense presses, to cost $40,000 apiece. These two machines will have an aggregate running speed per hour of ninety-six thousand four and six page sheets, seventy-two thousand eight-page, forty-eight thousand ten and twelve, and twenty-four thousand sixteen, twenty, and twenty-four sheets.

W. W. WATTS and J. F. ANTHONY, of Pratt Mines, have incorporated the Pratt Mines and Ensley Publishing Company, capital stock $4,000, to publish a newspaper and do job printing at Ensley, Alabama.

MR. F. WESEL, of F. Wesel Manufacturing Company, New York City, has returned from a trip to Europe, during which he visited many places of interest, including the Paris Exposition. Mr. Wesel is ready again for business and intends to make things lively in Spruce street.

MR. R. P. YORKSTON, a gentleman whose name is familiar as a household word wherever a pressman is found, formerly manager for the Duplex Printing Machine, has connected himself with the Whitlock Machine Company, 8 Spruce street, New York. In connection therewith it gives us pleasure to state that a good man represents a good press.

THE right, title and interest of the Union Square Printing Company, at No. 36 East Fourteenth street, New York, in printing presses, type, etc., were recently sold out by the sheriff, on execution in favor of G. B. Hurd for $5,581, realizing only $500. The company was incorporated in March, had a capital stock of $50,000, and was controlled by Dempsey & Carroll.

WE are glad to note that Messrs. Reed & Goodman, of 513 Sacramento street, San Francisco, California, who located there about the first of last March, are building up a nice trade in the printing ink line. The firm consists of Charles S. Goodman and George Russell Reed. They are the sole western agents for the celebrated inks made by Frederick H. Levey & Co., New York.

METAL is being substituted by some English binders for cardboard in bookbinding. The metal is specially prepared, and the cover may be bent and straightened again without perceptible damage. It may, in fact, be safely subjected to such treatment as would destroy board covers. The metal is covered, and the finished book presents no difference in appearance, except in the greater thinness of the cover.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

A HEAVY flood, August 17, swept away the new paper mill at Beatrice, Nebraska.

The Lynchburg Pulp and Paper Company will begin at once to build its paper mill at Big Island, Virginia.

JACOB STERN is about to build a straw-paper mill at Austin, Texas. The mill is to have a capacity of two tons.

IT is reported that Mammoth Springs, Arkansas, is to have a $250,000 plant for the manufacture of paper, to be built by Warner Miller.

THE Whiting Paper Mill at Menasha, Wisconsin, has been entirely rebuilt and is again in operation, making eight tons of paper a day.

THE paper manufacturers of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and those closely allied, will contribute to the tax fund this year the aggregate amount of $97,332.

THE capital stock of the company lately reported as formed to build a seven-ton mill at Cumberland, Maryland, will be $80,000, and $30,000 of bonds will be issued.

THE Whiting Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, claims to be the largest manufacturers of writing papers in the world. Its output is twenty-six tons per day.

THE Minn Paper Company (not incorporated), wholesale paper dealers, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has been damaged by water. Loss estimated at $6,000 to $7,000; insured for $6,000.

THE Central Fiber & Paper Company of Cleveland, contractors, are building a paper mill for parties in St. Mary's, near Lima, Ohio, which will cost when completed $15,000.

THE Cliff Paper Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, has been formed at Niagara Falls, New York. The incorporators are C. H. Gilchrist, J. F. Quigley and Arthur C. Hastings.

PHILADELPHIA capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the paper mills between Potomac and Washington, D. C., lying in Montgomery county, Maryland. They will be put in operation.

THE Winchester (Va.) Paper Mills have been sold to the American Strawboard Company, with headquarters in Chicago. The present management, Wissler & Co., will continue to operate the mills.

THE Wilkinson Paper Company, of Carrollton, Georgia, has been incorporated with a capital of $35,000. It will build a six-ton paper mill. L. A. Thomas, M. R. Wilkinson and E. P. McBurney are the incorporators.

AT Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, a pulp mill is assured, the projectors having been granted a handsome bonus, also four hundred-horse power free for ten years and exemption from taxation for five years.

THE Crown Paper Company has been incorporated at San Francisco, California, for the manufacture of paper and pasteboard. The capital stock is $150,000, and the directors are Sigmund D. Rosenbaum, Mendel Esberg, Sigmund Schwabacher, Ludwig Schwabacher, S. J. Rose, Max Levy and Edward Lande.

PAPER mills are still on the increase in the West, and the most noticeable feature in this industry is the great changes in equipment that are taking place in many of the mills in order to increase the production and at the same time economize in manufacture. No less than thirty new mills are reported as under construction throughout the North and West.—*Paper Mill.*

A GREAT feat was recently accomplished at the Glens Falls Paper Company's mill. In twenty-four hours 40 tons 1,432 pounds of print paper was made by four machines. In that time, by detention to the machines, about five hours of time were lost. The machines made 940 feet of paper per minute, and "traveled" 256 miles 1,420 feet in the time they were at work. This entire record, the people at the mill say, is probably unequaled throughout the world, taking into consideration the number of machines used.—*Glens Falls Star.*

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE new paper, the *National Democrat*, has not as yet materialized.

AMONG the participants in the excursion given by Columbia Union to replenish her building fund was Captain William Meredith, the new chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. Nearly $300 was received thereby.

THE vote of Columbia Union on the several amendments from the international body was decidedly in favor of "no insurance," the acceptance of the donation from the citizens of Colorado Springs, and the retention of the headquarters at Indianapolis.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A COAT of varnish can be printed over a sheet in the same manner as ink. Use gloss varnish and a block instead of ink and type.

A NATIVE newspaper, which has lately commenced publication at one of the Greenland settlements, bears the euphonious title (presumably of Esquimaux origin) of *Arrangagliotio Nalinginnavnik Sysaraminas Sinik.*

A WRITER in the *American Machinist* recommends the use of castor oil in boilers where alkaline water is used. He says that from two ounces to a pint of oil will prevent foaming all day. The oil is put in after the engine has started, if foaming begins.

Moscow has two hundred printing offices, with about five thousand workers and apprentices; the number of the latter is very great. The workday has from ten to sixteen hours. The monthly earnings of the employés are said to fluctuate between eighteen and thirty roubles.

ONE paper mill in England, in Settingbourne, manufactures enough paper every year to put a belt around the world some 100 inches in width, says the New York *Tribune.* One of the constituents of this paper is esparto grass, which is brought in great bales from Algeria.

To make a good, cheap and serviceable fountain division for working two colors at once: Take a piece of "Ivory" soap and cut as near the shape and size of the fountain and roller as possible. Push down to the fountain roller and friction will soon fashion the soap to hug the roller so nicely that all danger of the mixing of colors will be overcome.

IN 1816 it took just one bushel of corn to buy one pound of nails. Then it required sixty-four bushels of barley to buy one yard of broadcloth, now the same amount of barley will pay for twenty yards of broadcloth. It then required the price of one bushel of wheat to pay for one yard of calico, now one bushel of wheat will buy twenty yards of calico.

To prevent gold leaf or bronze adhering to the surface beyond the outline of the sizing, pounce the whole of the surface after sizing with whiting, or lay on with a soft brush whiting mixed with water, brushing off the superfluous powder when the water has evaporated. The varnish or gold size may be distinctly seen over this whitish ground as the striping progresses.

THE latest evolution of paper is a paper oil can, so prepared with a patent composition lining that it is impervious to even kerosene oil, and is handsomer and more durable than any can in the market. It is very difficult to solder tin cans so that some are not defective, besides which kerosene oil seems to soon corrode them so that the oil works through, while those which are glass-lined are easily broken; hence, the paper oil can fills a want.

SIGNIFICANT of the inventive disposition of the American people is the number of patents which is granted by the government every year. Since 1836, 395,305 first patents were issued up to 1889. Patents for designs commenced to be issued in 1843, and up to the present year 18,830 of these have been granted. Inventors, or those holding patents, paid the government, during 1888, $1,119,000 for privileges, etc. Government receipts in this way have been large since 1881.

A STORY ON CAPTAIN MEREDITH.

Captain Meredith, the new chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, is a plain, blunt man who does not mince words with anybody. His straightforward manner is particularly attractive in contrast with the dissimulation which is so prevalent among men in the public service. Recently the representative of a Grand Army paper published in the Northwest dropped into Captain Meredith's bureau while on a visit to the city and sent in his card to the chief. He was shown in and greeted Captain Meredith with some familiarity.

"I suppose you know, captain, that I opposed your candidacy for public printer with all my might," he said, with the air of a man who dared to express his honest sentiments to the world without fear or favor. "I was in favor of another candidate, and, as you know, I did all I could against you."

Captain Meredith took up the visitor's card again and scrutinized it carefully. Then he looked his man over calmly and replied: "This is the first time I have ever heard of it; in fact, this is the first time I ever heard of your existence, sir."

"Well, that beats me," said the editor as he drew a long breath. When he departed, his look of bewilderment had not vanished, nor was it unaccompanied by an expression which seemed to denote pity for Meredith on account of the latter's ignorance.—*New York Tribune.*

INSTANTANEOUS STEREOTYPING.

What appears to be an important improvement in stereotyping is the recent invention of Printer Friedrich Schreiner and Dr. Arnold Schott, of Philadelphia.

The invention consists of a special matrix, made from cotton and asbestos, with a face of stereotypers' ordinary cream tissue, and a backing of wood pulp.

With this matrix no heating of the type is necessary, as it can be dried, from cold type, in from half a minute to a minute and a half.

Large open spaces need not be filled in or backed.

A large number of casts can be made from one matrix.

The matrix can be used a year or more after being made.

From the foregoing claims of the patentees, which appear to be confirmed by an examination of several of the matrices made by this "cold-type process," it will be seen that some important advantages have been gained. The most important is that of time—doing away almost entirely with the twelve to fifteen minutes required to dry the matrix under the system now in vogue.

The type, not being heated, will not become soft on the bottom, nor "bottle-arsed"; hence a less frequent renewal of body fonts will be required. This may not inure to the benefit of the typefounder, but the heart of the newspaper publisher will rejoice thereat. The absence of heat will also allow wood cuts to be used the same as in stereotyping from plaster.

Mr. Schreiner, one of the patentees, is a compositor on the Philadelphia *German Demokrat*, and Dr. Schott, the other patentee, is his brother-in-law. Conjointly they have worked until success has been achieved, and well deserve the substantial reward that awaits the introduction of their invention.—*Printers' Circular.*

HOW SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION COMES ABOUT.

From all the principles of chemistry spontaneous combustion is a possible, and, in fact, a frequent phenomenon. Professor William P. Tonry, the chemist, says the flame in such cases invariably arises from a combination of oxygen with some material favorable to producing heat.

Wherever there is turpentine there is danger of spontaneous combustion. If the substance be poured on rags, especially when they are soaked with grease, fire is likely to result. Furniture establishments and all places where oils and turpentine are kept are especially liable to visitation from fires of inexplicable origin.

Hay, when moist and packed tightly, ferments by a natural process and absorbs oxygen so freely as to produce flame in many instances. Sulphuric acid, if allowed to come in contact with bagging at fertilizing factories, is also a source of great danger. The same acid, if mixed with water, produces intense heat.

A common source of unexpected combustion is the gas which escapes from a jet which has been carelessly left open. Gas and common air produces an explosive compound which can be touched off like gunpowder by a tiny flame.

Professor Tonry says it is difficult to prevent combustion which arises from natural combinations, although thorough ventilation and cleanliness in private houses and business establishments will go a long way toward reducing the danger. The phenomenon is common to all seasons, although a temperature of 70 to 80 degrees, which is high enough for fermentation, is most favorable to it.

An accumulation of inflammable materials is always to be avoided. It was once believed that human bodies, especially those of inebriates, were liable to take fire and be consumed spontaneously, but the theory finds but little acceptance in these days.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening (female), 16 cents; bookwork (female), 18 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $12. Between "boiler plates" and female labor, this city does not "pan out" very well for "sailors."

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $12. The prospects are not any too bright in the printing line at present. Polk's directory is being placed in the hands of subscribers now.

Buffalo, N. Y.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work in book offices has not started yet, but prospects are good when it does.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging yet; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; book work, per week, nine hours, $15; job printers, per week, $18 and $20. The state work will start about October 15. C. A. Caloo, Jr., and James Woodrow will do the work.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, $13.50; job printers, per week, $13.50. Labor Day here was a grand success, both financially and otherwise. We raised some $51 on that day for the Clay county miners.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, picking up; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $15.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17. The newspapers and job offices have been doing very little the past month, and there are many idle printers in town. It is expected that the revival of fall trade will help matters. The *Evening Star* is moving into its new building, putting on a dress of minion, brevier and nonpareil, and intends to run thirty-two cases.

Lincoln, Neb.—State of trade, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents. Plenty of subs, but all are well supplied with work. At the last session of the Nebraska Legislature a law was passed making the first day in September a legal holiday in honor of labor, to be known as Labor Day. There was an attempt to celebrate made by some of the various labor organizations in the city. There was a parade, participated in by about two hundred and fifty union men. After the parade there were several good speeches on the eight-hour law and various other questions of interest to the laborer.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, moderately fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, $12 per week; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. F. H. Challis, of the *Daily Press*, has purchased the job office of O. D. Kimball.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, $17. Fall trade has begun to pick up, and the prospects are that there will be plenty of business for the coming six months.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Business has not been as dull in years as during July and August. There will be no stir until a few weeks

after the colleges open, when it is to be hoped we may have a chance for full time; now eight hours, with corresponding reduction in pay. Tourists should steer clear of New Haven.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Work picking up in the job shops, and subs in good demand in the newspaper offices.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $16. Job and book work is very good at present, and a number of job printers are in town. Labor Day was not generally observed. The exposition opened its doors on the 4th instant.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 and $21. The total active membership of the union is 730.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, average; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. In job offices the prospects are fair, but there are an immense number of subs on daily papers in the city, with constant arrivals.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Plenty of men for all demands. The *Weekly Graphic* made its appearance in this city on August 24. August 24 was Labor Day in this city. The printers made the poorest turnout they have ever made. About one-fifth of the home printers were in line.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of "Printers' Calculations," a reference book for printing houses, published by the Burdette Company, Burlington, Iowa, which is a useful work and a great time-saver. It is sold at $1.00.

We show in the present issue two specimen pages from the Dickinson Typefoundry, Boston, Massachusetts, which will meet the approval of printers who desire to obtain new and handsome faces of type. The Typothetæ is original in design and really artistic, is made in nine sizes, with figures and ornaments for each size, and will be useful in any job office. The French Elzevir, although imitating somewhat the French Old Style, will still be wanted by many offices who secure everything that is new. We predict for the Typothetæ as large a sale as accorded the popular Quaint and Quaint Open.

The columns of THE INLAND PRINTER have always been open for the illustration of whatever improvements in the printing art have come to our notice, and we have given everything its due. Among the many whose achievements have been chronicled have been those of Mr. M. F. Bingham and his brother Leander, of New York, in the manufacture of printers' inking rollers. What improvements have been made in this line have been mainly by themselves. But the later improvement, a cut of which appears on page 1089, is that greater thing connected with the printing art. It is only second to the latest printing machine. It is the *ne plus ultra* of improvement in the printing line. This machine is the result of years of patient effort, experiment and large outlay of capital, triumphing over obstacles and difficulties. Not the apparatus alone was to be made, but the machine for the construction of the apparatus had to be built and invented also. The object in view was the supersedure of the old, long, tedious method of casting rollers by the cumbersome, heavy, crooked and defective roller mold, and the substitution of something round, straight, smooth and as far from shrinking as possible and do it quick. The inventors have done it; the object has been attained.

EWING BROS. & CO.,

Of Chelsea, Massachusetts, appear before the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER for the first time, through the medium of an advertisement in this issue. By the advertisement it will be learned they are dealers in second-hand printing machinery of all kinds, folding machines, etc., their especial business being to trade for or buy, and after thoroughly overhauling, to sell all such machinery they can get hold of. They have large shops of their own, fitted up with all modern appliances, in which all repair work is done, and which is under the direct supervision of the members of the firm. It is a strict rule of this firm, and one which they never violate, that no machine is permitted to leave their shops until it is thoroughly overhauled, put in perfect repair and tested. By adherence to this rule they have, in a comparatively short time, built up a large trade, which is constantly growing. They are in almost daily receipt of flattering testimonials as to their excellent workmanship and honorable methods of doing business. If you are in the market for any kind of second-hand printing machinery, or have any to trade or sell, correspond with them; your inquiries will receive prompt attention. The address of Ewing Bros. & Co. is corner Eastern and Woodlawn avenues, Chelsea, Massachusetts. They are twenty-five or thirty minutes by horse car from Boston, where they have recently opened an office at No. 50 Oliver street.

THE HAMILTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of this company, on page 1040 of this issue, which tells its own story. The establishment of a branch house in Chicago is one of the progressive moves constantly being made by this enterprising firm, and will prove of great convenience to country customers when in the city. The manufactory, located at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, is capable of producing a supply of the goods handled by the company sufficient to meet almost any demand, and at the Chicago house will be found a large and well-assorted stock from which outfits can be shipped at once. Do not fail to visit this firm when in Chicago.

THE "ECONOMIC" PAPER CUTTER.

The "Economic" is the name of a lever paper cutter manufactured at Westerly, Rhode Island, by Messrs. T. V. & V. C. Stillman. It is called "Economic" from the fact that it is a low-priced machine, and, in the words of the makers, "is designed to meet the demands of printers who want a good paper cutter at a low price." They further say, "It is very simple in construction, yet it is powerful, strong, and as well built as any high-priced cutter." The Messrs. Stillman are honorable, responsible business men of Westerly, and they warrant every machine. The "Economic" is made in three sizes, 24, 30 and 32 inches, and priced at $115, $150 and $175, respectively. These prices include boxing and putting on board cars at the factory in Westerly. They have received many flattering testimonials for the "Economic," which they will send to any printer requesting them. See their advertisement in another part of this issue.

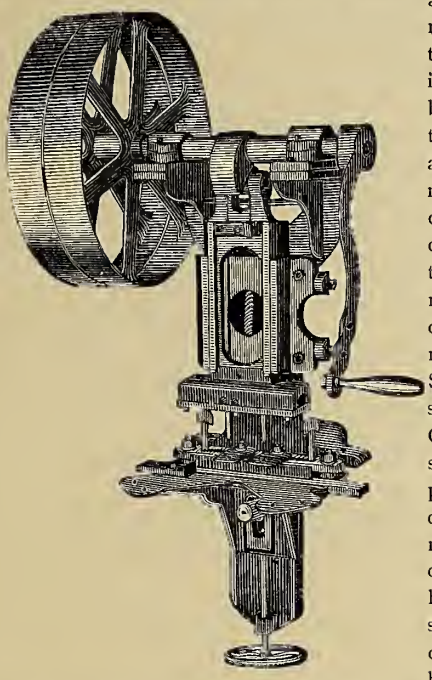
VALLEY PAPER COMPANY, HOLYOKE, MASS.

The advertisement of the above company appears in this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. This company makes a number of well-known brands of papers, designated as "*Commercial Bond*," "*Valley Linen Ledger*," "*Our Ledger*," "*French*," "*Old English*" and "*Congress Linens*"; also fine wedding Bristols. All these productions are claimed to be equal to the very best, and are superior to many. The company has a capital stock of $200,000, was organized in 1866, employs 250 hands and turns out from six and one-half to seven tons of loft-dried paper daily. The mill has recently changed management throughout, has been thoroughly overhauled, new machinery put in and an extensive addition made to the original plant, which gives increased facilities to meet the growing demand for the bond, ledger and linen papers and flat and folded writings manufactured.

Mr. Henry E. McElwain, the treasurer and manager, is a gentleman thoroughly up with the times in paper making, and one whom it is a pleasure to meet and transact business with. Give the Valley Company's advertisement a perusal.

COMBINATION MACHINE.

The accompanying cut represents a new machine for doing three kinds of work, which makes it a very desirable tool in a job bindery or printing office. It punches paper, books and other material for eyeletting purposes, from one sheet to ½ inch thick at a time, with one or more punches any distance apart up to 12 inches. It does stabbing books any distance to 12 inches apart with one or more needles at a time. It does round corner book cutting up to 2 inches thick, any size of corner. Can make changes of cutters, punches or needles in two minutes. Side, back gauges and strippers with machine. Can be worked with steam or hand power, preferably steam. The cutter spindle of this machine has a period of rest equal to one-half the revolution of shaft, which gives the operator time to adjust his work to the gauges, thereby preventing any spoiled work. This machine occupies a space of only 14 by 18 inches, and can be placed on any convenient stiff bench where power can be applied. This valuable machine can be seen at the showroom of J. M. Ives & Co., dealers in bookbinders' machinery, 293 Dearborn street, Chicago, who are sole agents for this and many other improved machines.



THE WETTER NUMBERING MACHINE.

This useful invention for consecutive numbering is meeting with as great success in Europe as in America. Latest advices from Berlin, Germany, state that the machine pleases everyone, and wherever introduced it meets with hearty approval and gives unqualified satisfaction. The government printing offices, especially, unite with the smaller offices in commending the Wetter as the most useful device yet brought to their attention. The machines have been exhibited at the Paris Exposition, with the result of giving them wide-spread popularity, and it is safe to assert that before long there will be as many in use in different parts of Europe as there are now in the United States and Canada. We take pleasure in again presenting the advertisement of Messrs. Wetter & Co. on page 1064 of this issue. The printing craft on both sides of the ocean will in a short time more fully appreciate the advantages and usefulness of the Wetter machine as it becomes better known. Write to the home office, 28 and 30 Morton street, Brooklyn, New York, for full information.

PHOTOGRAVURE WORK.

The Boston *Photographic Review*, edited by J. O. Moerch, is publishing a series of articles on gelatine printing, photogravure, and photo-engraving, embracing the whole description as they are worked. Everybody should read them. Send $1.50 for one year's subscription, to S. Wing & Co., publishers, Charlestown, Massachusetts.

A RARE BARGAIN—$1,600 buys a $3,200 job office at Sycamore, Illinois; 51 miles west of Chicago; 3,800 people; only 2 papers, both Republican. Outfit embraces Potter drum cylinder, 32 by 48, rubber packing; half medium Gordon; one-eighth medium Universal; 32-inch power paper cutter; 4½ horse-power engine; 200 fonts job type, 43 new; 10 fonts standard wood type; also everything required to print a newspaper. Apply to C. D. ROGERS, Sycamore, Illinois.

ADVERTISER, a competent printer, with many years' experience in all branches of the business as foreman and manager, desires a position in either capacity. Address "H. M.," INLAND PRINTER.

EDWARD HARRIS, printer, of Hamilton, Canada, was in Chicago last December; if this should meet his eye he is earnestly requested to write. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his anxious parents. Address W. J. HARRIS, Drill Hall, Hamilton, Canada.

FOR EMPLOYING PRINTERS—The most practical reference book for the printing house desk is "Printers' Calculations." It shows at a glance the value of stock, and also of time consumed on any job. Nothing like it has yet appeared. Price $1.00. BURDETTE COMPANY, Burlington, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Complete Hughes stereotype outfit No. 1, 13 by 23 inches, with all tools, etc., for doing first-class work, and full instructions for use. Outfit is new, and will be sold at a bargain. Address "BARGAIN," care of INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Half interest in a well-established and finely equipped book and job printing office in a manufacturing town of nearly 20,000 population. $4,000 to $5,000 required. Might take part in satisfactory trade. Address HALF INTEREST, care INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

NOTICE—Printers please take notice that one F. C. Taylor, who advertises himself as the inventor of a Chromatic Printing Process, announces on his business cards that his permanent address is at our New York office. This statement is entirely unauthorized, as we have no arrangement of the kind nor any business relations with said F. C. Taylor. CAMPBELL PTG. PRESS & MFG. CO.

PERMANENT position and good wages for one or two good type cutters. KEYSTONE TYPEFOUNDRY, Nos. 734-740 Sansom street, Philadelphia, inventors of Nickel Alloy Type Metal.

PRESSMAN—A young man, first-class cylinder pressman, would like steady situation, city or country. Address "A. B.," care of Shea, 114 S. Sangamon street, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—A sober young man of seven years' experience in general printing, wishes (after October 1) to secure situation in first-class job office in Chicago. Address "C. W.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

SPECIMENS—A few copies of "Fassett's Specimen Book of Every-day Printing" for sale. $1 postpaid. First come, first served. Address CHAS. W. FASSETT, St. Joseph, Mo.

THE largest job printing office in a large, thriving western city for sale; doing best business in the place. Terms easy. Good reasons given for selling. Railroad, show and catalogue printing a specialty. Address "X," care of INLAND PRINTER.

TO designers and designing printers.—We will pay liberally for new and original designs, that we can use for new faces of type. Originality the main requisite. KEYSTONE TYPEFOUNDRY, 734-740 Sansom street, Philadelphia, inventors of the celebrated Nickel Alloy Type Metal.

WANTED—The Inland Printer Co. desires to obtain fifteen or twenty copies of No. 4 of Vol. III of THE INLAND PRINTER to complete sets for binding, and will pay 25 cents per copy for same. Send them on if you can spare any.

COUNTING MACHINES.



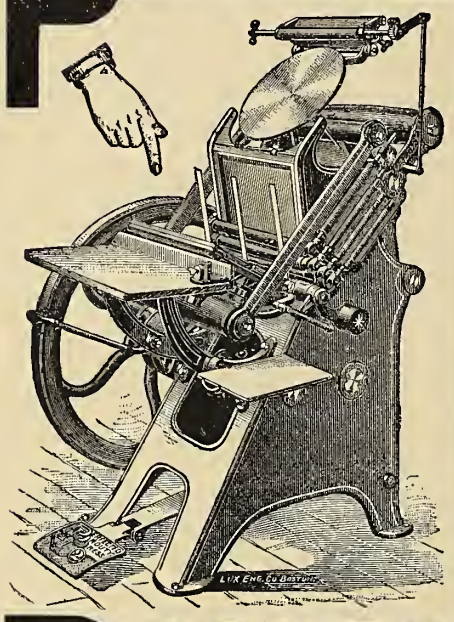
Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

THE·LEADING·ENGRAVING·ESTABLISHMENT·OF·THE·COUNTRY·



PERFECTED



PROUTY PRESS

A SUCCESS!

No cams or powerful springs are used or needed to govern its motion. Its parts are evenly balanced, and its smooth and noiseless operation, without pound or vibration when driven at the highest speed, is one of its important features. *Four* form rolls, in connection with a fountain both simple and perfect in its operation, give an unsurpassed ink distribution.

BOSTON, August 29, 1889.

MESSRS. GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.:

Regarding the "Perfected Prouty" Press purchased of you we would say that we have found it satisfactory, and for the following reasons: *First.* It is strong and capable of doing heavy work easily. *Second.* It runs smoothly, and all the attachments, gripper-motion, throw-off, etc., are well arranged. *Third.* The distribution is first-class, with superior fountain. *Fourth.* It is very rapid, the speed being limited only by the ability of feeder.

ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL,
City Printers, 39 Arch Street.

BOSTON, August 27, 1889.

GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.:

The "Perfected Prouty" Press we have now had in use about a year is, we find, a machine of great strength, is easy to operate and can be driven at a high speed on any class of work, in fact its speed is limited only by the ability of the operator; it turns off more work in a day than any other job press in our office. This alone, in these days of close competition, is one reason why printers in want of a money-making machine should give it the preference. The ink fountain is the most perfect in its operation, and can be cleansed and adjusted more readily than any other we have ever seen.

McINDOE BROS., 40 Oliver Street.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.,

620 Atlantic Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

FRENCH LINEN.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CREAM LAID LINEN FLAT PAPER

500 Sheets to Ream.

Made of Pure Linens. Suitable for Finest Office Stationery.

We carry in Stock the following Sizes and Weights:

12 lb. Folio,	$3.00 per Ream.	12 lb. Demy,	$3.00 per Ream.
16 " "	4.00 " "	16 " "	4.00 " "
16 " Royal,	4.00 " "	20 " Double Cap,	5.00 " "
20 " "	5.00 " "	24 " "	6.00 " "

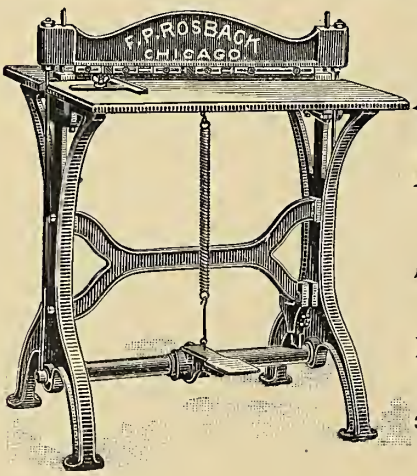
Above prices are net.

CHICAGO PAPER COMPANY,

120-122 FRANKLIN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND ESTIMATES.
PROMPTNESS ASSURED.



THE ROSBACK IMPROVED PERFORATOR

Has many points of superiority over other Machines.

Send for new Descriptive Circular and Price List.

F.P.ROSBACK,
MANUFACTURER,
Successor to ROSBACK & REED,
338, 340, 342 Dearborn St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. OSTRANDER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Electrotype and Stereotype MACHINERY

WESTERN AGENT FOR

DOOLEY AND PARAGON PAPER CUTTERS,
THE SCOTT PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

77 and 79 Jackson Street,

CHICAGO.

VOLUME VII

OF

THE INLAND PRINTER

BEGINS WITH

THE OCTOBER NUMBER.

NOW

IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

SEE PAGE 1096.

A. ZEESE & CO.

TELEPHONE 535

ELECTROTYPERS
PHOTO ZINC ETCHERS
STEREOTYPERS

MAP AND RELIEF LINE ENGRAVERS

341~351 Dearborn St., FRANKLIN BL'D'G., CHICAGO.

WE have just issued an abridged edition of our -:- -:- -:-

Specimen Book

—OF—

CUTS, ORNAMENTS, INITIALS, BORDERS, ETC.

It contains in a condensed form not only the best material shown in our large Specimen Book, but also the novelties produced by us since its issue.

Sent by mail on receipt of $1.00.

REMOVAL.

THE

Photo-Electrotype Engraving Co.

20 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

J. E. RHODES, President,

HAVE REMOVED TO

7, 9 and 11 New Chambers Street,

CORNER WILLIAM.



W. B. CONKEY,

.... GENERAL ....

BOOK MANUFACTURER

FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Case Making and Embossing of all kinds for the trade.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

Franklin Building, 341-351 Dearborn St.—76-86 3d Ave.,

CHICAGO.

WHITING PAPER COMPANY

HOLYOKE, MASS.

PRODUCT, 26 TONS DAILY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEDGER, BOND, LINEN,

AND

EVERY VARIETY OF LOFT DRIED PAPERS.

Great Western Type Foundry,

1114 HOWARD STREET,

OMAHA, NEB.

.... CARRY IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF ....

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER'S

FAMOUS SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,

Old Style Gordon Presses.

Estimates and Catalogues cheerfully furnished.

JOHN W. MARDER, PRESIDENT. H. P. HALLOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT. H. J. PICKERING, TREAS. & MANAGER.

The Omaha Type Foundry

SUCCESSORS TO THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY OF OMAHA.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE

1118 Howard Street, OMAHA, NEB.

... AGENTS FOR ...

MARDER, LUSE & COMPANY, BOSTON, CENTRAL, CLEVELAND AND MANHATTAN FOUNDRIES.

Dealers in New and Second-Hand Machinery.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND MONTHLY BARGAIN SHEET.

JOHN COCHNOWER, PRESIDENT. JAMES WHITE, SECRETARY.
GEO. N. FRIEND, VICE-PRESIDENT. JOHN E. WRIGHT, TREASURER.

ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Book, Cover, Manila, Rope Manila,

ETC., ETC.

181 MONROE STREET

CHICAGO.

ILLUSTRATED · ADVERTISING · ATTRACTS · ATTENTION

STEVENS & MORRIS ZINC ETCHING & ENGRAVING CO. 24 Cortlandt St NEW YORK

WE FURNISH CUTS FOR

ALL ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES,

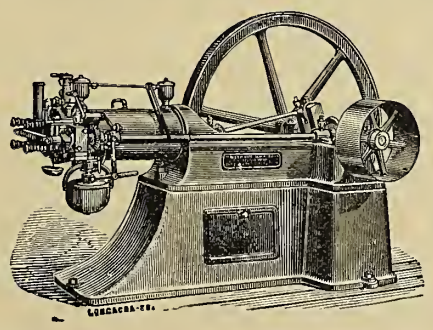
AND KEEP PROMISES.

Otto Gas Engine Works,

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office—151 Monroe Street, Chicago.

OVER 28,000 IN USE



Our OTTO GAS ENGINES are fast superseding all other power in printing establishments. They have no boiler, and are clean, safe, economical and reliable.

SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 HORSEPOWER.

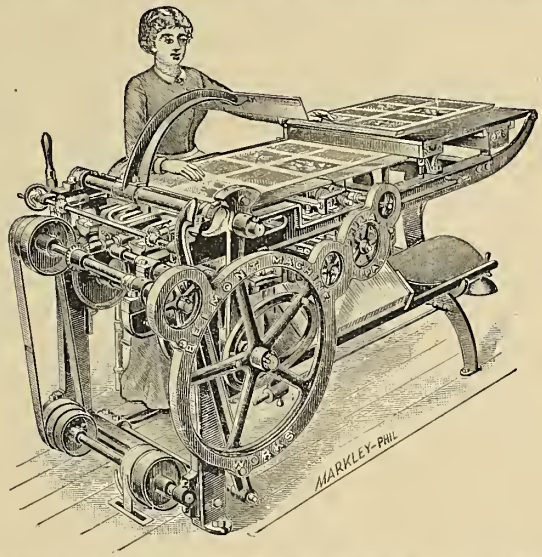
Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 Per Cent LESS GAS than ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE DOING THE SAME WORK.

Belmont Machine Works,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER-FOLDING MACHINERY



OUR NEW FOLDING MACHINE is the best built and the most accurate folder ever made. The cheapest machine to operate. It folds to perfect register. Occupies less room than any other folding machine. Very simple in construction, and of great speed.

All machines sold on thirty days' trial. Send for full information and circulars to

BELMONT MACHINE WORKS,

TAYLOR & SHOEMAKER,

3737 Filbert St. Philadelphia, Pa.

ONLY TYPE FOUNDRY IN THE NORTHWEST!

MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

74 & 76 E. Fifth St., St. Paul, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Superior Copper-Mixed Type,

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Sole Northwestern Agents

BABCOCK AIR-SPRING PRESSES,
MINNESOTA STOP-CYLINDER PRESSES,
HOWARD IRON WORKS' PAPER CUTTERS,
BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER'S TYPE.

Machinery of all kinds and Printing Material of every description kept in stock for shipment on shortest notice.

SEND FOR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK AND PRICE LIST

GEO. H. TAYLOR. JAMES T. MIX.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS

184 & 186 Monroe St., Chicago.

We carry a very Complete line of the following:

Cover Papers,
Extra Super Book Papers, White and Tinted,
No. 1 Super Book, White and Tinted,
No. 1 S. & C. Book, White and Tinted,
No. 2 Machine Finished, White and Tinted,
Colored Book Papers,
Extra Heavy Toned Laid Papers,
Parchment Manila Writing,
Railroad Manila Writing.
Extra Chromo Plate Papers,
No. 1 and 2 Lith. Book Papers,
Document Manila,
Wrapping Manila,
Roll Manila,
Fine Laid Book,
Enameled Book,
Print Papers.

A SPECIALTY OF PRINTING PAPER IN ROLLS.

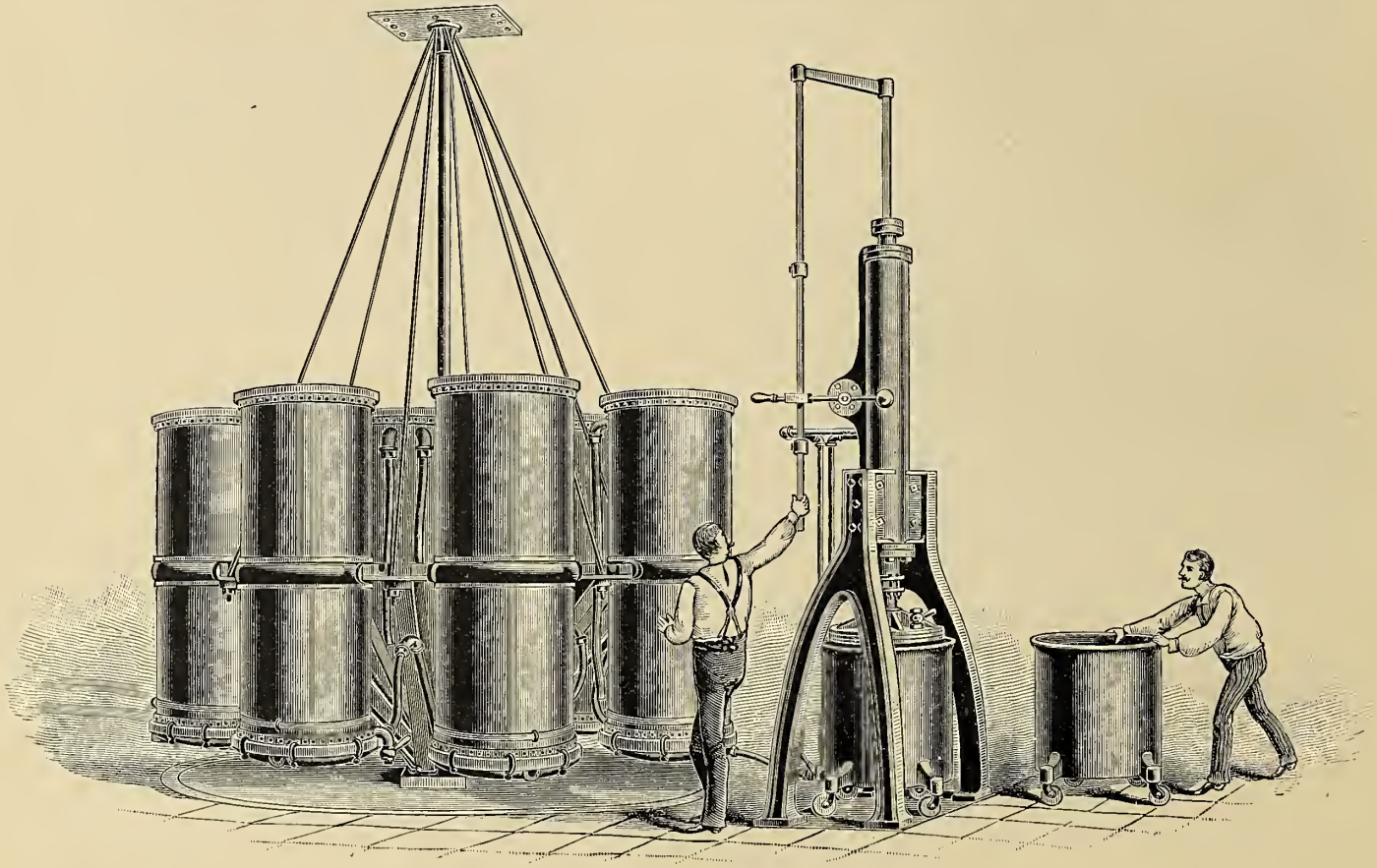
SEND FOR OUR NEW SAMPLE BOOK AND PRICES.

Send 25 cents in stamps to pay express or postage on sample book.

BINGHAM'S BATTERY OF GATLING GUNS

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

PRINTERS' INKING ROLLERS.



THIS cut illustrates our latest improvement in the apparatus for the rapid and perfect manufacture of Printers' Inking Rollers. It is the application of hydraulic pressure by which twenty rollers are made in *one minute* by forcing the composition in the molds from the bottom, and retaining the pressure until the hardening process has solidified them, thus producing firm, solid, elastic and lasting rollers, absolutely straight, round and smooth, whereby perfect distribution, evenness and purity of color and improved output is obtained. A realization of what has long been sought for. *No pinholes. No crooked rollers. No delay*, and least possible shrinkage. Printers engaged in the business for the money there is in it can not afford to be without them. They are the cheapest, because they are the BEST.

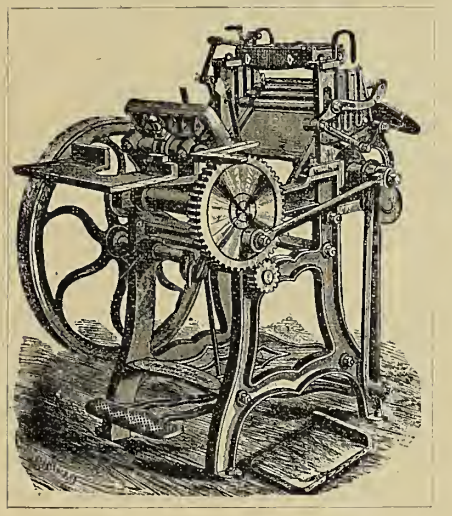
Samuel Bingham's Son,

☞ Enlarged Quarters. New Location. 22-24 Fourth Avenue, CHICAGO.

OUR GOODS ARE SOLD BY ALL THE LEADING TYPEFOUNDERS AND DEALERS IN PRINTING MATERIALS.

.... THE NEW STYLE NOISELESS .

LIBERTY JOB PRESS



Has the MOST PERFECT DISTRIBUTION ever obtained on a Job Press.

It is the only Job Press whose form rollers can carry full size riders.

The Liberty Fountain is the best used on any job press, and can be regulated by the feeder while the machine is running. These features insure better ink distribution than can be had on any other jobber.

It is the *lightest running* job press made. Its new patent *noiseless gripper* motion is worked by a cam, positively, and not by springs which are always breaking and wearing out.

The *Throw-off* is simple, durable and exceedingly convenient, and does not weaken the impression, as is the case with most all the other throw-offs.

Any desired change can be made in a form without lifting it from the bed of the press. This makes the "Liberty" the best press for ticket, calendar and all similar jobwork where dates and figures have to be frequently changed.

The fly-wheel can be run in either direction, thus making it possible to locate and belt the press wherever convenience makes it most desirable.

Apply for descriptive pamphlets and price lists.

THE "LIBERTY" PAPER CUTTER — 30 inches. The cheapest good cutter in the market. Regular style, $140; new style with inlaid rule and lines, back and side gauge, $160. Boxing extra.

THE "LIBERTY" GALLEY. All brass. Guaranteed for three years. Indestructible. Prices not higher than full lined galleys.

THE "LIBERTY" GALLEY LOCK-UP. Price $1.50 each. Can be made to fit any size of galley. No more looking for quoins that will not fit. The Lock-ups being made of brass, neither temperature nor moisture can affect them.

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ALL OUR GOODS ARE PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT HERE AND ABROAD.

No. 54 Frankfort Street, NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

Notice is hereby given, that the galley above described, and heretofore sold by F. WESEL & Co., of No. 9 Spruce St., New York, under the name of the "Success" Galley is covered by a patent adjudged to belong to us after a litigation with F. WESEL & Co. We hereby warn all persons interested that we have the *exclusive* right to make, use and sell such galleys; any person therefore, who USES or SELLS such a galley infringes upon our patent and will be promptly prosecuted.

THE LIBERTY MANUFACTURING CO., 54 Frankfort Street, New York.

The Gordon Press Works,

ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW AND OLD STYLE

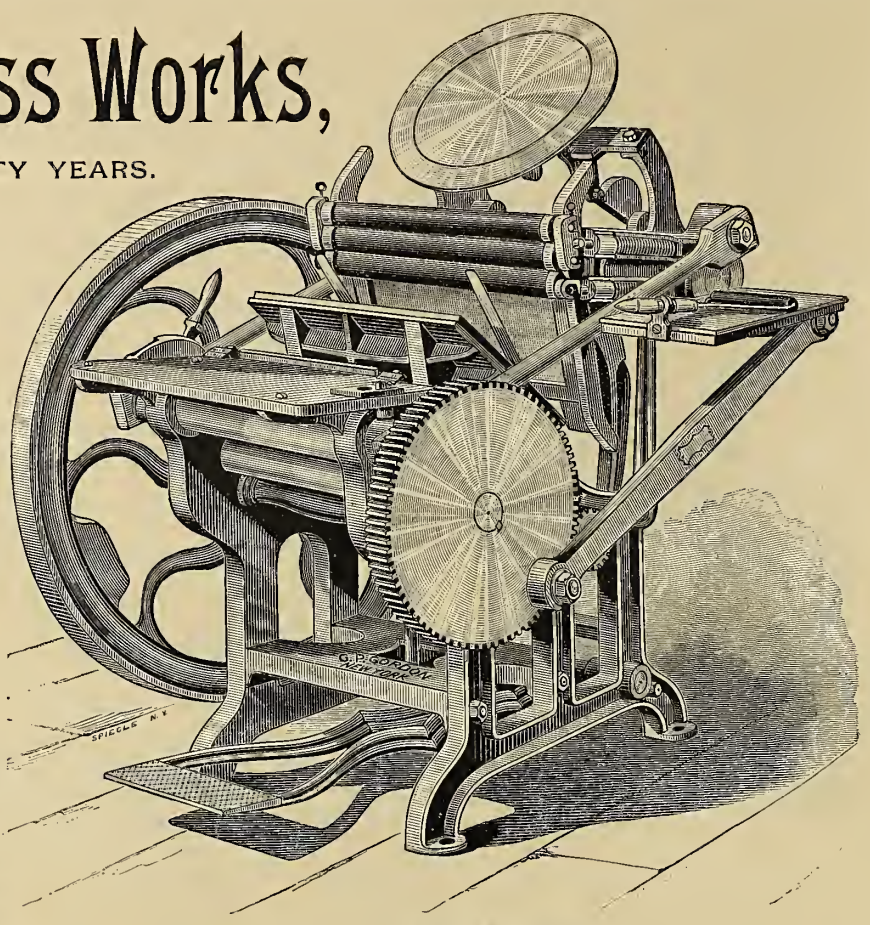
GORDON'S FRANKLIN

PRINTING PRESSES.

* * * *

Our well-known New Style is built in five sizes, viz: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 and 8x12 (inside the chase).

We are now also making the Old or Original Style Franklin Press with a "Throw-Off" and other improvements, and of a class of workmanship heretofore unequaled. Sizes, 13x19, 10x15 and 8x12 (inside the chase).



NEW STYLE.

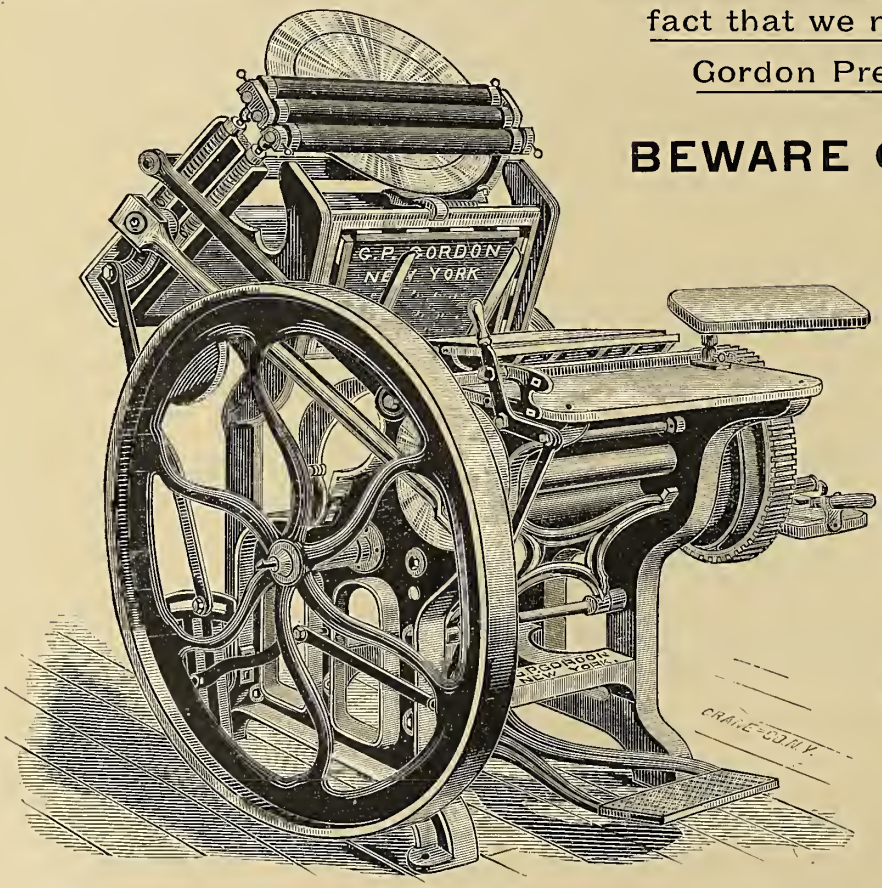
The attention of Printers is called to the fact that we make all the parts of the Gordon Presses interchangeable.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The use of our name in connection with any other presses is unauthorized.

George P. Gordon was the inventor and patentee of the Gordon or Franklin Press and the improvements thereon.

All our Presses bear the name **GEORGE P. GORDON** on the square girth connecting the frame of the press.



OLD STYLE.

GORDON PRESS WORKS

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:

Nos. 97 and 99 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

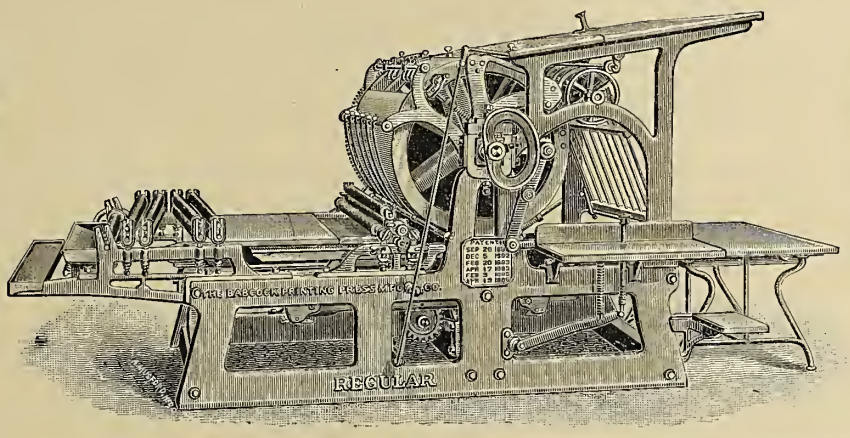
FACTORY:

RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY.

The Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.

THE "REGULAR."

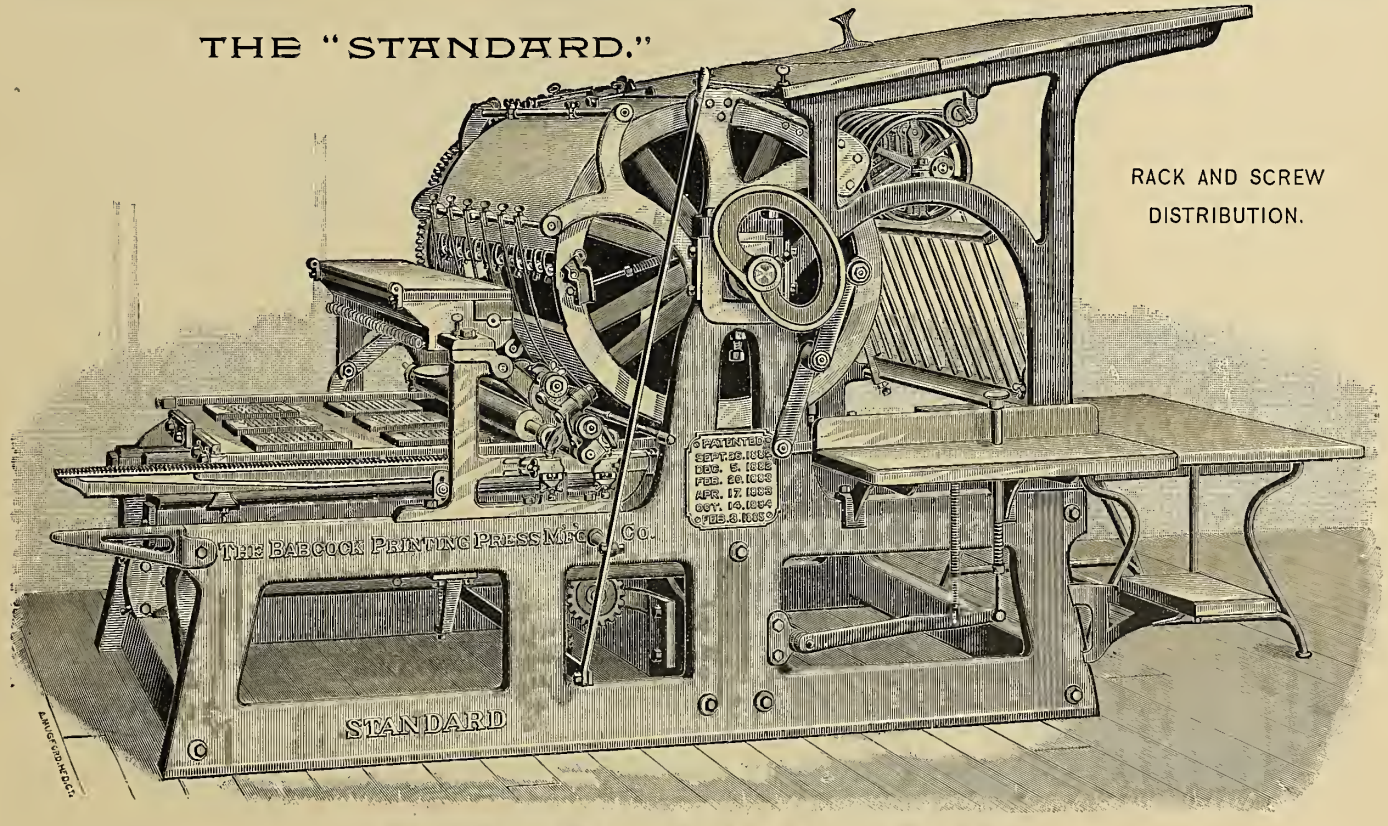
"Perfect Inking"
Cut and Color Press.



Rack Screw and Table Distribution.

THE "STANDARD."

RACK AND SCREW DISTRIBUTION.



"HIGH FOUNTAIN" BOOK AND JOB PRESS.

Main Office and Works: NEW LONDON, CONN.

New York Office: 26 & 27 Tribune Building.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, General Western Agents, 115 & 117 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The "CALIFORNIA RELIABLE."

WHAT ITS PATRONS SAY OF IT.

From the Office of
THE BANCROFT COMPANY,
Printers and Stationers,
San Francisco, June 26, 1888.

Messrs. PALMER & REY,
San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:—Our machinery expert, Mr. Burton, has examined your "California Reliable" Jobbers at our request, and we are pleased to say that his report is that your "California Reliables" are much better built than the Chicago Old Style Gordons or "Challenge" Gordons. This being the case, we shall arrange to put in a line of your pressss at once.

THE BANCROFT COMPANY,
Per PARISER, Sup't Printing Dep't.

From UPTON BROTHERS, Printers,
San Francisco, June 15, 1888.

Messrs. PALMER & REY,

The throwoff you attached to our "Challenge" Gordon is a beauty, and is a great contrast to the useless thing that was on the press before.

Yours truly,
UPTON BROTHERS.

Office of THE THEATRICAL PUBLISHING Co., Printers.
San Francisco, June 18, 1888.

Messrs. PALMER & REY,
San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen: Please quote us best price for two more quarto-medium "California Reliable" Jobbers. The last quarto-medium you supplied us with some few months since, gives the best of satisfaction. The Fountain also is a fine piece of mechanism.

Yours truly,
THEATRICAL PUBLISHING Co.

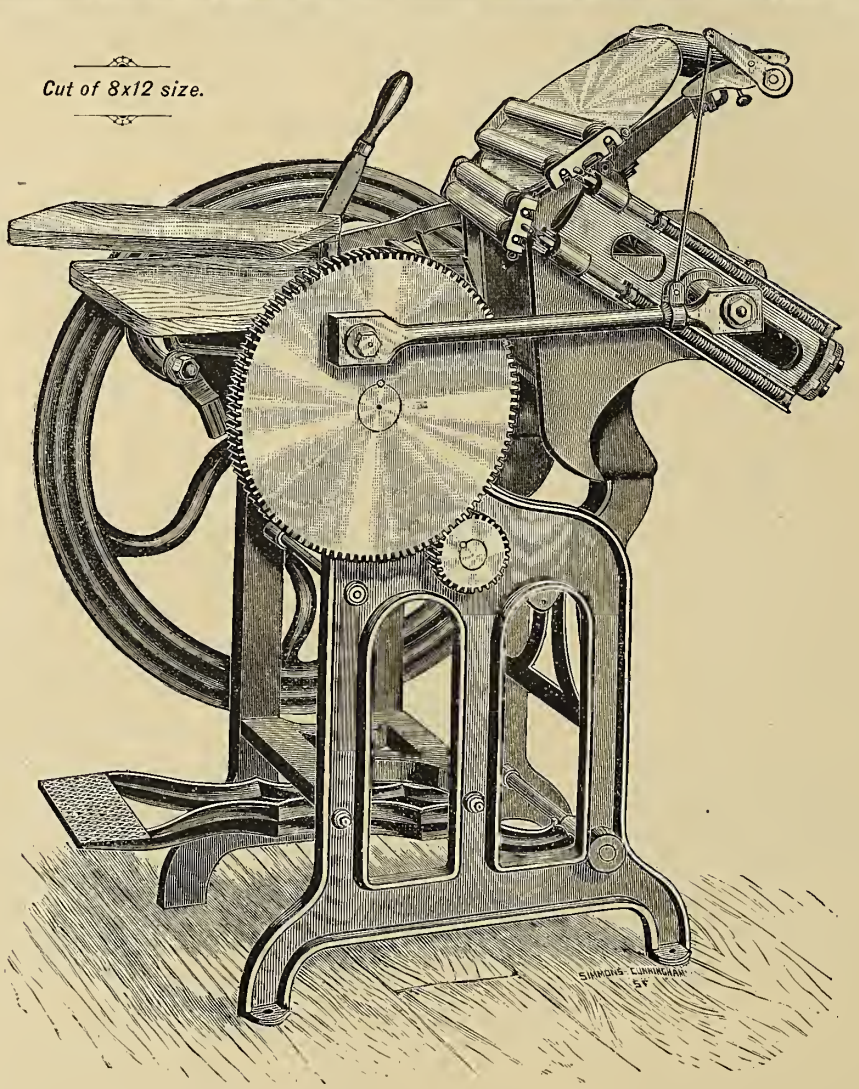
Ashland (Or.) *Tidings*, October 28, 1887.

The "California Reliable" job presses manufactured by Palmer & Rey at San Francisco are preferred by many of the best printers to any other first-class press made. The quarter-medium purchased by the *Tidings* office about a year ago has been run on all kinds of work, often at a high rate of speed by our water-power, and has given entire satisfaction.

Yours truly,
W. H. LEEDS.

Medals were awarded this press at the San Francisco Mechanics Exhibitions of 1886 and 1887.

Cut of 8x12 size.



PRICES ON APPLICATION.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

PALMER & REY,

Type Founders and Manufacturers of Printing Presses and Material

405 and 407 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

BRANCH HOUSES—112 and 114 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR. and 115 and 117 N. LOS ANGELES ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

A California Job Press

Every Press complete with Patent Throwoff and Fountain.

BEING desirous of introducing our Job Presses called the **CALIFORNIA RELIABLE** into the Eastern States, we have decided to sell them at reasonable prices, **Freight Paid to any Railroad Town in the United States,** making them the **cheapest** and, as they are acknowledged to be, the **best** press manufactured after the pattern of the Old Style Gordon.

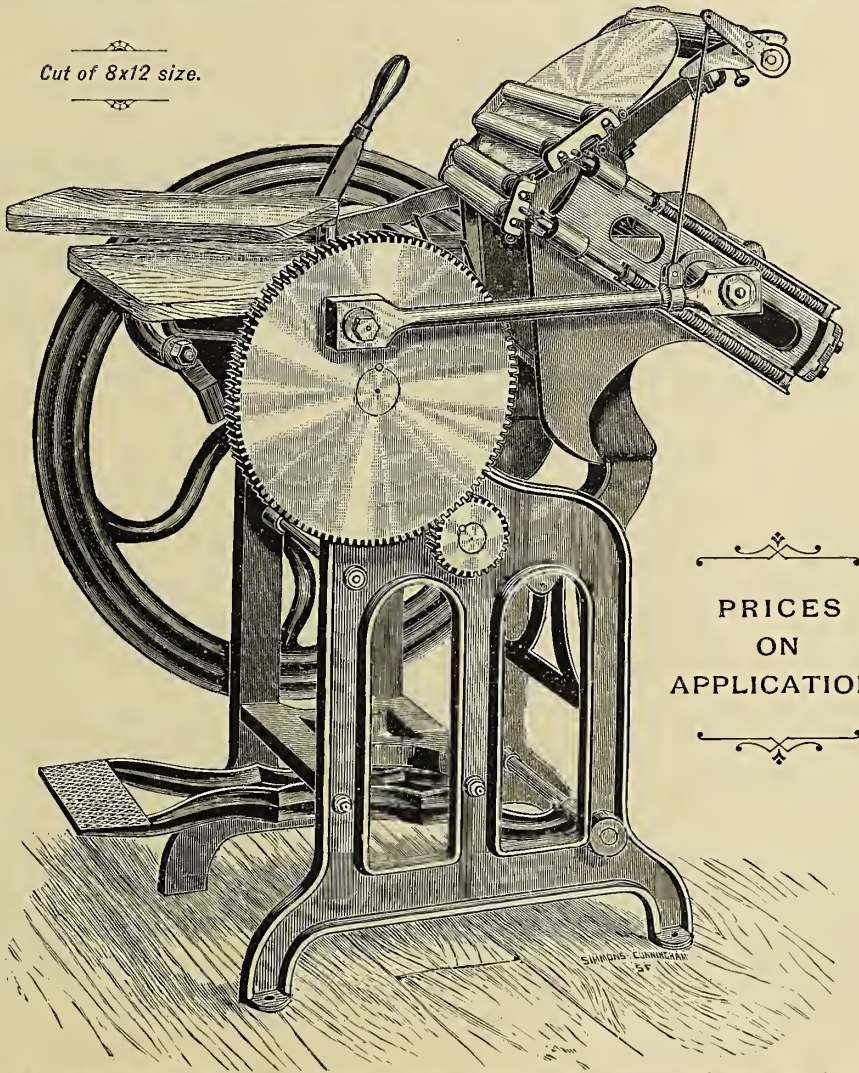
Medals were awarded this press at the San Francisco Mechanics Exhibitions of 1886 and 1887.

We claim that our **CALIFORNIA RELIABLE** Job Press with our *patent solid handle throwoff*, is the best press made after the Old Style Gordon pattern, and is far superior in workmanship, design, finish and strength to the presses called "Old Style Gordon," or "Challenge," made in Chicago. If you doubt our word for it, write to any machinist of note here and have him examine our machines thoroughly, examine the drill-holes, the fit and weight of the shafts and draw arms, also the patent *solid handle throwoff;* have him notice that we use WROUGHT IRON and STEEL where in the other presses *cast iron* is used. Any competent machinist will not be five minutes in deciding that our CALIFORNIA RELIABLE will wear twice as long as the cheaper built machines of other manufacture.

We have over *two hundred* CALIFORNIA RELIABLE presses in use at present time, and as our facilities for manufacture are a press a day we can fill orders promptly.

It may seem strange to many that a San Francisco firm should offer to supply Eastern printers with Job Presses, but we have demonstrated the fact that we can, with the aid of the best mechanics and most approved labor-saving appliances, build and place on the market printing presses that will successfully compete in quality and price with those of the best Eastern makers.

Cut of 8x12 size.



PRICES ON APPLICATION.

NOT A CHEAPLY BUILT PRESS.—Our CALIFORNIA RELIABLES have not been built as cheap presses, but are made of the best material and finished in a first-class manner.

FOUNTAIN.—Our fountain is a well-fountain, the full width of the platen, and is the only fountain that will feed the ink with the throwoff *on* or *off*, and is furnished with every press without extra charge.

THROWOFF.—Our patent throwoff is acknowledged to be the best in use. It is certain in its action and does not get out of order. It has a solid handle and is in easy range of the feeder.

GUARANTEE.—We guarantee every press we sell to be first-class, in every particular, and will renew any part of a press, *free of charge*, that gets broken through any defect in its manufacture.

OUR TERMS are:—Cash with order, or part cash, the balance to be paid on delivery of machines; but to parties giving us good bank or mercantile references we will ship to and draw with bill of lading. We have no agents and shall appoint none, so send your orders to us direct. Send all orders to—

PALMER & REY,

Type Founders and Printing Press Manufacturers,

405 and 407 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.

BRANCH HOUSES—112 and 114 Front St., Portland, Or., and 115 and 117 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.

. . . THE . . .

CAMPBELL

* * *
TWO-REVOLUTION
* * *

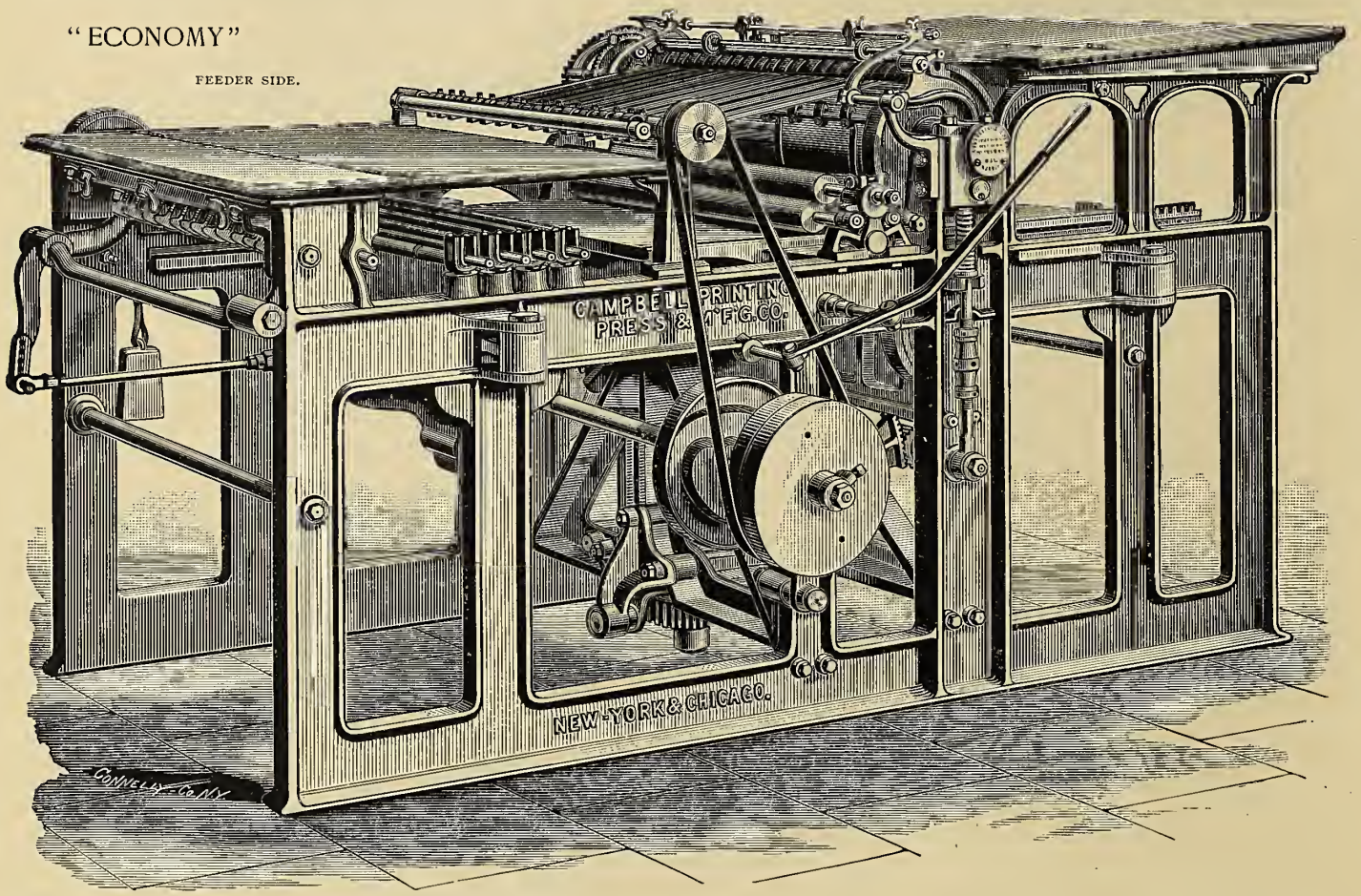
PONY PRESS.

. . . OUGHT TO BE . . .
IN EVERY PRINTING OFFICE.

SPEED, 1800 TO 3000 PER HOUR.

"ECONOMY"

FEEDER SIDE.



No. 6 PONY.

PRICE, $2,300.

Size of Bed, 23 x 30.

Size of Matter, 18½ x 27.

Floor Space, 3 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 3½ inches.
Over all, 5 feet 2 inches by 8 feet 1 inch.

No. 7 PONY.

PRICE, $2,000.

Size of Bed, 23 x 28.

Size of Matter, 18½ x 25.

Floor Space, 3 feet 4 inches by 7 feet 3½ inches.
Over all, 5 feet by 8 feet 1 inch.

OFFICE OF PEORIA COMMERCIAL REPORT,
H. S. HILL PRINTING CO.

PEORIA, ILL., February 1, 1889.

Campbell Printing Press and Mfg. Co., New York:

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with my personal promise to your Vice-President, Mr. Brower, when last in the city, I give you my experience with power presses.

About twenty years ago I experienced the necessity of a faster press than the Gordon Oscillator, which I was then using, and put in a Potter 24 x 36 cylinder, new, which I used about three years, during which time I had the ink vibrator renewed three times, and the springs once, when, finding it would no longer register nor do good work, being badly track-worn, and requiring a still faster press for my Daily Reports, I put in a No. 1 Hoe; but this press, at a speed never above 2000 an hour, I so completely used up in one year as to be unfit for my work, which was steadily increasing, when, about fifteen years ago I was induced, with many misgivings, to put in a "Campbell Pony No. 7." This press, though much larger, I easily run up to 2000 an hour, and often 2500, without damage, and for about ten years this press did one-third, increasing to fully one-half more work than either the Potter or the Hoe had done. My work had by this time so increased as to require another and still faster press. I went to Chicago and visited all the press agencies before going to the Campbell rooms, and was struck with the unanimity with which all the agents said comparatively little about their own presses, but expanded on the short life and comparative worthlessness of that "common cast-iron Campbell press." I went to the Campbell rooms, and they told me what their No. 8 Pony would do and warranted it. I did not need their warrant for the durability of their "cast-iron press," for I had tested them. I bought one, and it has run more than satisfactorily ever since at a speed varying from 2500 to 3500 impressions an hour, as occasion required—the latter speed it run today for over two hours without a stop! My No. 7 Pony, up to the time I took it down to exchange with you for a new larger one, did as fine work as I ever saw done on a two-roller cylinder, and during the fifteen years that I have run the No. 7 and the five years the No. 8, I have not paid one cent for repairs except to twice replace the wooden bearers on No. 7, and three or four grippers and "shoo-fly" fingers carelessly broken by feed-boys.

I have given you the facts, and you may make such use of them as you please.

Respectfully,

[SIGNED.] H. S. HILL.

We make the following Special Claims for our Pony Press.

ON THIS PRESS Railroad, Insurance, Blank Book, Fine Circular, Envelope and similar classes of work can be printed much better and more cheaply than upon half, quarto and eighth medium job presses or pony drums. It is convenient to make ready and easy to manage. Its cylinder and bed are especially accessible. There is not a tape or a string anywhere about this press. It will last longer than any pony press in the market. It delivers the clean side of the sheet to the fly; cannot smut or streak the job; has both table and screw vibrating distribution; gives a perfect impression, and is faultless as to register.

It will fly a sheet with as small a margin as *one-sixteenth of an inch.* The color can be set in the shortest possible time, because the fountain and delivery table are both on same end of press. The fountain and ink table are protected from dust and trash by being under the delivery table.

This press has table distribution in addition to the rack and screw distributor used on other ponies. A very high grade of color and cut work can be done on it. Our combination distributor adjustment is used on this machine, as upon all our two-revolution presses.

As this press has a small cylinder, it is not top-heavy, as are all drum ponies. It is a well-balanced, shapely piece of mechanism, made of best materials by most expert workmen.

Our Pony is the only two-revolution Pony built. It will make more money in any good-sized job office than any other press.

Read the accompanying testimonial, and write us for terms, etc.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS & MFG. CO.

160 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 2101.

325 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.
P. O. BOX 314.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

THE LEADING TRADE JOURNAL OF THE WORLD IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

WITH the October, 1889, number THE INLAND PRINTER begins its seventh year. It is the intention of the publishers to make Vol. VII of this journal surpass any of its predecessors in the tone of its editorials and original articles, character of its contributions, extent and value of its correspondence, beauty of its illustrations, and general excellence of its typography. No effort will be spared to make it of more value to the employer and employed, more beneficial to its advertisers, than in the past, and prove a welcome visitant in offices and homes of all engaged or interested in the printing and kindred trades.

TO THE EMPLOYER
It affords information to be obtained in no other publication; suggestions as to managing offices successfully, hints in regard to estimating on work, ideas about supervision of the various departments, reports of late inventions in printing, and other matters of interest.

VOLUME VII

TO THE PRESSMAN
Its every page is a delight and a study, the press-work being pronounced by the trade superior to anything heretofore produced. Articles on care of rollers, electricity in the pressroom, making ready, mixing colors, etc., will appear from month to month.

TO THE COMPOSITOR
It offers items of news from correspondents everywhere, business outlook in different cities, giving state of trade and other interesting notes, biographical sketches, with portraits of prominent printers connected with organized labor, specimens of printing in black and colors, diagrams of imposition, etc.

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A SPECIAL RATE OF $1.50 PER YEAR

Will be made to clubs of six or more subscribers.

Proprietors of offices should take the paper themselves and induce their men to do so. It will be money well spent, as the ideas derived from a perusal of its pages will make them more efficient workmen, and enable them to produce more perfect and artistic work, giving the office a higher standard of production, and consequently better prices.

Foremen of offices, large or small, can by little effort secure a club of six subscribers. It will pay to do it.

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Desirous of coming to the front and taking his place with thorough workmen, in addition to its practical articles on printing, it shows from time to time reproductions of amateur and poorly executed jobs with same matter displayed as it should be upon opposite pages—an object lesson that cannot fail to be beneficial.

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A visit each month from such a periodical can not be otherwise than welcome. What interests printers and pressmen will interest as well the electrotyper and stereotyper. Machinery pertaining to his trade will be illustrated and described.

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Desirous of reaching trade in all parts of the world, it affords the best medium extant. THE INLAND PRINTER circulates among the best classes of trade, and its large circulation insures a wide scope to advertisements appearing in its columns.

BETTER

TO THE DESIGNER
It gives ideas in regard to lettering, sketching and other branches of his work. Each number will contain something of interest and profit. Color blending in connection with designing will be touched upon, and useful hints given for producing best results.

Subscription Price, $2.00 per Year. Sample Copies, 20 Cents each.

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To old subscribers we say: Continue your subscription. You will like Volume VII better than you did previous ones. To all who are not subscribers we say: Try THE INLAND PRINTER six months or one year. Once tried, we are sure you will continue.

Send Twenty Cents for Sample Copy.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRESIDENT.
C. F. WHITMARSH, SECRETARY.
JOS. PEAKE, TREASURER.

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183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

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